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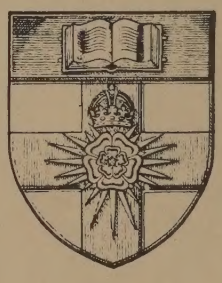

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B I L L S,

PUBLIC:

SIX VOLUMES.

—(1.)—

ACCOUNTANTS

TO

ELECTIONS (SECOND BALLOT AND RETURNING OFFICERS' EXPENSES).

SESSION 1.—5 *February* 1895——6 *July* 1895.

SESSION 2.—12 *August* 1895——5 *September* 1895.

VOL. I.

1895.

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1895.

SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FIRST VOLUME.

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A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to Accountants.

A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the profession of accountant has attained such a position that it is advisable in the public interest that the Legislature should exercise some control over the same:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Restriction of the use of title of public or professional accountant.

1. After the *passing of this Act* no person shall describe himself as an accountant, or as a public accountant, or use any name, title, addition, or description or letters indicating that he is an accountant by profession or a public accountant, whether by advertisement, by description in or at his place of business or residence, by any document or otherwise, unless he is registered as a public accountant in pursuance of this Act: Provided always that this section shall not extend to or affect any salaried officer employed as an accountant exclusively in or under any Government department or corporate body, or in any bank, society, association, or institution incorporated by Royal Charter, or by or under any Act of Parliament, or constituted by any articles of association or other deed of constitution.

Restriction of the use of the title of member, or fellow, or associate, or student of certain bodies.

2. No person shall describe himself as a member, or fellow, or associate, or student of any of the corporations, institutions, or societies mentioned in section four of this Act, or use any name, title, addition, or description or letters indicating that he is a member, or fellow, or associate, or student of any such corporation, institution, or society, whether by advertisement, by description in or at his place of business or residence, by any document or otherwise, unless he be a member, or fellow, or associate, or student of such corporation, institution, or society respectively.

[Bill 133.]

A.D. 1895.

Registrar of public accountants to be appointed, and rules made, by Board of Trade.

3. The Board of Trade shall, as soon as may be after the *passing of this Act*, appoint some fit and proper person to act as registrar of public accountants, and may from time to time make such general rules as are in the opinion of the Board of Trade required for the due and effectual carrying into effect of this Act, and may from time to time alter, amend, and vary such rules and make new rules as the necessity of the case may require.

Qualification of public accountant at the date of passing of this Act.

4. Every person shall be entitled to be registered as a public accountant in pursuance of this Act who proves to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade within *twelve months* next after the *passing of this Act* that at the date of the *passing of this Act* he was bonâ fide practising as a public accountant, or was a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, or a member of the Society of Accountants and Auditors (Incorporated), or a member of the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, or a member of the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow, or a member of the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, or a member of the Scottish Institute of Accountants, or a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Penalty.

5. If any person shall knowingly describe himself in contravention of sections one or two of this Act, he shall be liable on every summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*.

Qualification of public accountants after passing of this Act.

6. After the *passing of this Act* no person, except as aforesaid, shall be entitled to be registered as a public accountant until he shall have passed the examinations to be from time to time prescribed and regulated by the Board of Examination as constituted by the Schedule to this Act, and he shall have been admitted a member of one or other of the corporations, institutions, or societies mentioned in section four of this Act.

Student member not to be qualified as a public accountant.

7. The word "member" in sections four and six of this Act shall not include a student member.

As to prosecution of offenders.

8. A prosecution under this Act shall only be instituted by such person as the Board of Trade shall appoint for that purpose, provided always that the person so appointed by the Board of Trade shall institute proceedings upon being required so to do by the council or other the governing body of any of the corporations, institutions, or societies mentioned in section four of this Act.

Short title.

9. This Act may be cited as the Public Accountants Act, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1895.

Accountants.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to Accountants.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Atherley-Jones, Mr. Wason, and Mr. William Kenny.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 19 *February* 1895.

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[Bill 133.]

Agricultural Education in Elementary Schools Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

This Bill is intended to provide for the teaching in public elementary schools of agricultural and horticultural subjects, and, by means of school gardens, museums (small collections of natural and other objects), &c., to give the teaching such a practical character as will be attractive to children. A main object of the Bill is to interest children, while young, in the various subjects connected with rural life and occupations, so that they may be induced after they have left the elementary schools to continue the study of these subjects in continuation classes and technical schools.

A

B I L L

TO

Provide Industrial Agricultural Education in Elementary Schools. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient that due provision should be made whereby children in public elementary schools should obtain practical instruction in the subjects of agriculture and horticulture, and matters pertaining thereto:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Elementary Agricultural Education Act, 1895.

Provision for industrial teaching.

2. On and after the *passing of this Act* any school board, or managers of any public elementary school, may provide and maintain means and facilities for the purpose of giving instruction in any of the subjects set out in the schedule of this Act, or in such other analogous subjects as may be sanctioned from time to time by the Committee of Council on Education or by the Science and Art Department; and for these purposes school boards and school managers shall have the power to provide or contribute to the provision of such school gardens, allotments of land, workshops, tools, and appurtenances as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act, and the expenses of such provision or contribution on the part of school managers shall be deemed to be a contribution to the annual expenses of the school.

Provided always, that such schools shall be subject to the inspection of the officers of the Committee of Education or of the Science and Art Department.

Special grant.

3. *A special grant not exceeding fifty per cent. shall be made by the Committee of Education or Science and Art Department for the expenses of providing such allotments, school gardens,*

A.D. 1895.

buildings, fittings, tools, models, optical lanterns, and appurtenances as may be necessary to provide instruction under the provisions of this Act. Provided always, that the cost of and full particulars of the same shall be submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Committee of Council or the Science and Art Department.

Contributions by county councils.

4. From and after *the passing of this Act* it shall be lawful for a council of a county or of a county borough out of the sums received in any year under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and not therein appropriated to police superannuation, to make a grant or loan towards any expenses that may be incurred by a school board or managers of a public elementary school within the county in carrying out any of the purposes of this Act, and for the purpose of supplying educational collections consisting of books, specimens of animals, birds, insects, seeds, minerals, and other objects, including living objects suitable for the instruction given under this Act. Such grants or loans may be made upon such conditions as the council of a county or of a county borough may think fit.

Alteration of code.

5. The Committee of the Privy Council shall make such alterations in the code of regulations as may be necessary to admit of special practical instructions in the subjects named in this Act being given in public elementary schools.

Extent of Act.

6. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1895.

Fruit, flower, and vegetable growing.
Poultry, bee, and pig keeping.
Budding, pruning, planting, and propagating.
Rotation of garden crops.
Nature and properties of soils.
Use of manures.
Knowledge and choice of seeds.
Structure and life of plants.
Action of birds and insects on crops.
Choice and use of simple tools.
Packing fruit, vegetables, &c. for market.

Agricultural Education in Elementary Schools.

A

B I L L

To provide Industrial Agricultural Education in Elementary Schools.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Martin, Mr. Jesse Collings, Sir John Lubbock, Sir John Kennaway, Sir Richard Paget, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Colonel Kenyon-Slaney and Mr. Dixon.*)

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 14.]

Agricultural Holdings Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate the laws relating to agricultural holdings in England; to equitably extend the principles of compensation for improvements adopted in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and in the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887; to remove the defects shown to exist in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, by cases in the courts; to prevent loss to tenants by capricious eviction; to abolish the right to distrain for rent; to simplify and cheapen the procedure of references and arbitrations; and to place landlord and tenant on the same footing as regards making claims under the Agricultural Holdings Act.

The Bill increases the number of improvements for which compensation is payable, effectually checks the renting of tenants on their own improvements, provides that the improving tenant shall be fully compensated for the value added to his holding by continuous good farming, and by giving greater freedom both as to the making of improvements, and as to the cropping and sale of produce, is intended to give increased inducements to the application of capital and labour to the soil.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and the Tenants' Compensation Act, 1890, are repealed, and such parts of those Acts as are to be retained, and which have not been modified by subsequent legislation, are re-enacted with a large number of amendments and additional provisions, the whole constituting a complete code determining the rights of landlords and tenants of agricultural holdings of all sizes at the present time.

The chief alterations made in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, are as follows:—

"Sitting tenant."

(1.) In section 1, the words "on quitting his holding" are struck out, with the object of securing compensation for improvements to a tenant who remains in his holding at the determination of his tenancy.

First-class improvements.

(2.) The tenant is enabled to carry out and to get compensation for any improvements suitable to his holding, with the exception of buildings and a few other permanent improvements and drainage, which are scheduled. In the case of such

scheduled permanent improvements notice is required. The further procedure in the case of drainage is left as it was in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, save that the interest which may be charged, and the terms of repayment, are modified. As to the other scheduled improvements, the landlord on receiving notice will have the opportunity either of carrying out the improvement in his own way, or, if he dissents, of having a reference under the Act on the question whether such improvement is likely to increase or to decrease the value of the holding for agricultural purposes, and the tenant shall only be entitled to compensation if the award states that the proposed improvement is suitable to the holding and likely to increase its value.

Landlord's claims.

(3.) The right of the landlord to make a claim under the Act, in respect of hay or other produce removed from a holding, or in respect of any permissive waste by the tenant, will be strictly limited to the express covenants of the contract of tenancy (*see* section 6); and no penal rent will be recoverable for a larger amount than the damage actually caused (*see* section 7).

Damage by game.

(4.) The tenant will be enabled to claim for damage to crops by game during the last year of the tenancy (section 6, subsection (*g.*)).

Compensation for disturbance.

(5.) Compensation is given for any loss a tenant may suffer from quitting his holding by a capricious or unreasonable notice to quit.

Notices of claim.

(6.) Section 7 of the Act of 1883 is amended so that the landlord as well as the tenant may make a claim under the Act, and that both claims be made twenty-eight days before the determination of the tenancy.

Record of condition.

(7.) Provision is made for a record of the condition of holdings at the commencement of tenancies and in awards. (*See* sections 5, and 23, subsection (2.).)

Method of compensating "sitting tenant."

(8.) Where compensation is payable to a "sitting tenant," provisions are made for paying such compensation either by a charge on the holding in favour of the tenant, or by a reduction of the rent for a specified period, in accordance with suggestions made by Sir James Caird in 1883. (*See* section 11.)

Arbitration by single referee.

(9.) The principle of settling cases of agricultural compensation by a reference to a single referee (unless the parties expressly agree to have two referees and an umpire) is adopted from the Scotch Act of 1889. (*See* section 12.) No appeal is

allowed unless the amount claimed exceeds 200*l*. (*See* section 27.)

(10.) Official arbitrators are to be appointed for each county by the Board of Agriculture on the nomination of the county council, and the Board shall fix the number of such arbitrators for each county; and all referees and umpires appointed under this Act must be selected from the list of official arbitrators. (*See* section 33.) Special provisions are made for rates of valuation and for scales of fees. Official arbitrators.

(11.) For the settlement of compensation in respect of allotments or of holdings of less than ten acres, special parish valuers are to be appointed, with reduced scale of fees. References may be made by the county or parish valuers as the tenant may prefer. Parish valuers for allotments.

(12.) The right to distrain for rent is abolished. Abolition of the law of distress.

(13.) Freedom of cropping and of selling off produce from the holding is given to the tenant where an adequate return of manures has been or is to be made to the holding. (*See* section 60.) Freedom of cropping and sale.

(14.) The proviso in section one, "that in estimating the value " of any improvement there shall not be taken into account " as part of the improvement made by the tenant what is " justly due to the inherent capabilities of the soil," is omitted. (*See* section 1.) Omission of proviso in s. 1, Act 1883.

(15.) The provisions of the Act of 1883 are extended to agricultural holdings held for a shorter period than one year, and to allotments and cottage gardens not previously included under the Act. (*See* section 53 (2)), and observe addition of words "or for any other period" in section 62, paragraph 2. Extension as to tenancies.

(16.) The Tenants' Compensation Act, 1890, giving protection to the tenants of mortgaged holdings, is embodied in this Bill with amendments rendering the recovery of compensation by the tenant more simple, and omitting the special protection to tithe (section 47); also recovery of compensation by the tenant is rendered more simple where the landlord is a trustee, &c. (section 37). Protection to tenants of mortgaged holdings.

(17.) The tenant will be enabled to claim and recover under the Act compensation for all matters or things for which he is entitled to claim compensation either under the custom of the country or under any special agreement. (*See* Farquharson v. Morgan.) Extension of Act to matters under customs or agreement.

Note.—The corresponding sections of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 61.), are placed in the margin of each section, in brackets thus—[Act 1883, s. 1] – to facilitate comparison.

Agricultural Holdings Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PART I.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Compensation for Improvements.

Clause.

1. General right of tenant to compensation.
2. Notice to landlord as to improvement in Schedule, Parts I. and II.
3. Power to refer to arbitration on landlord's dissent from first-class improvement.
4. Reservation as to existing and future contracts of tenancy.

Record of Condition of Holding.

5. Record of condition of holding.

Regulations as to Compensation for Improvements.

6. Regulations as to compensation for improvements.
7. Penal rents.

Compensation for Disturbance.

8. Compensation for disturbance.

Procedure.

9. Notices of intended claims.
10. Compensation agreed or settled by reference.
11. Compensation payable by charge or reduction of rent, by agreement with sitting tenant.
12. Appointment of referee or referees and umpire.
13. Appointments to be made from official list.
14. Requisition for appointment of umpire by Board of Agriculture.
15. Exercise of powers of county court.
16. Mode of submission to reference.
17. Power for referee, &c. to require production of documents, administer oaths, &c.
18. Power to proceed in absence.

Clause.
19. Form of award.
20. Time for award of referee or referees.
21. Reference to and award by umpire.
22. Awards where tenancy is determined at different periods.
23. Award to give particulars.
24. Costs of reference.
25. Day for payment.
26. Submission not to be removable, &c.
27. Appeal to county court.
28. Recovery of compensation.
29. Appointment of guardian.
30. Provisions respecting married women.
31. Costs in county court.
32. Service of notice, &c.

Official Arbitrators; Rules for Valuation; Fees.

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SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Agricultural Holdings in England, and for other purposes. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

PART I.

Improvements.

Compensation for Improvements.

General right of tenant to compensation. [Act 1883, s. 1.]

1. Subject as in this Act mentioned, where a tenant has made on his holding any improvement he shall, on and after the commencement of this Act, be entitled at the determination of a tenancy to obtain from the landlord as compensation under this Act for such improvement such sum as fairly represents the value of the improvement to an incoming tenant.

Notice to landlord as to improvement in Schedule, Parts I. and II. [Act 1883, ss. 3, 4.]

2. A tenant may execute on his holding any improvement, but compensation under this Act shall not be payable in respect of any improvement mentioned in the First or Second Parts of the Schedule hereto, and executed after the commencement of this Act, unless the tenant has, not more than *three months* and not less than *two* months before beginning to execute such improvement, given to the landlord, or his agent duly authorised in that behalf, notice in writing of his intention so to do, and of the manner in which he proposes to do the intended work, and of the estimated cost thereof, and upon such notice being given, the landlord and tenant may agree on the terms as to compensation on which the improvement is to be executed, and any such agreement shall be deemed to be an agreement within the meaning of and subject to the provisions of section four of this Act, or the landlord may, unless the notice of the tenant is previously withdrawn, undertake to execute the improvement himself, and may execute the same in any reasonable and proper manner which he thinks fit, and charge the tenant with a sum not exceeding *three*

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pounds per centum per annum on the outlay incurred in executing the improvement, or not exceeding such annual sum payable for a period of *twenty-five years* as will repay such outlay in the said period, with interest at the rate of *two and a half* per centum per annum, such annual sum to be recoverable as rent. In default of any such agreement or undertaking, and also in the event of the landlord failing to comply with his undertaking within *three* months, the tenant may execute the improvement himself, and shall in respect thereof be entitled to compensation under this Act subject to the provisions of section three of this Act.

The landlord and tenant may, if they think fit, dispense with any notice under this section, and come to an agreement in a lease or otherwise between themselves in the same manner and of the same validity as if such notice had been given.

Power to refer to arbitration on landlord's dissent from first-class improvement.

3. Whenever a tenant shall intend to execute any improvement mentioned in the First Part of the Schedule to this Act, and shall give notice as aforesaid to the landlord or his duly authorised agent of such intention, it shall be competent for the landlord or his duly authorised agent, within *two* months after such notice to deliver to the tenant a declaration of his dissent in writing to such intended improvement or improvements, and the matter in dispute shall be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the county court. If the arbitrator shall be of opinion that the improvement or improvements specified in the notice will increase the productiveness of the holding, or will enhance the value thereof and be suitable to the holding as an agricultural holding, he may award leave to the tenant to execute such improvement or improvements without conditions, or subject to such conditions as he may set forth in the award, and thereupon the tenant on the determination of the tenancy shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements which he shall, within *three years* after the date of the award, execute in pursuance of such leave in the same manner as if the landlord had not dissented from the making of such improvement or improvements; but if the arbitrator refuse such leave, the tenant shall not, if he executes such improvement within *three years* from the date of the award, be entitled to any compensation therefor.

Reservation as to existing and future contracts of tenancy. [Act 1883, s. 5.]

4.—(1.) Where, in the case of a tenancy under a contract of tenancy current on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, any agreement in writing, or the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875, provides specific compensation for any improvement compensation in respect of such

improvement, although executed after the commencement of this Act, shall be payable in pursuance of such agreement, or Act of Parliament, and shall be deemed to be substituted for compensation under this Act.

(2.) Where in the case of a tenancy under a contract of tenancy beginning after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, any particular agreement in writing secures to the tenant for any improvement other than the improvements mentioned in the First or Second Parts of the Schedule to this Act executed after that date, or for any tillages, crops, or other matters or things in respect of which he is entitled to claim compensation under any custom, fair and reasonable compensation, having regard to the circumstances existing at the time of making such agreement, then in such case the compensation in respect of such improvement or of such tillages, crops, or other matters or things shall be payable in pursuance of the particular agreement, and shall be deemed to be substituted for compensation under this Act, and in case of dispute the question whether any such compensation is fair or reasonable shall be determined by a reference under this Act. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 61. s. 53.

(3.) The amount of any compensation so substituted under this section and section two may be included in any notice of claim and in any award, and recovered under the provisions of this Act.

Record of Condition of Holding.

5. Every contract of tenancy entered into after the commencement of this Act shall contain a scheduled record of the agricultural condition of the holding and its several parts, and of the buildings, fences, roads, and drains at the beginning of the contract of tenancy. At any time during a tenancy existing at the commencement of this Act, either party may require a record in similar form to be made by an arbitrator appointed by the county court. Copies of all such records shall be deposited in the office of the registrar of the county court, and either party shall be entitled to inspect same at all reasonable times, and to take copies thereof. Record of condition of holding.

Regulations as to Compensation for Improvements.

6. In the ascertainment of the amount of the compensation under this Act payable to the tenant in respect of any improvement there shall be taken into account in reduction thereof: Regulations as to compensation for improvements. [Act 1883, s. 6.]

(*a.*) Any benefit which the landlord has given or allowed to the tenant in consideration of the tenant executing the improvement; and

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(*b.*) In the case of compensation for manures the value of the manure that would have been produced by the consumption on the holding of any hay, straw, roots, or green crops sold off or removed, contrary to the written terms of the tenancy, from the holding within the last year of the tenancy or other less time for which the tenancy has endured, except as far as a proper return of manure to the holding has been made in respect of such produce so sold off or removed therefrom; and

(*c.*) Any sums due to the landlord in respect of rent and any taxes and rates due or becoming due in respect of the holding to which the tenant is liable as between him and the landlord.

(*d.*) Any sums due to the landlord in respect of any waste committed by the tenant, or in respect of any breach of covenant or other agreement connected with the contract of tenancy committed by the tenant.

There shall be taken into account in augmentation of the tenant's compensation—

(*e.*) Any sum due to the tenant for compensation in respect of a breach of covenant or other agreement connected with a contract of tenancy and committed by the landlord.

(*f.*) Any sum due to the tenant under section eight of this Act.

(*g.*) Any sum which may be found by a reference under this Act to be due to the tenant in respect of damage to crops by ground game during the last year of the tenancy.

Nothing in this section shall enable a landlord to obtain under this Act compensation in respect of waste by the tenant, or of breach of covenant by the tenant, committed or permitted in relation to a matter of husbandry more than *two years* before the determination of the tenancy, or shall authorise the taking into account of permissive waste by any tenant from year to year, except so far as such tenant may be under an express covenant to repair.

Penal rents.

7.—(1.) Where any claim is made by the landlord, either in pursuance of the preceding section, or by action or otherwise, for any penal or additional rent or payment (and whether expressed to be liquidated damages or not) in respect of any breach or non-performance of any covenant or other agreement connected with the contract of tenancy, the sum taken into account in reduction of compensation, or recoverable by action or otherwise, shall be limited to the damages actually suffered by the landlord from any such default notwithstanding any provision in the contract of tenancy.

(2.) Where any action is brought, or proceeding taken by the landlord for rent, or any other matters mentioned in section five of this Act, it shall be lawful for the tenant to counter-claim for any matters for which he is entitled to claim compensation under this Act instead of proceeding to a reference hereunder.

Compensation for Disturbance.

Compensation for disturbance.

8. Where a tenant is compelled to quit his holding by the act of his landlord for any cause other than the following, that is to say:—

(1.) That he has not paid the rent due to his landlord within any period agreed by the contract of tenancy or otherwise; or

(2.) That he has persisted in committing or permitting waste, to the prejudice of his landlord, by the dilapidation of buildings or fences, or by the deterioration of the soil, after notice has been given by the landlord to such tenant not to commit, or permit, or to desist from the particular waste specified in such notice; or

(3.) Under the provisions of section forty-eight of this Act;

the tenant shall be entitled on quitting his holding to obtain from the landlord, in addition to the compensation, if any, due to him under this Act, further compensation in respect of the loss sustained by reason of quitting his holding; and any question under this section, if in dispute, and the amount of such compensation, if the parties do not agree, shall be determined by a reference under this Act, and such compensation shall be separately specified in the award, and shall be recoverable under the provisions of this Act.

Procedure.

Notices of intended claims.

[Act 1883, s. 7.]

9. A tenant claiming compensation under this Act shall, *twenty-eight days* at least before the determination of the tenancy, give notice in writing to the landlord of his intention to make such claim.

A landlord may make a claim under this Act in respect of any waste or breach of covenant or other agreement, and in any such case shall, twenty-eight days at least before the determination of the tenancy, give notice in writing to the tenant of his intention to make such claim.

Every such notice shall state, as far as reasonably may be, the particulars and amount of the intended claim; but no notice shall be invalid for want of particularity.

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Compensation agreed or settled by reference. [Act 1883, s. 8.]

10. The landlord and the tenant may agree on the amount and mode and time of payment of compensation to be paid under this Act. If in any case they do not so agree the difference shall be settled by a reference.

Compensation payable by charge or reduction of rent, by agreement with sitting tenant.

11.—(1.) Compensation where payable to a tenant remaining in his holding after the determination of a tenancy under a new contract of tenancy (who is herein-after called a sitting tenant) may, if the landlord and tenant so agree, be made payable in yearly or half-yearly instalments, and may be charged by the landlord on the holding, by executing an agreement in writing for that purpose, or may be paid by reduction of rent for a period specified in such agreement.

See 46 & 47 Vict. c. 61. s. 29.

(2.) But where the landlord is not absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit, the period for which such charge shall be payable, or reduction of rent shall be made, shall not exceed the time when the improvement in respect whereof the compensation is to be paid, will, where an award has been made, be taken to have been exhausted according to the declaration of the award, and in any other case, after the time when any such improvement will, in the opinion of a referee (to be appointed by the county court, on the application of either party), become exhausted, and also the period, to be specified as aforesaid, shall not exceed the length of the term of the tenancy which is commencing, or in the case of a tenancy from year to year, seven years.

(3.) The instalments shall be charged in favour of the tenant, his executors, administrators, and assigns.

(4.) The provisions of sections thirty-five and forty-six of this Act shall apply to charges under this section, and the instalments charged by the landlord under this section shall have like incidence and effect, and be subject to the like limitation, as a charge under this Act is by virtue of section thirty-four thereof.

(5.) In case a tenant, after so obtaining a charge or reduction of rent under this section, shall afterwards quit the holding on the determination of his tenancy, before the expiration of the period for which the instalments of such charge have been made payable, or for which such reduction of rent has been fixed, the then present value of any instalments charged on the holding and remaining unpaid (interest in either case being calculated at *three* per centum per annum) or the sum representing the then present value of the reduction of rent, of which the tenant has not yet received the benefit, shall become immediately payable by the landlord to the tenant as compensation payable under this Act.

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Appointment of referee or referees and umpire. [Act 1883, s. 9.]

12. Where there is a reference under this Act, a referee, or two referees and an umpire, shall be appointed as follows:—

(1.) If the parties concur, there may be a single referee appointed by them jointly.

(2.) If the parties do not concur, then on the application of either party, the county court shall appoint a single referee, unless the parties shall agree that each shall appoint and shall each appoint a referee; provided that either party may appoint himself as a referee. s. 30.

(3.) If before award the single referee dies or becomes incapable of acting, or neglects or refuses to act, or for *seven days* after notice from the parties or either of them requiring him to act, fails to act, the proceedings shall begin afresh, as if no referee had been appointed.

(4.) If before award one of two referees dies or becomes incapable of acting, or for seven days after notice from either party requiring him to act, fails to act, the party appointing him shall appoint another referee.

(5.) Notice of every appointment of a referee by either party shall be given to the other party.

(6.) If for *fourteen days* after notice by one party to the other to appoint a referee, or another referee, the other party fails to do so, then, on the application of the party giving notice, the county court shall within fourteen days appoint a referee.

(7.) Where two referees are appointed, then (subject to the provisions of this Act) they shall before they enter on the reference appoint an umpire.

(8.) If before award an umpire dies or becomes incapable of acting, or neglects or refuses to act, or after *seven days'* notice from the referees or either of them requiring him to act, fails to act, the referees shall appoint another umpire.

(9.) If for seven days after request from either party the referees fail to appoint an umpire, or another umpire, then, on the application of either party, the county court shall within fourteen days appoint an umpire.

(10.) Every appointment, notice, and request under this section shall be in writing.

Appointments to be made from official list.

13. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, every referee or umpire or arbitrator appointed by the county court, and every umpire appointed by referees under this Act, shall be selected from the list of agricultural arbitrators herein-after mentioned.

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Requisition for appointment of umpire by Board of Agriculture. [Act 1883, s. 10.]

14. Where two referees are appointed, if either party, on appointing a referee, requires, by notice in writing to the other, that the umpire shall be appointed by the Board of Agriculture, then the umpire, and any successor to him, shall be appointed, on the application of either party, by the Board, and shall be selected from the list of agricultural arbitrators.

Exercise of powers of county court. [Act 1883, s. 11.]

15. The powers of the county court under this Act relative to the appointment of a referee or umpire shall be exerciseable by the judge of the court having jurisdiction, whether he is without or within his district, and may, by consent of the parties, be exercised by the registrar of the court.

Mode of submission to reference. [Act 1883, s. 12.]

16. The delivery to a referee of his appointment shall be deemed a submission to a reference by the party delivering it; and neither party shall have power to revoke a submission, or the appointment of a referee, without the consent of the other.

Power for referee, &c. to require production of documents, administer oaths, &c. [Act 1883, s. 13.]

17. The referee or referees or umpire may call for the production of any sample, or voucher, or other document, or other evidence which is in the possession or power of either party, or which either party can produce, and which to the referee or referees or umpire seems necessary for determination of the matters referred, and may take the examination of the parties and witnesses on oath, and may administer oaths and take affirmations; and if any person so sworn or affirming wilfully and corruptly gives false evidence he shall be guilty of perjury.

Power to proceed in absence. [Act 1883, s. 14.]

18. The referee or referees or umpire may proceed in the absence of either party where the same appears to him or them expedient, after notice given to the parties.

Form of award. [Act 1883, s. 15.]

19. The award shall be in writing, signed by the referee or referees or umpire.

Time for award of referee or referees. [Act 1883, s. 16.]

20. A single referee shall make his award ready for delivery within one month after his appointment, or within such extended time (if any) as the registrar of the county court from time to time appoints on the application of the referee or of either party, made before the expiration of the time appointed by or extended under this section, but so that the referee shall make his award ready for delivery within a time not exceeding in the whole *two months* after his appointment.

Two referees shall make their award ready for delivery within one month after the appointment of the last appointed of them, or within such extended time (if any) as they from time to time jointly

fix by writing under their hands, so that they make their award ready for delivery within a time not exceeding in the whole two months after the appointment of the last appointed of them.

No referee shall recover any costs, charges, fees, or expenses unless his award shall be delivered in accordance with this section.

Reference to and award by umpire. [Act 1883, s. 18.]

21. Where two referees are appointed and act, if they fail to make their award ready for delivery within the time aforesaid, then, on the expiration of that time, their authority shall cease, and thereupon the matters referred to them shall stand referred to the umpire.

The umpire shall make his award ready for delivery within one month after notice in writing given to him by either party or referee of the reference to him, or within such extended time (if any) as the registrar of the county court from time to time appoints, on the application of the umpire or of either party, made before the expiration of the time appointed by or extended under this section; and no umpire shall recover any costs, charges, fees, or expenses, unless his award shall be delivered in accordance with this section.

Awards where tenancy is determined at different periods.

22. Where the tenancy of a holding is determined at different periods in respect of the land and of the buildings, the referee or referees or umpire may make, at the proper time, separate awards in respect of the several parts of the holding the tenancy whereof is so determined.

Award to give particulars. [Act 1883, s. 19.]

23.—(1.) The award shall not award a sum generally for compensation, but shall, so far as possible, specify,—

(*a.*) The several improvements, acts, and things in respect whereof compensation is awarded, and the several matters and things taken into account under the provisions of this Act in reduction or augmentation of such compensation;

(*b.*) The time at which each improvement, act, or thing was executed, done, committed, or permitted;

(*c.*) The sum awarded in respect of each improvement, act, matter, and thing; and

(*d.*) Where the landlord desires to charge his estate with the amount of compensation found due to the tenant, or in the case of a sitting tenant to pay the same by a reduction of rent, the time at which, for the purposes of such charge, each improvement, act, or thing in respect of which compensation is awarded is to be deemed to be exhausted.

(2.) The award shall contain a schedule recording the condition of the holding and its several parts, and of the buildings, fences, drains, and roads at the determination of the tenancy.

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Costs of reference. s. 32. [Act 1883, s. 20.]

24. The costs of and attending the reference, including the remuneration of the referee or referees and umpire, where the umpire has been required to act, and including other proper expenses (such remuneration and expenses not to exceed the scale herein-after provided), shall be borne and paid by the parties in such proportion as to the referee or referees or umpire appears just, regard being had to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the claim of either party in respect of amount, or otherwise, and to all the circumstances of the case.

The award may direct the payment of the whole or any part of the costs aforesaid by the one party to the other.

The costs aforesaid shall be subject to taxation by the registrar of the county court, on the application of either party, but that taxation shall be subject to review by the judge of the county court.

Day for payment. [Act 1883, s. 21.]

25. The award shall fix a day, not sooner than *one month* and not later than *two* months after the delivery of the award, for the payment of money awarded for compensation, costs, or otherwise.

Submission not to be removable, &c. [Act 1883, s. 22.]

26. A submission or award shall not be made a rule of any court, or be removable by any process into any court, and an award shall not be questioned otherwise than as provided by this Act. But where it is found, within seven days after the delivery of any award under this Act, that a bonâ fide error has been made in the written statement thereof, whether in specifying or in omitting to specify (1) any of the several improvements, acts, matters, or things in respect whereof compensation shall have been awarded; or (2) any sum so awarded, in respect of any improvement, act, matter, or thing; or (3) any matter or thing taken into account under the provisions of this Act, in reduction or augmentation of such compensation, then the referee, or referees, or umpire may, and, on the application of either party to the reference, shall forthwith apply to the judge of the county court, and the judge may, if satisfied that such error has arisen through inadvertence, make an order amending the written statement of the award in the particulars so mis-stated through inadvertence; provided that if any such application is, in the opinion of the judge, unreasonable, he may direct the costs of such application to be paid by the party so applying.

Appeal to county court. [Act 1883, 23.]

27. Where the sum claimed for compensation exceeds *two hundred pounds*, either party may, within *seven* days after delivery of the award, appeal against it to the judge of the county court on all or any of the following grounds:

1. That the award is invalid;
2. That the award proceeds wholly or in part upon an improper application of or upon the omission properly to apply the special provisions of sections two or four of this Act;
3. That compensation has been awarded for improvements, acts, or things, breaches of covenants or agreements, or for committing or permitting waste, in respect of which the party claiming was not entitled to compensation;
4. That compensation has not been awarded for improvements, acts, or things, breaches of covenants or agreements, or for committing or permitting waste, in respect of which the party claiming was entitled to compensation;

and the judge shall hear and determine the appeal, and may, in his discretion, remit the case to be reheard as to the whole or any part thereof by the referee or referees or umpire, with such directions as he may think fit.

If no appeal is so brought, the award shall be final.

The decision of the judge of the county court on the case, and respecting costs and any other matter connected therewith, shall be final.

Recovery of compensation. [Act 1883, s. 24.]

28. Where any money agreed or awarded or ordered on appeal to be paid for compensation, costs, or otherwise, is not paid within *fourteen days* after the time when it is agreed or awarded or ordered to be paid, it shall be recoverable, upon order made by the judge of the county court, as money ordered by a county court under its ordinary jurisdiction to be paid is recoverable.

Appointment of guardian. [Act 1883, s. 25.]

29. Where a landlord or tenant is an infant without a guardian, or is of unsound mind, not so found by inquisition, the county court, on the application of any person interested, may appoint a guardian of the infant or person of unsound mind for the purposes of this Act, and may change the guardian if and as occasion requires.

Provisions respecting married women. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 75. [Act 1883, s. 26.]

30. Where any woman married before the commencement of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, is desirous of doing any act under this Act in respect of land, her title to which accrued before such commencement as aforesaid, her husband's concurrence shall be requisite. Except as aforesaid, a married woman shall for all the purposes of this Act be in respect of land as if she was unmarried.

Costs in county court.

31. The costs of proceedings in the county court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the court.

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[Act 1883, s. 27.]

The Lord Chancellor shall from time to time prescribe a scale of costs for those proceedings, and of costs to be taxed by the registrar of the court, other than those provided for by section thirty-two of this Act.

Service of notice, &c. [Act 1883, s. 28.]

32. Any notice, request, demand, or other instrument under this Act may be served on the person to whom it is to be given, either personally or by leaving it for him at his last known place of abode in England or Wales, or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there; and if so sent by post it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing it was registered; and in order to prove service by letter it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed and posted, and that it contained the notice, request, demand, or other instrument to be served; and for such purpose a receipt bearing the post office stamp shall be evidence of the same until the contrary has been proved.

Official Arbitrators; Rules for Valuation; Fees.

Public list of official arbitrators.

52 & 53 Vict. c. 30. s. 2. (1) (*b*).

33. The county council for every county (other than the metropolis and the county of a city, town, or borough), shall from time to time nominate fit persons to be agricultural arbitrators for such county, and shall forward the names of such persons to the Board of Agriculture, and such of them as the said Board shall appoint, shall be and become official agricultural arbitrators under this Act for such county for a period of three years from such appointment, and the Board of Agriculture shall from time to time fix the number of arbitrators to be appointed for any county and shall publish a list of them, and the county court and the Board of Agriculture shall appoint all referees and umpires to be appointed by them from the list for the county in which the holding, or some part of the holding with reference to which such appointment is made, is situate.

(2.) In appointing a referee or umpire with reference to any holding which is not wholly or in part within any such county as aforesaid, the county court and Board of Agriculture shall select a person from the list of arbitrators of any county.

(3.) If any official agricultural arbitrator shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Board of Agriculture to be incompetent or guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his duty as a referee or umpire, he shall be liable to have his appointment summarily cancelled by the said Board.

(4.) The council of every parish or the councils of adjoining parishes containing together a population not exceeding two thousand, where they so agree, or, where there is no parish council, the district council shall from time to time appoint one or more fit persons at their discretion to be parish valuers in the case of allotments or holdings of less than ten acres within such parish or parishes, and any referee, or referees and umpire under this Act in the case of an allotment or holding of less than ten acres, may be selected either from the official list of agricultural arbitrators for the county, or from the list of persons appointed under this sub-section to be parish valuers, as the tenant in any case may prefer. Provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply to any tenancy created by compulsory hiring under the tenth section of the Local Government Act, 1894.

Fees for referees, &c.

34. Referees, umpires, and arbitrators appointed under this Act shall be paid according to a rate of charges fixed by the Board of Agriculture, and the said Board may from time to time revise and alter such rate, and shall in any such rate of charges provide a special rate for allotments or holdings of less than ten acres.

Charge of Tenant's Compensation.

Power for landlord on paying compensation to obtain charge. [Act 1883, s. 29.]

35. A landlord, on paying to the tenant the amount due to him in respect of compensation under this Act, or in respect of compensation authorised by this Act to be substituted for compensation under this Act, or on expending such amount as may be necessary to execute an improvement under the First or Second Part of the Schedule hereto, after notice given by the tenant of his intention to execute such improvement in accordance with this Act, shall be entitled to obtain from the county court a charge on the holding, or any part thereof, to the amount of the sum so paid or expended.

The court shall, on proof of the payment or expenditure, and on being satisfied of the observance in good faith by the parties of the conditions imposed by this Act, make an order charging the holding, or any part thereof, with repayment of the amount paid or expended, with such interest, and by such instalments, and with such directions for giving effect to the charge, as the court thinks fit.

But where the landlord obtaining the charge is not absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit, no instalment or interest shall be made payable after the time when the improvement in respect whereof compensation is paid will, where an award has

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been made, be taken to have been exhausted according to the declaration of the award, and in any other case after the time when any such improvement will in the opinion of the court, after hearing such evidence (if any) as it thinks expedient, have become exhausted.

The instalments and interest shall be charged in favour of the landlord, his executors, administrators, and assigns.

The estate or interest of any landlord holding for an estate or interest determinable or liable to forfeiture by reason of his creating or suffering any charge thereon, or disentitling himself to receive the income thereof, shall not be determined or forfeited by reason of his obtaining or giving a charge or agreeing for any reduction of rent under this Act, anything in any deed, will, or other instrument to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

45 & 46 Vict. c. 38.

Capital money arising under the Settled Land Act, 1882, may be applied in payment of any moneys expended and costs incurred by a landlord under or in pursuance of this Act in or about the execution of any improvement mentioned in the First Part of the Schedule hereto, as for an improvement authorised by the said Settled Land Act; and such money may also be applied in discharge of any charge created on a holding under or in pursuance of this Act in respect of any such improvement as aforesaid, as in discharge of an incumbrance authorised by the said Settled Land Act to be discharged out of such capital money.

Incidence of charge. [Act 1883, s. 30.]

36. The sum charged by the order of a county court under this Act shall be a charge on the holding, or the part thereof charged, for the landlord's interest therein, and for all interests therein subsequent to that of the landlord; but so that the charge shall not extend beyond the interest of the landlord, his executors, administrators, and assigns, in the tenancy where the landlord is himself a tenant of the holding.

Provision in case of trustee.

[Act 1883, s. 31.]

37. Where the landlord is a person entitled to receive the rents and profits of any holding as trustee, or in any character otherwise than for his own benefit, the amount due from such landlord in respect of compensation under this Act, or in respect of compensation authorised by this Act to be substituted for compensation under this Act, shall be recoverable personally against such landlord, but:—

(1.) Such landlord shall, either before or after having paid to the tenant the amount due to him, be entitled to obtain from the county court a charge on the holding to the amount of the sum required to be paid or which has been paid, as the case may be, to the tenant.

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(2.) If such landlord neglect or fail within one month after the determination of the tenancy or the amount has become due whichever shall last happen to pay to the tenant the amount due to him, then after the expiration of such *one month* the tenant shall be entitled to obtain from the county court in favour of himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, a charge on the holding to the amount of the sum due to him, and of all costs properly incurred by him in obtaining the charge or in raising the amount due thereunder.

(3.) The court shall on proof of the tenant's title to have a charge made in his favour make an order charging the holding with payment of the amount of the charge, including costs, in like manner and form as in case of a charge which a landlord is entitled to obtain.

(4.) A charge under this section or under section thirty-five of this Act shall be a land charge within the meaning of the Land Charges Registration and Searches Act, 1888, and shall be registered accordingly. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 57. s. 3.

Advance made by a company. [Act 1883, s. 32.]

38. Any company now or hereafter incorporated by Parliament, and having power to advance money for the improvement of land, may take an assignment of any charge made by a county court under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between such company and the person entitled to such charge; and such company may assign any charge so acquired by them to any person or persons whomsoever.

Notice to Quit.

Time of notice to quit. [Act 1883, s. 33.]

39. Where a half year's notice, expiring with a year of tenancy is by law necessary and sufficient for determination of a tenancy from year to year, in the case of any such tenancy under a contract of tenancy made either before or after the commencement of this Act, a year's notice so expiring shall by virtue of this Act be necessary and sufficient for the same, unless the landlord and tenant of the holding, by writing under their hands, agree that this section shall not apply, in which case a half year's notice shall continue to be sufficient; but nothing in this section shall extend to a case where the tenant is adjudged bankrupt, or has filed a petition for a composition or arrangement with his creditors.

Fixtures.

Tenant's property in fixtures, machinery, &c.

40. Where after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, a tenant has affixed, or shall hereafter affix, to his holding any engine, machinery, fencing, or other fixture, or

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[Act 1883. s. 34.]

erects any building for which he is not under this Act or otherwise entitled to compensation, and which is not so affixed or erected in pursuance of some obligation in that behalf or instead of some fixture or building belonging to the landlord, or where a tenant has acquired any such engine, machinery, fencing, or other fixture or building by purchase or by inheritance, then such fixture or building shall be the property of and be removable by the tenant before or within twenty-one days after the termination of the tenancy.

Provided as follows :—

1. Before the removal of any fixture or building the tenant shall pay all rent owing by him, and shall perform or satisfy all other his obligations to the landlord in respect to the holding:
2. In the removal of any fixture or building the tenant shall not do any avoidable damage to any other building or other part of the holding:
3. Immediately after the removal of any fixture or building the tenant shall make good all damage occasioned to any other building or other part of the holding by the removal:
4. The tenant shall not remove any fixture or building without giving *one month's* previous notice in writing to the landlord of the intention of the tenant to remove it:
5. At any time before the expiration of the notice of removal the landlord, by notice in writing given by him to the tenant, may elect to purchase any fixture or building comprised in the notice of removal, and any fixture or building thus elected to be purchased shall be left by the tenant, and shall become the property of the landlord, who shall pay the tenant the fair value thereof to an incoming tenant of the holding; and any difference as to the value shall be settled by a reference under this Act, as in case of compensation (but without appeal).
6. A landlord shall not recover more damages for a breach of this section than he shall prove that he has actually suffered.

Crown and Duchy Lands.

Application of Act to Crown lands. [Act 1883, s. 35.]

41. This Act shall extend and apply to land belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, in right of the Crown.

With respect to such land, for the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, or one of them, or other the proper officer or body having charge of such land for the time being, or in case there is no such officer or body, then such person as Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, may appoint in writing under the Royal Sign Manual, shall represent Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and shall be deemed to be the landlord.

Any compensation payable under this Act by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, or either of them, in respect of an improvement mentioned in the First or Second Part of the Schedule hereto, shall be deemed to be payable in respect of an improvement of land within section one of the Crown Lands Act, 1866, and the amount thereof shall be charged and repaid as in that section provided with respect to the costs, charges, and expenses therein mentioned.

Any compensation payable under this Act by those Commissioners, or either of them, in respect of any other improvement, shall be deemed to be part of the expenses of the management of the Land Revenues of the Crown, and shall be payable to those Commissioners out of such money and in such manner as the last-mentioned expenses are by law payable.

Application of Act to land of Duchy of Lancaster. [Act 1883, s. 36.]

42. This Act shall extend and apply to land belonging to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

With respect to such land for the purposes of this Act, the Chancellor for the time being of the Duchy shall represent Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and shall be deemed to be the landlord.

The amount of any compensation payable under this Act by the Chancellor of the Duchy in respect of an improvement mentioned in the First or Second Part of the Schedule to this Act shall be deemed to be an expense incurred in improvement of land belonging to Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, in right of the Duchy within section twenty-five of the Act of the fifty-seventh year of King George the Third, chapter ninety-seven, and shall be raised and paid as in that section provided with respect to the expenses therein mentioned.

The amount of any compensation payable under this Act by the Chancellor of the Duchy in respect of any other improvement shall be paid out of the annual revenues of the Duchy.

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Application of Act to land of Duchy of Cornwall. [Act 1883, s. 37.]

43. This Act shall extend and apply to land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall.

With respect to such land, for the purposes of this Act, such person as the Duke of Cornwall for the time being, or other the personage for the time being entitled to the revenues and possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, from time to time, by sign manual warrant, or otherwise, appoints, shall represent the Duke of Cornwall or other the personage aforesaid, and be deemed to be the landlord, and may do any act or thing under this Act which a landlord is authorised or required to do thereunder.

Any compensation payable under this Act by the Duke of Cornwall, or other the personage aforesaid, in respect of an improvement mentioned in the First or Second Part of the Schedule to this Act shall be deemed to be payable in respect of an improvement of land within section eight of the Duchy of Cornwall Management Act, 1863, as amended by the Duchy of Cornwall Management Act, 1868, and the amount thereof may be advanced and paid from the money mentioned in that section, subject to the provision therein made for repayment of sums advanced for improvements.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 49.

Ecclesiastical and Charity Lands.

Landlord, archbishop, or bishop. [Act 1883, s. 38.]

44. Where lands are assigned or secured as the endowment of a see, the powers by this Act conferred on a landlord shall not be exercised by the archbishop or bishop, in respect of those lands, except with the previous approval in writing of the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Landlord, incumbent of benefice. [Act 1883, s. 39.]

45. Where a landlord is incumbent of an ecclesiastical benefice, the powers by this Act conferred on a landlord shall not be exercised by him in respect of the glebe land or other land belonging to the benefice, except with the previous approval in writing of the patron of the benefice, that is, the person, officer, or authority who, in case the benefice were vacant, would be entitled to present thereto, or of Queen Anne's Bounty.

52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. s. 12 (16).

In every such case Queen Anne's Bounty may, if they think fit, on behalf of the incumbent, out of any money in their hands, pay to the tenant the amount of compensation due to him under this Act; and thereupon they may, instead of the incumbent, obtain from the county court a charge on the holding, in respect thereof, in favour of themselves.

Every such charge shall be effectual, notwithstanding any change of the incumbent.

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Landlord, charity trustees, &c. [Act 1883, s. 40.]

46. The powers by this Act conferred on a landlord in respect of charging the land shall not be exercised by trustees for ecclesiastical or charitable purposes, except with the previous approval in writing of the Charity Commissioners.

Land in Mortgage.

Compensation to tenant when mortgagee is in possession. [*See* Tenants' Compensation Act, 1890.]

47. Where a person occupies land under a contract of tenancy with the mortgagor, whether made before or after the passing of this Act, which is not binding on the mortgagee of such land, then—

(1.) The occupier shall, as against the mortgagee who takes possession, be entitled to any compensation which is, or would but for the mortgagee taking possession, be due to the occupier from the mortgagor as respects crops, improvements, tillages, or other matters connected with the land, whether under this Act or the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887, or the custom of the country, or agreements sanctioned by this Act or the last-mentioned Act of 1887.

50 & 51 Vict. c. 26.

(2.) Any sum ascertained to be due to the occupier for such compensation, or for any costs connected therewith, may be set off against any rent or other sum due from him in respect of the land, and recovered as compensation under this Act or the said Act of 1887, and may, as against the mortgagee, be recovered as if the mortgagee were the landlord, and any sum so paid by the mortgagee may be added by him to his security.

(3.) Before the mortgage deprives the occupier of possession of the land otherwise than in accordance with the said contract, he shall give to the occupier *six months* notice in writing of his intention so to deprive him, and if he so deprives him compensation shall be due to the occupier for his crops, and for any expenditure upon the land which he has made in the expectation of holding the land for the full term of his contract of tenancy, in so far as any improvement resulting therefrom is not exhausted at the time of his being so deprived, and for any other loss sustained by him by reason of quitting his holding, and such compensation shall be determined in like manner as compensation under this Act or the said Act of 1887, and shall be set off and recovered in manner before provided in this section. This sub-section shall only apply where the said contract is for a tenancy from year to year, or for a year or any less term or for a term of years not exceeding *twenty-one*, at a rack-rent.

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Resumption for Improvements, and Miscellaneous.

Resumption of possession for cottages, &c.
[Act 1883, s. 41.]

48. Where on a tenancy from year to year a notice to quit is given by the landlord with a view to the use of land for any of the following purposes:

The erection of farm labourers cottages or other houses, with or without gardens;

The providing of gardens for existing farm labourers cottages or other houses;

The allotment for labourers of land for gardens or other purposes;

The planting of trees;

The opening or working of any coal, ironstone, limestone, or other mineral, or of a stone quarry, clay, sand, or gravel pit, or the construction of any works or buildings to be used in connexion therewith;

The obtaining of brick earth, gravel, or sand;

The making of a watercourse, or reservoir, or providing water supply;

The making of any road, railway, tramroad, siding, canal, or basin, or any wharf, pier, or other work connected therewith, or any sanitary works or improvements;

and the notice to quit so states, then it shall, by virtue of this Act, be no objection to the notice that it relates to part only of the holding.

In every such case the provisions of this Act respecting compensation shall apply as on determination of a tenancy in respect of an entire holding.

The tenant shall also be entitled to a proportionate reduction of rent in respect of the land comprised in the notice to quit, and in respect of any depreciation of the value to him of the residue of the holding, caused by the withdrawal of that land from the holding or by the use to be made thereof, and the amount of that reduction shall be ascertained by agreement or settled by a reference under this Act, as in case of compensation (but without appeal). And the tenant shall also be entitled to recover fair and reasonable compensation for any damage which he may suffer by the construction or carrying out of any of the works in this section mentioned.

The tenant shall further be entitled, at any time within one month after service of the notice to quit, to serve on the landlord a notice in writing to the effect that he (the tenant) accepts the same as a notice to quit the entire holding, to take effect at the expiration of the then current year of tenancy; and the notice to quit shall have effect accordingly.

Provision as to limited owners. [Act 1883, s. 42.]

49. Subject to the provisions of this Act in relation to Crown, duchy, ecclesiastical, and charity lands, a landlord, whatever may be his estate or interest in his holding, may give any consent, make and vary any agreement, or do or have done to him any act in relation to improvements in respect of which compensation is payable under this Act which he might give or make or do or have done to him if he were in the case of an estate of inheritance owner thereof in fee, and in the case of a leasehold possessed of the whole estate in the leasehold.

Provision in case of reservation of rent. [Act 1883, s. 43.]

50. When, by any Act of Parliament, deed, or other instrument, a lease of a holding is authorised to be made, provided that the best rent, or reservation in the nature of rent, is by such lease reserved, then, whenever any lease of a holding is, under such authority, made to the tenant of the same, it shall not be necessary, in estimating such rent or reservation, to take into account against the tenant the increase (if any) in the value of such holding arising from any improvements made or paid for by him on such holding.

PART II.

Abolition of the Law of Distress for Rent.

No distress may be taken in respect of rent.

51. After the commencement of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any landlord or other person entitled heretofore to take distress for rent due in respect of any holding under this Act to so take or cause to be taken any distress for rent due in respect of any such holding, and any agreement in contravention of this section, whether entered into before or after the passing of this Act, shall be null and void.

PART III.

General Provisions.

Commencement of Act. [Act 1883, s. 53.]

52. This Act shall come into force on the *first day of January* next after the passing of this Act, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Holdings to which this Act applies. [Act 1883, s. 54.]

53.—(1.) This Act shall apply to every holding that is either wholly agricultural or wholly pastoral, or in part agricultural and as to the residue pastoral, or in whole or in part cultivated as a market garden.

(2.) This Act shall also apply to every holding which is a holding within the meaning of the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887, and the tenant of every such holding

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shall be entitled to compensation under this Act, in accordance with the procedure of this Act, and every such tenant may, with reference to such matters and things for which a claim may be made under both this Act, and the last-mentioned Act of 1887, elect to claim under either of them.

Avoidance of agreement inconsistent with Act. [Act 1883, s. 55.]

54. Every contract, agreement, or covenant, condition or arrangement which purports to take away or modify, or which in fact does take away or modify, the right of a tenant to claim compensation under this Act in respect of any improvement or any other right of the tenant as declared given or reserved by this Act (except as is expressly provided for by this Act), or imposes upon him any disadvantage in consequence of his exercising such rights, shall be void both at law and in equity so far as it takes away or modifies his rights or gives him any disadvantage as aforesaid; and any referee or referees or umpire may declare the same to be void accordingly, and proceed in the reference as though the same were non-existent.

Right of tenant in respect of improvement purchased from out-going tenant. [Act 1883, s. 56.]

55. Where an incoming tenant has paid to an outgoing tenant any compensation payable under or in pursuance of this Act in respect of the whole or part of any improvement, such incoming tenant shall be entitled on the determination of his tenancy to claim compensation in respect of such improvement or part in like manner, if at all, as the out-going tenant would have been entitled if he had remained tenant of the holding, and his tenancy had determined at the time at which the tenancy of the incoming tenant determines.

Compensation under this Act to be exclusive in some cases. [Act 1883, s. 57.]

56. A tenant shall not be entitled to claim compensation by custom or otherwise than in manner authorised by this Act in respect of any improvement for which he is entitled to compensation under or in pursuance of this Act, except as provided in section seven, sub-section two.

Compensation under custom to come within the Act.

57. Where a tenant is entitled to claim compensation by custom or otherwise than in manner authorised by this Act in respect of tillages, crops, fruit trees or bushes, underwood, seeds, straw, hay, or manure left on the holding, or for cartage, or in respect of a proportion of rent, rates, or tithes for any period, or for any other matter or thing connected with the holding, he may claim and obtain compensation therefor under this Act, as though all or any of such matters or things were improvements specified in this Act.

Provision as to change of tenancy.

58. A tenant who has remained in his holding during a change or changes of tenancy, and has not thereupon received compensation for improvements, shall not thereafter at the determination of a

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tenancy be deprived of his right to claim compensation in respect of improvements by reason only that such improvements were made during a former tenancy or tenancies, and not during the tenancy which is then determining, but may claim for them as if made during such last-mentioned tenancy. [Act 1883, s. 58.]

Restriction in respect of improvements by tenant about to quit. [Act 1883, s. 59.]

59. Subject as in this section mentioned, a tenant shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of any improvements (other than the use of fertilisers and feeding stuffs or continuous good farming or tillages and crops, including fruit and vegetables) begun by him, if he holds from year to year, within one year before he quits his holding, or at any time after he has given or received final notice to quit, and, if he holds as a lessee, within one year before the expiration of his lease.

A final notice to quit means a notice to quit which has not been waived or withdrawn, but has resulted in the tenant quitting his holding.

The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of any such improvement as aforesaid—

(1.) Where a tenant from year to year has begun such improvement during the last year of his tenancy, and, in pursuance of a notice to quit thereafter given by the landlord, has quitted his holding at the expiration of that year; and

(2.) Where a tenant, whether a tenant from year to year or a lessee, previously to beginning any such improvement, has served notice on his landlord of his intention to begin the same, and the landlord has either assented or has failed for a month after the receipt of the notice to object to the making of the improvement.

Freedom of cropping and disposal of produce.

60.—(1.) Where by any contract of tenancy it is stipulated that the tenancy shall cease or determine, or that the landlord shall have the right to re-enter on the holding, or that a forfeiture shall accrue, or that any penal or additional rent shall become due or payable by the tenant, or that the tenant shall incur any liability or suffer any other disadvantage, on the breach or non-performance by such tenant of any covenant, or agreement, connected with the tenancy, in respect of the mode of cultivation, or cropping, or disposal of produce (other than a covenant, or agreement, or stipulation not to break up or convert into tillage any permanent pasture or meadow land included in the holding, or not to remove manure), such stipulation shall be void and of none effect if the tenant shall have made, previously to the time when it is sought to enforce or take advantage of such stipulation, a return of natural or artificial

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manure, proper and adequate in respect of the mode of cultivation, or cropping, or disposal of produce adopted, to his holding, or shall offer and give sufficient security that he will, at the proper season, make such proper and adequate return of manure to the holding.

See 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41. s. 14 (3).

(2.) For the purposes of this section, a lease limited to continue so long only as the tenant abstains from committing a breach of, or performs some, covenant, shall be and take effect as a lease to continue for any longer term for which it would subsist, but determinable by a proviso for re-entry on such a breach or non-performance.

General saving of rights. [Act 1883, s. 60.]

61. Except as in this Act expressed, nothing in this Act shall take away, abridge, or prejudicially affect any power, right, or remedy of a landlord, tenant, or other person vested in or exercisable by him by virtue of any other Act or law, or under any custom of the country, or otherwise, in respect of a contract of tenancy or other contract, or of any improvements, waste, emblements, tillages, away-going crops, fixtures, tax, rate, tithe rentcharge, rent, or other thing.

Interpretation. [Act 1883, s. 61.] [*See* 46 & 47 Vict. c. 61. s. 61.]

62. In this Act—

"Improvement" means any act or thing whereby the letting value of the holding is increased, and shall include increased fertility and cleanliness due to continuous good farming:

"Contract of tenancy" means a letting of or agreement for the letting land for a term of years, or for lives, or for lives and years, or from year to year, or for any other period:

A tenancy from year to year under a contract of tenancy current on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a tenancy under a contract of tenancy beginning after that date:

s. 4.

"Determination of tenancy" means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time, or from any other cause:

"Landlord" in relation to a holding means any person for the time being entitled to receive the rents and profits of any holding:

"Landlord" includes the executors, administrators, assigns, legatee, devisee, or next-of-kin, husband, guardian, committee of the estate, or trustees in bankruptcy of a landlord, or the mortgagee who takes possession of any holding in respect of that holding:

"Tenant" means the holder of land under a landlord for a term of years, or for lives, or for lives and years, or from year to year, or for any other period:

"Tenant" includes the executors, administrators, assigns, legatee, devisee, or next-of-kin, husband, guardian, committee of the estate, or trustees in bankruptcy of a tenant, or any person deriving title from a tenant; and the right to receive compensation in respect of any improvement made by a tenant shall enure to the benefit of such executors, administrators, assigns, and other persons as aforesaid:

"Holding" means any parcel of land held by a tenant:

"County court," in relation to a holding, means the county court within the district whereof the holding or the larger part thereof is situate:

"Person" includes a body of persons and a corporation aggregate or sole:

The designations of landlord and tenant shall continue to apply to the parties until the conclusion of any proceedings taken under or in pursuance of this Act in respect of compensation for improvements, or under any agreement made in pursuance of this Act or otherwise.

Repeal of Act of 1883 and Tenants Compensation Act, 1890.

63. On and after the commencement of this Act, the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1883, and the Tenants' Compensation Act, 1890, shall be repealed.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect—

[Act 1883, s. 62.]

(*a*) any thing duly done or suffered, or any proceedings pending under or in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*b*) any right to compensation in respect of improvements to which either of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Acts, 1875, 1883, applies, and which were executed before the commencement of this Act, or any right to fixtures or other right by either of the said Acts given to the tenant; or

See s. 4.

(*c*) any right to compensation in respect of any improvement to which the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875, applies, although executed by a tenant after the commencement of this Act if made under a contract of tenancy current on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four; or

(*d*) any right of any occupier given or reserved to him under the Tenants' Compensation Act, 1890;

and any right reserved by this section may be enforced after the commencement of this Act in the same manner in all respects as if no such repeal had taken place; but it shall be competent for the tenant, if he shall think fit, to claim and enforce rights to

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compensation arising or which could have been enforced under the Act of 1883 by the procedure given by this Act.

Short title of Act. [Act 1883, s. 63.]

64. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1895.

Limits of Act. [Act 1883, s. 64.]

65. This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

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SCHEDULE.

PART I.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH CONSENT OF LANDLORD OR A REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT IS REQUIRED.

(1.) Erection, or enlargement of buildings.
(2.) Making of water meadows, or works of irrigation.
(3.) Making of roads or bridges.
(4.) Making of watercourses, ponds, wells, or reservoirs, or of works for the application of water power, or for supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes.
(5.) Making or removing of permanent fences.
(6.) Reclaiming of waste land.

PART II.

IMPROVEMENT IN RESPECT OF WHICH NOTICE TO LANDLORD IS REQUIRED.

(7.) Drainage.

Agricultural Holdings.

A

B I L L

To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Agricultural Holdings in England, and for other purposes.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Channing, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Halley Stewart,
Mr. Francis Stevenson, Mr. Lambert,
Mr. Hugh Hoare, Mr. Billson,
and Mr. Luttrell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *February* 1895.

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[Bill 65.]

Agricultural Tenancies Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to the recommendations made by a committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture appointed to consider the Agricultural Holdings Act. These recommendations were based on suggestions made by 25 chambers of agriculture and farmers' clubs throughout the kingdom.

The chief alterations in the Agricultural Holdings Act proposed to be made by the Bill are as follows :—

The proviso excluding "the inherent capabilities of the soil" from the consideration of the valuer is repealed; the procedure under the Act is simplified ; provision is made for the appointment of official valuers ; the award of the umpire is made final in matters of fact and value, and the decision of the county court judge final in matters of law ; separate awards may be made where a tenancy terminates at different periods.

The landlord's right of counter-claim is repealed, and the landlord and tenant are given an equal right to claim under the Act; the notice of claim on each side is to be sent on the same day.

Provision is made for a record of the general agricultural condition of the holding at the commencement of a tenancy.

The landlord's right to distrain for rent is absolutely limited to one year's arrear.

The dilapidations in respect of which a landlord may claim are scheduled, and the period for which a landlord may claim for dilapidations, waste, or breach or covenant is reduced from four years to two years.

The schedule of improvements for which a tenant may claim is altered and extended. Laying down of permanent pasture is removed from Part I. to Part II., so that a tenant may claim for that improvement provided he has given due notice to his landlord of his intention to make it. For the planting of osier beds, gardens, orchards, or fruit bushes to an extent not exceeding an acre in each case notice to the landlord is made sufficient.

The last item (23) in the third part of the First Schedule to the Act is extended by giving tenants the right to claim compensation

in respect of the consumption on the holding by horses exclusively engaged or kept on it of cake or other feeding stuff not produced on the holding.

The four following items are added to the third part of the said schedule :—

(1.) Consumption on the holding by horses exclusively engaged or kept on the holding ; cattle, sheep, or pigs of corn produced on the holding.

(2.) Two years and older seeds, if a good plant, and the land clean and in good heart.

(3) Increased fertility of the holding due to continuous good farming.

(4.) Any other improvement increasing the value of the holding as an agricultural holding, and not specifically mentioned in this schedule, for which the tenant is not otherwise compensated.

Free sale of produce (provided equivalent manurial value is returned and with a saving for the last year of the tenancy) is given by the limitation of the landlord's right to claim in respect of such sale.

Provision is made for public loans to landlords for the execution on their estates of improvements sanctioned by the Board of Agriculture.

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B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to Agricultural Tenancies. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title and construction. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 61. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 57.

1. This Act may be cited as the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1895, and shall be construed as one with the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1883 (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), and the Tenants Compensation Act, 1890.

Amendment of s. 1 of the principal Act.

2. The following proviso contained in section one of the principal Act, that is to say, "Provided always that in estimating the value "of any improvement in the First Schedule hereto there shall not "be taken into account as part of the improvement made by the "tenant what is justly due to the inherent capabilities of the soil," is hereby repealed, and on and after *the passing of this Act* the said section shall be read and construed as if such proviso was not included therein.

Compensation to landlord for deteriorations and dilapidations.

3. Where through the act, neglect, or default of a tenant his holding shall have suffered, or shall suffer any deterioration or dilapidation comprised in the Second Schedule hereto, such tenant shall be liable on quitting his holding at the determination of a tenancy *after the passing of this Act* to pay to the landlord as compensation under this Act for such deterioration or dilapidation such sum as fairly represents the reduced value of the holding to an incoming tenant caused by such deterioration or dilapidation.

Amendment of s. 6 of the principal Act.

4. The following words contained in section six of the principal Act, that is to say,

"Nothing in this section shall enable a landlord to obtain under "this Act compensation in respect of waste by the tenant or "of breach by the tenant committed or permitted in relation

A.D. 1895.

" to a matter of husbandry more than four years before the " determination of the tenancy,"

are hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted as follows: From and after *the passing of this Act* nothing in the principal Act or in this Act shall enable a landlord to obtain compensation in respect of any deterioration or dilapidation comprised in the Second Schedule hereto, or in respect of waste by a tenant, or of breach of a covenant or agreement by a tenant, committed or permitted in relation to a matter of husbandry more than *two years* before the determination of the tenancy.

Repeal of s. 7 of principal Act and new enactment in its place.

5. Section seven of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted as follows:—

From and after *the passing of this Act*

A tenant claiming compensation under this Act shall, *twenty-eight days* at least before the determination of the tenancy, give notice in writing to the landlord of his intention to make such claim.

A landlord shall, *twenty-eight days* at least before the determination of the tenancy, give notice in writing to the tenant of his intention to make a claim in respect of any deterioration or dilapidation comprised in the Second Schedule hereto, or in respect of any waste or any breach of covenant or agreement, provided that the landlord shall have power within *twenty-eight days* after the determination of the tenancy to amend his claim in respect to dilapidations to the farm-house or farm-buildings occurring after the notice of claim has been delivered.

Every such notice shall state, as far as reasonably may be, the particulars and amount of the intended claim.

Substitution of terms valuer, valuers, and valuation for referee, referees, and reference respectively.

6. The terms " valuer," " valuers," and " valuation " respectively shall be substituted for the several terms " referee," " referees," and " reference " wherever such last-mentioned terms occur in the principal Act.

Amendment of s. 9 of the principal Act.

7. Section nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted as follows:—

Where after *the passing of this Act* there is a valuation under the principal Act and this Act, or either of them, a valuer or two valuers and an umpire shall be appointed as follows:—

(1.) If the parties concur, there may be a single valuer appointed by them jointly.

A.D. 1895.

(2.) If before award the single valuer dies or becomes incapable of acting, or for *seven days* after notice from the parties, or either of them, requiring him to act, fails to act, the proceedings shall begin afresh as if no valuer had been appointed.

(3.) If the parties do not concur in the appointment of a single valuer each of them shall appoint a valuer who may be the party making the appointment.

(4.) If before award one of two valuers dies or becomes incapable of acting, or for *seven days* after notice from either party requiring him to act, fails to act, the party appointing him shall appoint another valuer.

(5.) Notice of every appointment of a valuer by either party shall be given to the other party.

(6.) If for *fourteen days* after notice by one party to the other to appoint a valuer, or another valuer, the other party fails to do so, then, on the application of the party giving notice, the county court shall within *fourteen days* appoint a valuer.

(7.) Where two valuers are appointed then (subject to the provisions of this Act) they shall before they enter on the valuation appoint an umpire, and if they do not neither of them shall be entitled to make or to be paid any charge for having acted.

(8.) If before award an umpire dies or becomes incapable of acting the valuers shall appoint another umpire.

(9.) If for *seven days* after request from either party the valuers fail to appoint an umpire, or another umpire, then, on the application of either party, the Board of Agriculture shall within *fourteen days* appoint the umpire.

(10.) Every appointment, notice, and request under this section shall be in writing.

Amendment of s. 10 of the principal Act.

8. Section ten of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted as follows: Where after *the passing of this Act* two valuers are appointed, if either party by notice in writing to the other requires that the umpire shall be appointed by the Board of Agriculture, then the umpire and every successor to him shall be appointed on the application of either party by that Board.

Valuer appointed by county court, and all umpires to be selected from official list of valuers.

9. Every valuer appointed by the county court, and every umpire appointed by valuers or by the Board of Agriculture under this Act, shall be selected from the official list of agricultural valuers hereinafter mentioned.

A.D. 1895.

Official valuers.

10.—(1.) The county council for every county (other than the metropolis and the county of a city, town, or borough) shall, on or before the *thirtieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, and afterwards from time to time as occasion shall require, nominate fit persons to be agricultural valuers for such county, and shall forward the names of such persons to the Board of Agriculture, and such of them as the said Board shall appoint shall be and become official agricultural valuers under this Act for such county during the pleasure of the said Board.

52 & 53 Vict. c. 30. s. 2. (1) (*b*).

(2.) The said Board of Agriculture shall, on or before the *thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, and afterwards from time to time as occasion shall require, appoint such and so many of the persons so nominated by each county council as aforesaid as to the said Board shall seem fit to be such official agricultural valuers as aforesaid for each county, and shall on or before the last-mentioned date fix the number of such valuers to be appointed for each county, and may from time to time increase or diminish such number; and shall in the month of *January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six*, and in each succeeding month of January, publish a list of such valuers for each county.

(3.) The county court shall appoint every valuer and all valuers, and the Board of Agriculture shall appoint all umpires to be appointed by them respectively under this Act from the list for the county in which the holding, or some part of the holding with reference to which such appointment is made, is situate.

(4.) If any official agricultural valuer shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Board of Agriculture to be incompetent or guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his duty as a valuer or umpire, he shall be liable to have his appointment summarily cancelled by the said Board.

Fees for valuers and umpires.

11. Every valuer and umpire appointed under this Act shall be paid according to a scale of charges to be fixed by the Board of Agriculture, and the said Board shall, on or before the *thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, fix such scale, and may from time to time revise and alter the same.

Amendment of s. 21 of the principal Act.

12. Section twenty-one of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and in place of it the following shall have effect :—

Day for payment.

The award shall fix a day, not later than *two months* after the delivery of the award, for the payment of money awarded for compensation, costs, or otherwise.

A.D. 1895.

Separate awards.

13. In any case in which the tenancy of a holding is determined at different periods with respect to the land and the buildings therein comprised, it shall be lawful for the valuer, valuers, or umpire to make separate awards in reference to the matters affected by such different periods of determination of the tenancy.

Amendment of s. 23 of the principal Act.

Appeal.

14. Section twenty-three of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted as follows: The award shall be final and conclusive on all questions of fact and value; but either party may, within *seven days* after delivery of the award, appeal to the judge of the county court on any question of law dealt with by the award, and the county court judge shall hear and determine every such appeal, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

Record of condition of holding.

15. Every award made under this Act shall contain a record in a scheduled form of the general condition at the date of the award of the several parcels of land, buildings, and other premises comprised in the holding to which the award relates, and in all cases of a change of tenants after *the passing of this Act* of a holding to which this Act relates where no award under this Act shall be made between the landlord and outgoing tenant the contract of tenancy between the landlord and incoming tenant shall contain a similar record. Each of them, the landlord and tenant, during the continuance or within *three calendar months* after the determination of the tenancy of any holding to which a record to be made under this section may relate, shall have as against the other of them the right to production and inspection of such record.

Amendment of s. 28 of the principal Act.

Service.

16. Section twenty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted as follows:—

Any notice, request, demand, or other instrument under the principal Act or this Act may be served on the person to whom it is to be given, either personally or by leaving it for him at his last known place of abode in England, or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there; and if so sent by post it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing it was registered and posted; and in order to prove service by letter, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed, registered, and posted, and the time when it was so registered and posted, and that it contained the notice, request, demand, or other instrument to be served.

A.D. 1895.

Amendment of s. 34 of the principal Act. Fixtures.

17. The time after the termination of the tenancy within which any such fixture or building as is mentioned in section thirty-four of the principal Act shall be removable by the tenant shall, notwithstanding anything in such section contained, be *twenty-eight days* instead of a reasonable time after the termination of the tenancy.

Section 34 of principal Act to apply to tenants who purchase fixtures.

18. The provisions contained in section thirty-four of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall apply to a tenant or tenants who after *the passing of this Act* shall under such provisions have purchased any such fixture or building as in such section mentioned in the same manner in all respects as to a tenant who has himself affixed or erected any such fixture or building.

Amendments of s. 41 of the principal Act.

19. Any tenant from year to year who after *the passing of this Act* shall receive a notice to quit with a view to the use of land for any of the purposes mentioned in section forty-one of the principal Act shall be entitled to fair and reasonable compensation, to be settled, in case of difference, by a valuation under this Act, for any damage which he may suffer by the construction or carrying out of any of the works or other matters or things mentioned in that section.

Amendment of s. 44 of the principal Act. Distress.

20. Section forty-four of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is hereby enacted as follows:—

After *the passing of this Act* it shall not be lawful for any landlord entitled to the rent of any holding to which this Act applies to recover by distress more than one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the distress.

Provided that where it appears that according to the ordinary course of dealing between the landlord and tenant of a holding the payment of the rent of such holding has been allowed to be deferred until the expiration of a quarter of a year or half a year after the date at which such rent legally became due, then for the purpose of this section the rent of such holding shall be deemed to have become due at the expiration of such quarter or half year as aforesaid, as the case may be, and not at the date at which it legally became due, but nevertheless no more than one year's rent shall be recovered by distress at one time.

Extension of time to replevy at

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in section six of the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, the period of five days provided

A.D. 1895.

in the Act of William and Mary, chapter five, within which the tenant or owner of goods and chattels distrained may replevy the same shall be extended as regards holdings or tenancies to which this Act applies to a period of not more than *twenty-one days* if the tenant or such owner makes a request in writing in that behalf to the landlord or other person levying the distress, and also give security for any additional cost that may be occasioned by such extension of time: Provided that the landlord or person levying the distress may, at the written request or with the written consent of the tenant of such owner as aforesaid, sell the goods and chattels distrained or part of them at any time before the expiration of such extended period as aforesaid.

request of tenant. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 21.

Loans to landlords for carrying out improvements.

22.—(1.) The Public Works Loan Commissioners may from time to time, upon such security as they may approve, advance such sums as they may think fit to any landlord for the purpose of enabling him to carry out any improvement on any estate belonging to him in England or Wales, provided that every such improvement shall have been certified by the Board of Agriculture to be proper and suitable to the estate on or to which it is proposed to be made; and the Board of Agriculture shall have power to grant any such certificate upon the application of a landlord and upon such evidence as to the said Board may seem sufficient.

(2.) Every loan granted under this Act shall be made repayable by instalments (in the form of an annuity or otherwise) within a period not exceeding *fifty years* from the date of the actual advance of the loan, and shall bear interest not exceeding *two pounds and fifteen shillings per centum* per annum.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.

(3.) The provisions contained in the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, shall, so far as the same are applicable to loans to private individuals, apply to loans granted under this Act.

Amendment of First Schedule to principal Act.

23. The First Schedule to the principal Act is hereby repealed, and on and after *the passing of this Act* the First Schedule to this Act shall have effect as if it were contained in the principal Act.

Extent of Act.

24. This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Part I.

Improvements to which Consent of Landlord is required.

(1.) Erection, alteration, or enlargement of buildings.
(2.) Formation of silos.
(3.) Making and planting of osier beds (exceeding one acre).
(4.) Making of water meadows or works of irrigation.
(5.) Making of gardens (exceeding one acre).
(6.) Planting of orchards or fruit bushes (exceeding one acre).
(7.) Making of roads or bridges.
(8.) Making of watercourses, ponds, wells, or reservoirs, or of works for the application of water power, or for supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes.
(9.) Making of fences.
(10.) Removal of fences.
(11.) Planting of hops.
(12.) Reclaiming of unenclosed waste land.
(13.) Warping of land.
(14.) Embankment and sluices against floods.

Part II.

Improvements in respect of which Notice to Landlord is required.

(15.) Drainage.
(16.) Improving of roads.
(17.) Improving of watercourses, wells, or reservoirs, or of works for the application of water power, or for supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes.
(18.) Laying down of permanent pasture.
(19.) Making of gardens (not exceeding one acre).
(20.) Planting of orchards or fruit bushes (not exceeding one acre).
(21.) Making and planting of osier beds (not exceeding one acre).
(22.) Reclaiming of enclosed waste land.

PART III.

IMPROVEMENTS TO WHICH CONSENT OF OR NOTICE TO LANDLORD IS NOT REQUIRED.

(23.) Boning of land with undissolved bones.

(24.) Chalking of land.

(25.) Clay burning.

(26.) Claying of land.

(27.) Liming of land.

(28.) Marling of land.

(29.) Application to land of purchased artificial or other purchased manure.

(30.) Consumption on the holding by horses exclusively engaged or kept on the holding, cattle, sheep, or pigs of cake, or other feeding-stuff not produced on the holding.

(31.) Consumption on the holding by horses exclusively engaged or kept on the holding, cattle, sheep, or pigs of corn produced on the holding.

(32.) Two years and older seeds, if a good plant, and the land clean and in good heart.

(33.) Increased fertility of the holding due to continuous good farming.

(34.) Any other improvement increasing the value of the holding as an agricultural holding, and not specifically mentioned in this schedule, for which the tenant is not otherwise compensated.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

DETERIORATIONS AND DILAPIDATIONS.

(1.) Unduly mowing grass lands.

(2.) Over-cropping without adequate manuring.

(3.) Land neglected or rendered foul by default of the tenant.

(4.) Breaking up, without written consent of the landlord, permanent grass land existing at the commencement of the tenancy, or towards the laying down of which the landlord has contributed.

(5.) Neglect of gates and fences.

(6.) Neglect of roads for which the tenant is liable.

(7.) Neglect of drains, outfalls, and watercourses for which the tenant is liable.

(8.) Damage to plantations, coppices, and timber included in the holding.

(9.) Neglect of ordinary repairs of buildings for which the tenant is liable by custom or agreement.

(10.) Loss of manure by hay, straw, roots, or green crops removed off the farm without adequate manure being returned, provided that no removal of hay, straw, roots, or green crops, being the last year's produce, shall take place except with the written consent of the landlord.

(11.) Other dilapidations and deteriorations or decreased fertility of the holding caused by act or neglect of the tenant which detract from the letting value of the holding.

Agricultural Tenancies.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to Agricultural Tenancies.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Yerburgh, Mr. Jeffreys,
Colonel Cotton-Jodrell, Major Rasch,
Mr. Fellowes, and Mr. Hulse.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *May* 1895.

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[Bill 303.]

Allotments and Cottage Gardens Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

It is proposed by this Bill to place tenants of allotments not exceeding two acres and of cottage gardens on the same footing with respect to the removal of fruit trees, buildings, &c., as tenants of allotments and small holdings under the Allotments Act, 1887, and the Small Holdings Act, 1892. (See 50 & 51 Vict. c. 48. s. 7 (5) and (6) and 55 & 56 Vict. c. 31. s. 4 (2).)

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to Allotments and Cottage Gardens.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Right of outgoing tenant to remove fruit trees and buildings. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 26. [50&51 Vict. c. 48. s. 7. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 31. s. 4 (2).]

1. A tenant of any allotment or cottage garden within the meaning of the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887, may, before the determination of his tenancy, remove—

(*a*) any fruit or other trees or bushes planted or acquired by him; or

(*b*) any toolhouse, shed, greenhouse, fowlhouse, or pigsty built or acquired by him

for which he has no claim for compensation, and whether the same have been planted, built, or acquired before or after *the passing of this Act*.

Short title. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 26.

2. This Act may be cited as the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Act, 1895, and the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887, and this Act may be cited together as the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Acts, 1887 and 1895.

Allotments and Cottage Gardens.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to Allotments and Cottage Gardens.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Herbert Gardner and Sir John Hibbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 23 *May* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 273.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to amend the Law as to the Endowment of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the Truro Chapter Act, 1878, a canonry in the cathedral church of Exeter has been transferred to and forms part of the Truro Chapter Endowment Fund, subject to an annual charge in favour of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall of three hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, which charge has been since the recent avoidance of the same archdeaconry reduced to two hundred pounds a year: 41 & 42 Vict. c. 44.

And whereas it is expedient that the said sum of two hundred pounds a year, being the future stipend attached to the said archdeaconry, should be paid out of the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners instead of out of the endowment of the said canonry:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this Act the endowment of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall shall be provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England by an annual payment of two hundred pounds from their common fund, and the annual sum which, but for this enactment, would have been charged on the endowment of the said canonry shall be carried to the income of the Truro Cathedral Endowment Fund. Provision as to endowment of Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

2. This Act may be cited as the Archdeaconry of Cornwall Act, 1895. Short title.

[Bill 289.]

Archdeaconry of Cornwall. [H.L.]

A

BILL

INTITULED

An Act to amend the Law as to the Endowment of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

(*Brought from the Lords* 16 *May* 1895.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 28 *May* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 289.]

Architects' Registration Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title.
2. Commencement of Act.
3. General council.
4. Members of general council.
5. Branches of the council for England, Scotland, and Ireland.
6. Qualification.
7. Resignation or death of member of general council.
8. Time and place of meeting of general council.
9. Election of president of general council.
10. Revision of constitution of general council.
11. Existing charters remain in force.
12. Appointment of registrars and other officers.
13. Appointment of registrars and other officers by branch councils.
14. Fees for attendance at councils.
15. Application of fees.
16. Accounts to be published.
17. Duty of registrars to keep the registers correct.
18. Removal of name from register by councils. Restoration of name to the register.
19. Persons qualified to be registered.
20. Annual renewal fee.
21. Penalty on unregistered persons using title, &c.
22. Qualifying examination.
23. Registration of branch registers.
24. Evidence of qualification to be given before registration.
25. Register to be published.
26. Registered persons may have titles of distinction added.

Clause.
27. None but registered persons to recover charges.
28. None but registered persons to hold public appointments.
29. Meaning of term legally qualified practitioner.
30. No certificate to be valid unless persons signing be registered.
31. Penalty on wilful falsification of register.
32. Penalty for obtaining registration by false representations.
33. Recovery of penalties and fees.
34. Notice of death of practitioners.
35. Byelaws.
36. Services of notices by post.
37. Registration of colonial practitioner with recognised diploma.
38. Registration of foreign practitioner with recognised diploma.
39. Diploma of colonial and foreign practitioner when deemed to be recognised.
40. Separate lists of colonial and foreign practitioners in register.
41. Power of Her Majesty in Council to define colonies and foreign countries to which this part of the Act applies.
42. Default of general council and examining body or bodies. Exercise of powers of Privy Council.
43. Orders evidence.
44. Definitions.

SCHEDULES.

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the Registration of Architects.

A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons requiring professional aid in architecture should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as the Architects Act, 1895.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall commence and take effect from the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.*

General Council.

3. A council, which shall be styled "The General Council of "Architectural Education and Registration of the United Kingdom," herein-after referred to as the general council, shall be established, and branch councils for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively formed thereout as herein-after mentioned.

Members of general council.

4. The general council shall consist of the following members; that is to say:

Five persons nominated from time to time by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, three of whom shall be nominated for England and Wales, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland:

And the architects chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies:

Five by the Royal Institute of British Architects, three of whom shall be nominated for England and Wales, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland:

One by the Royal Academy of Arts:

One by the Royal Institute of Architects, Ireland:

Two by the Society of Architects:

Two by the Architectural Association:

A.D. 1895.

Five by such members of provincial societies mentioned in Schedule A. as are qualified to register at the date of the *passing of this Act*, or thereafter are registered under this Act, three of whom shall be nominated for England and Wales, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland:

Nine by registered practitioners resident in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively, of whom five shall be nominated for England and Wales, two for Scotland, and two for Ireland, in all, nine, herein-after referred to as "direct representatives."

Branches of the council for England, Scotland, and Ireland.

5. The members nominated by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council, the members chosen by the professional bodies of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, and the direct representatives elected by the resident registered practitioners for such parts respectively of the United Kingdom, shall be the branch councils for such parts respectively of the United Kingdom, to which branch councils shall be delegated such of the powers and duties vested in the council as the council may see fit, other than the power to make representations to Her Majesty in Council as herein-after mentioned. The president shall be a member of all the branch councils.

Qualification.

6. The professional members of the general council must be qualified to be registered under this Act, and must register as soon as possible after the appointment of registrars.

(1.) The direct representatives must be themselves registered under the Act.

Resignation or death of member of general council.

7. The members of the general council shall be chosen and nominated for a term not exceeding *five years*, and shall be capable of re-appointment, and any member may at any time resign his appointment by letter addressed to the president of the said council, and upon the death or resignation of any member of the said council some other person shall be constituted a member of the said council in his place in manner herein-before provided; but it shall be lawful for the council during such vacancy to exercise the powers herein-after mentioned.

Time and place of meeting of general council.

8. The general council shall hold their first meeting within *three months* from the commencement of this Act, in such place and at such time as the Lords of the Privy Council shall appoint, or in the event of the Privy Council not fixing the time and place of meeting within the first six weeks of the limit of time named, then the meeting is to be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel the *first Wednesday of the third month* from the *passing of the Act* at twelve o'clock noon,

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and shall elect a president out of their own number for a term not exceeding *three years*, and make such rules and regulations as to the times and places of the meetings of the general council and the mode of summoning the same as to them shall seem expedient, which rules and regulations shall remain in force until altered at any subsequent meeting; and in the absence of any rule or regulation as to the summoning a meeting of the general council, it shall be lawful for the president to summon a meeting at such time and place as to him shall seem expedient, by letter addressed to each member; and at every meeting, in the absence of the president, some other member to be chosen from the members present shall act as president, and all acts of the general council shall be decided by the votes of the majority of the members present at any meeting, the whole number present being not less than eleven, and at all such meetings the president for the time being shall, in addition to his vote as a member of the council, have a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

(1.) The president of the general council or any other person whom the general council may from time to time appoint shall be the returning officer for the purpose of elections of direct representatives, and such returning officer shall, some time, not more than *six weeks* after the issue of the first copy of the register, and thereafter not less than *six weeks* nor more than *two months* before the day on which the term of office of any such representative will expire, and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy arising from the death or resignation of any such representative, issue his precept to the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative was elected, requiring the said branch council to cause a representative to be elected by the registered practitioners resident in that part of the United Kingdom within *twenty-one days* after the receipt of the precept of the returning officer.

(2.) The election shall be conducted in such manner as may be provided by regulations to be made by the Privy Council, provided as follows:

(*a.*) The nomination shall be in writing, and the nomination paper of each candidate shall be signed by not fewer than ten registered practitioners; and

(*b.*) The election shall be conducted by voting papers, and it shall be the duty of the branch council in any part of the United Kingdom in which an election is to be held to cause a voting paper to be forwarded by post to each registered practitioner resident in that part of the

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country at his registered address, but the election shall not be rendered void by reason of the omission of the branch council to cause such voting paper to be forwarded in any particular case or cases, and any registered practitioner to whom a voting paper has not been sent in pursuance of this Act may on application to the registrar of the said branch council obtain one from him; and

(*c.*) Any registered practitioner entitled to vote at such election may vote for as many candidates as there are representatives to be elected.

(3.) Each branch council shall certify to the returning officer the person or persons elected by the registered practitioners resident in the part of the United Kingdom to which such branch council belongs.

(4.) A direct representative elected in place of any such representative retiring on the expiration of the period for which he was elected shall come into office at the expiration of that period, and a direct representative elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any such representative shall come into office on the day on which he is certified by the branch council to the returning officer to have been elected.

(5.) The expenses attending the election of a direct representative shall be defrayed as part of the expenses of the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative is elected.

Election of president of general council.

9. The general council from time to time, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of president of the general council, shall elect one of their number to be president for a term not exceeding *three years*, and not extending beyond the expiration of the term for which he has been made a member of the said council.

Revision of constitution of general council.

10.—(1.) The general council may at any time represent to the Privy Council all or any of the following matters:

(*a.*) That it is expedient to confer on the registered practitioners resident in any part of the United Kingdom the power of returning one or more additional members to the general council.

(*b.*) That it is expedient to confer on any college, university, or other body in the United Kingdom, not being one of the constituent bodies for the time being of the general council, and being in the opinion of the general council of sufficient

importance to be worthy of such a privilege, the power of returning a member to the general council, either separately or collectively with any other body or bodies in the same part of the United Kingdom.

(*c.*) That it is expedient that any constituent body having, in the opinion of the general council, so diminished in importance as not to be entitled to such privilege, should either be wholly deprived of the power of returning a member to the general council, or be deprived of the power of returning a member separately, and permitted to return a member collectively with some other body or bodies.

(*d.*) That the standard or conduct of the qualifying examinations in the opinion of the general council is unsatisfactory, or that the body or bodies constituted as examiners is, or are, unwilling to act, and that it is expedient that such other body or bodies be appointed as to the Privy Council shall seem fit.

(2.) The Privy Council, before considering such representation, shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(3.) If either House of Parliament, within *forty days* (exclusive of any period of adjournment for more than one week) next after any such representation has been laid before such House, present an address to Her Majesty declaring that such representation, or any part thereof, ought not to be carried into effect, no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of the representation in regard to which such address has been presented; but if no such address is presented by either House of Parliament within such *forty days* as aforesaid, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, report to Her Majesty that it is expedient to give effect to such representation, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to give effect to the same, and any Order in Council so made shall be of the same validity as if it had been enacted in this Act.

Existing charters remain in force.

11. The charters of the Royal Institute of British Architects are hereby confirmed, and are declared to be and shall be in full force and virtue, but not so as to prevent the making of any amendment thereof or addition thereto by any supplemental Royal Charter not being inconsistent with this Act.

Appointment of registrars and other officers.

12. The general council shall appoint a registrar, who shall act as secretary of the general council, and who may also act as treasurer, unless the council shall appoint another person or other persons as treasurer or treasurers; and the person or persons so appointed shall likewise act as registrar for England, and as

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secretary and treasurer or treasurers, as the case may be, for the branch council for England; the general council and the branch council for England shall also appoint so many clerks and servants as shall be necessary for the purposes of this Act, and every person so appointed by any council shall be removable at the pleasure of that council, and shall be paid such salary as the council by which he was appointed shall think fit.

Appointment of registrars and other officers by branch councils.

13. The branch councils for Scotland and Ireland shall each respectively in like manner appoint a registrar, and, if necessary, other officers and clerks, who shall be paid such salaries as the general council shall approve, and be removable at the pleasure of the branch council by which they were appointed; and the person appointed registrar shall also act as secretary to the branch council, and may also act as treasurer, unless such branch council shall appoint some other person or persons as treasurer or treasurers.

Fees for attendance at councils.

14. There shall be paid to the members of the general council and branch councils such fees for attendance and such reasonable travelling expenses as shall from time to time be allowed by the general council and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Application of fees.

15. All moneys arising from fees on registration, or the annual renewal fees, or from the sale of copies of the register, or otherwise payable to the several councils under this Act shall be paid to the treasurer of such councils respectively, shall be applied in accordance with such regulations as may be from time to time made by the general council in defraying the expenses of registration and the other expenses of the execution of this Act, and, subject thereto, towards the support of museums, libraries, or lectureships, or for public purposes connected with the profession of architecture, or towards the promotion of learning and education in connexion with architecture.

(1.) The general council may allocate such sum or sums of money as shall be proved to their satisfaction to have been expended in promoting this Act, and which sum or sums are, in the opinion of the general council, reasonable, and may order the same to be paid through their treasurer to the body or bodies, person or persons, who may establish the claim or claims within twelve months of the *passing of this Act.*

(2.) The general council shall have power to invest any sums not so expended in Government securities in the names of any three of their number appointed from time to time as trustees,

and any income derived from such invested sums shall be added to and considered as part of the ordinary income of the general council.

(3.) The general council may also use surplus funds or invested capital for the rental or purchase of land or premises, or for the building of premises to serve as offices, examination halls, libraries, museums, or for any other public purpose or purposes connected with architecture.

Accounts to be published.

16. The treasurers of the general and branch councils shall enter in books to be kept for that purpose a true account of all sums of money by them received and paid under this Act, and such accounts shall be audited and submitted by them to the general council and branch councils respectively at such times as the councils may respectively require. Such accounts shall be published annually, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the month of *March* in every year, if Parliament be then sitting, or if Parliament be not sitting, then within *one month* after the commencement of the next sitting of Parliament.

Duty of registrars to keep the registers correct.

17. It shall be the duty of the registrars to keep their respective registers correct, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the orders and regulations of the general council.

(1.) The registrar shall from time to time insert in the register any alteration which may come to his knowledge in the name or address of any person registered.

(2.) The registrar shall remove from the said register the name of every deceased person.

(3.) The registrar shall remove from the said register the name of any person who has neglected to pay his annual renewal fee, or the name of any person who has ceased to practise, but not (save as herein-after provided) without the consent of that person.

(4.) In the case of any registered person neglecting to pay his annual renewal fee, or in the case where the registrar has any reason to think that any person registered has ceased to practise, the registrar shall send by post in the first case a notice to such person applying for the payment of such annual renewal fee, and in the second case a notice to such person by post inquiring whether or not he has ceased to practise, or has changed his residence; and if the registrar does not within *three months* after sending the notice in either case receive any answer thereto from such person, the registrar shall within *fourteen days* after the expiration of the *three months* send

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him (in either case) by post in a registered letter another notice referring to the first notice, and stating that no answer thereto has been received, and if the registrar does not within *one month* after sending the second notice receive any answer thereto (in either case) the name of such person shall be erased from the register; provided always, that the same may be restored by direction of the general council, should they think fit to make an order to that effect.

(5.) In the execution of his duties the registrar shall act in each case on such evidence as appears to him sufficient.

Removal of name from register by councils.

18. The general council or the branch councils in their respective districts may direct that a name be removed from the register in the following cases (that is to say), at the request or with the consent of the person whose name is to be removed; or where a name has been incorrectly entered, or has been fraudulently entered or procured to be entered; or where a person registered has, after the *passing of this Act* been convicted, either in Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere of an offence which, if committed in England, would be a misdemeanor or higher offence; or where a person registered is shown to have been guilty after his registration, and either in Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere, of any conduct infamous in a professional respect.

Restoration of name to the register.

(1.) Where the general council have removed the name of any person from the register, the name of that person shall not be again entered in the register except by a resolution of the general council, or by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2.) The general council may by resolution direct the registrar to restore to the register any name removed therefrom, either without fee or on payment of such fee, not exceeding the registration fee, as the general council may from time to time fix, and the registrar shall restore the name accordingly.

(3.) The name of any person removed from the register at the request of such person or with his consent shall, unless it might if not so removed have been removed by order of the general council, be restored to the register on his application and on payment of such fee, not exceeding the registration fee, as the general council from time to time may fix.

Persons qualified to be registered.

19. Every person who at the date of the *passing of this Act* is a fellow or an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, shall, in respect of such membership, be entitled to be registered under this Act, without payment of a registration fee, and so long

as he remain a fellow or associate of the said Royal Institute of British Architects, shall be exempted from the payment of an annual renewal fee, hereafter mentioned. A.D. 1895.

(1.) Any person who was actually practising architecture prior to the *first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, or who has served as apprentice, assistant, or practitioner in architecture, all or either, for *seven years* in the aggregate after having attained the age of fifteen years prior to the *passing of this Act*, shall, on payment of a fee to be fixed by the general council, and pending the fixing of the fee by the general council a fee of *five pounds*, be entitled to be registered on producing to the registrar of the branch council for England, Ireland, or Scotland a declaration according to the form in Schedule (B.) or (C.) to this Act, signed by him, or upon transmitting to such registrar information of his name and address, and enclosing such declaration as aforesaid. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the several bodies mentioned in Schedule (A.) to transmit within *three months* from the date of the *passing of this Act*, to the said registrars, lists certified under their respective seals of such of their members as are entitled under the provisions of this Act, as aforesaid, to be registered, stating the places of residence of such persons; and it shall be lawful for the registrars thereupon, and upon payment of a fee of *three pounds* in respect of each person to be registered, to enter in the register the persons mentioned in such lists, with their qualifications and places of residence as therein stated, without other application in relation thereto.

(2.) An applicant for admission after the *passing of this Act* must be not less than twenty-one years of age, and must, except in cases herein-before and herein-after mentioned, have served as apprentice for not less than *three years* with a registered practitioner or practitioners, and have passed a qualifying examination in accordance with this Act.

(3.) Any person who before the *passing of this Act* has entered upon an apprenticeship for a shorter term than *three years* with a master or masters qualified to be registered under this Act may serve the additional period necessary to make up *three years*.

(*a.*) Notice and evidence of existing apprenticeships must be given to the registrar of the branch council of the district in which such pupil is placed within *six months* of the

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passing of this Act, which notice must be accompanied by a fee of *ten shillings*, when the name shall be recorded in a separate list by the registrar of such branch council.

(4.) An apprenticeship entered upon *after the passing of this Act* must be served under indenture to a registered practitioner or practitioners, which indenture shall be recorded in a separate list by the registrar of the branch council of the district in which the pupil is placed, if intimated to such registrar within *three months* from the date of the commencement of the apprenticeship and upon payment of a fee of *forty shillings*, and if intimated after *six months* from such date, upon payment of *five pounds*. Provided always, that if this provision be not complied with within *six months* from such date, the service of the pupil for the purposes of this Act shall date only from the time of the production of the indenture to the registrar and the entry thereof.

(5.) Any of the following persons shall be qualified to apply for admission on signing a declaration form (C.) Schedule to this Act.

(*a.*) Any person who has obtained his qualification subsequently to the *passing of this Act* shall be registered upon making application to the registrar of branch council of the district in which he was examined, and upon payment of a registration fee to be fixed by the general council, or pending the fixing of the fee by the general council, a fee of *five pounds*.

(*b.*) A person who after the *passing of this Act* shall have served an apprenticeship for *two years*, and shall for *five years* have been assistant to a practitioner or practitioners qualified to be registered, or a registered practitioner or practitioners under this Act, and who has passed such examinations as the general council shall authorise.

(*c.*) A person who after the *passing of this Act* shall for *ten years* have been an assistant to a practitioner or practitioners qualified to be registered, or a registered practitioner or practitioners under this Act, and who has passed such examination as the general council shall authorise.

Annual renewal fee.

20. Registered practitioners under this Act, not being fellows or associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects at the date of the *passing of this Act*, or ceasing to be members of the same,

shall pay in advance an annual renewal fee of *twenty shillings*, which shall be payable on the *first day of January* in each year. A.D. 1895.

(*a.*) The registration fee covers the annual fee for the first year or a part of a year during which it is paid.

Penalty on unregistered persons using title, &c.

21. From and after the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* a person shall not be entitled to take or use the name or title of architect (either alone or in combination with any other word or words, save only that of naval architect), or any name, title, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, unless he be so registered.

Any person who, after the above date, not being registered under this Act, takes or uses any such name, titles, or description as aforesaid shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, and on repetition of the offence *fifty pounds*.

Qualifying examination.

22. On and after the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* no person shall become qualified to be registered except as provided by this Act.

(1.) A qualifying examination shall be an examination held for the purpose of conferring the right of registration under this Act by the Royal Institute of British Architects or other body appointed under section ten of this Act by the Privy Council.

(2.) The standard of proficiency required from candidates at the said qualifying examinations shall be such as sufficiently to guarantee the possession of the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of architecture, and it shall be the duty of the general council to secure the maintenance of such standard of proficiency as aforesaid; and for that purpose such number of inspectors as may be determined by the general council shall be appointed by the general council, and shall attend, as the general council may direct, at all or any of the qualifying examinations.

(3.) Inspectors of examinations appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination, but it shall be their duty to report to the general council their opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of every examination which they attend, and any other matters in relation to such examinations which the general council may require them to report.

(4.) The members of the board or boards of examiners and the inspectors of examinations appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid as part of the expenses

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of the general council, as the general council, with the sanction of the Privy Council, may determine, and the general council shall defray such other reasonable expenses as may be incurred in holding such examinations.

(5.) Such reasonable fees shall be paid to the general council, by candidates for examination under this Act, as the general council may from time to time, by bye-laws or regulations, direct.

Registration of branch registers.

23. Where any person entitled to be registered under this Act applies to the registrar of any of the branch councils for that purpose such registrar shall forthwith enter in a local register in the form set forth in Schedule (D.) to this Act, or to the like effect, the name and place of residence, and the date of the registration of such person, and shall, in the case of the registrar of the branch council for Ireland or Scotland, forthwith send to the registrar of the general council a copy, certified under the hand of the registrar, of the entry so made, and the registrar of the general council shall forthwith cause the same to be entered in the general register, and the entry in the general register shall bear date from the local register.

Evidence of qualification to be given before registration.

24. No person shall be entered on the register unless the registrar be satisfied by proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to it; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar shall be decided by the general council, and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of such general council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from the register by order in writing of such general council.

Register to be published.

25. The registrar of the general council shall in every year cause to be printed, published, and sold under the direction of such council a correct register of the names, in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, in the form set forth in Schedule (D.) to this Act, or to the like effect, of all persons appearing on the general register as existing on the *first day of January* in every year, and such register shall be called "The Architects Register," and a copy of such register for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, shall be evidence in all courts and before all justices of the peace and others that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of this Act; provided always, that in case of any person whose name does not appear in such copy, a certified copy under the hand of the registrar of the general council, or of any branch council, of the entry of the name of such person in the

general or local register shall be evidence that such person is registered under the provisions of this Act. A.D. 1895.

Registered persons may have titles of distinction added.

26. Any person registered under this Act who may have obtained any title of distinction, considered by the general council to be worthy of notice, shall be entitled to have such distinction inserted in the register on payment of such annual fee as the general council may appoint or determine.

None but registered persons to recover charges.

27. After the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any professional services rendered as architect unless he shall prove to the court that he is registered under this Act.

Provided always that nothing in this section shall be held to prejudice the right of professional members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Surveyors' Institution to recover charges for work of any kind falling within the duties of their calling.

None but registered persons to hold public appointments.

28. Provided also, that on and after the *passing of this Act* it shall not be lawful for any city, borough, or township, rural, urban, or sanitary authority, county council, local board of health, vestry, board of works, or other public body, to appoint any unregistered person to any office under such authority or body, in the performance of the duties of which office the person so appointed will have to prepare, examine, approve, or pass, plans of buildings and their constructional or sanitary arrangement, or to examine or report upon buildings erected or to be erected, of whatsoever kind, so far as concerns their structural or sanitary arrangement, or so far as concerns their safety from fire or their convenience of exit or entrance, or so far as concerns buildings which are, or are alleged to be, dangerous structures.

(1.) The general council may at any time, if they so think fit, call upon the Royal Institute of British Architects to hold special examinations for such officers, and should that body decline, the general council may themselves, by and with the sanction of the Privy Council, hold, or cause to be held, such special examinations.

(2.) But in cases where such appointments are held at the *passing of this Act* by persons not qualified to be registered under this Act, such persons may continue to hold the same or similar appointments as though they were registered under this Act.

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(3.) Provided always that nothing in this section shall prevent the appointment and registration to such posts of members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or of fellows or professional associates of the Surveyors' Institution who produce certificates of competency from the council of whichever body to which they belong.

Meaning of term legally qualified practitioner.

29. After the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* the word legally qualified architect, or any words importing a person recognised by law as a practitioner in architecture, when used in any Act of Parliament, shall be construed to mean a person registered under this Act.

No certificate to be valid unless persons signing be registered.

30. After the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* no certificate required by any Act now in force, or that may hereafter be passed, from any architect or officer appointed under the provisions of section twenty-eight of this Act, shall be valid unless the person signing the same be registered under this Act.

Penalty on wilful falsification of register.

31. Any registrar who shall wilfully make or cause to be made any falsification in any matters relating to the register shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in England or Ireland, and in Scotland of a crime or offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, and shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding *twelve months*.

Penalty for obtaining registration by false representations.

32. If any person shall wilfully procure or attempt to procure himself to be registered under this Act by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, every such person so offending, and every person aiding and assisting him therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in England or Ireland, and in Scotland of a crime or offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding *twelve months*.

Recovery of penalties and fees.

33. All fees under this Act may be recovered as ordinary debts due to the general council, and all penalties under this Act may be recovered and enforced as follows; that is to say, in England before two or more justices of the peace, in manner directed by the Act of session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate "the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of "sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary con- "victions and orders," and any Act amending the same; and in Ireland, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, in manner

directed by the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district or of the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland before two or more justices of the peace in manner directed by the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending the same; and in Scotland before the sheriff or sheriff's substitute, or two justices, in manner provided by the Summary Procedure Act (1864), and any Act amending the same. A.D. 1895. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.

(1.) Any sum or sums of money arising from conviction and recovery of penalties as aforesaid shall be paid to the treasurer of the council.

Notice of death of practitioners.

34. Every registrar of deaths in the United Kingdom, on receiving notice of the death of any person registered under this Act, shall forthwith transmit by post to the registrar of the general council and to the registrar of the branch council a certificate under his own hand of such death, with the particulars of time and place of death, and may charge the cost of such certificate and transmission as an expense of his office, and on the receipt of such certificate the registrar shall erase the name of such deceased person from the register.

Byelaws.

35. All byelaws, orders, and regulations made by the general council, or by any authority under the authority of this Act, shall be made and may be made, from time to time altered or revoked, in such manner and subject to such approval or confirmation (if any) as in the case of other byelaws, orders, or regulations made by such authority.

Services of notices by post.

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, all notices and documents required by or for the purposes of this Act to be sent, may be sent by post, and shall be deemed to have been received at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving such sending it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice or document was prepaid and properly addressed and put in the post.

Such notices and documents may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing or partly in print, and when sent to the general council, branch councils or other authorities, shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the said bodies or authorities, or to some officer of such councils or authorities at the principal office of business of such councils or authorities, and when sent to a person registered under this Act, shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to him according to his address registered in that register.

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Colonial and Foreign Practitioners.

Registration of colonial practitioner with recognised diploma.

37. On and after the *passing of this Act*, where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the general council that he holds some recognised colonial diploma or diplomas (as herein-after defined) granted to him in a British possession, and that he is of good character, and that he has practised architecture in such British possession, he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee not exceeding *five pounds* as the general council may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a colonial practitioner; provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances :—

(1.) That the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than *five years*, during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or

(2.) That he was practising architecture in the United Kingdom at the time of the *passing of this Act*, and that he has continuously practised the same, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, for a period of not less than *ten years* immediately preceding the *passing of this Act*.

Registration of foreign practitioner with recognised diploma.

38. On and after the *passing of this Act*, where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the general council that he holds some recognised foreign diploma or diplomas (as herein-after defined) granted in a foreign country, and that he is of good character, and that he has practised architecture in such foreign country, he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee not exceeding *five pounds*, as the general council may from time to time determine, be entitled without examination in the United Kingdom to be registered as a foreign practitioner; provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances:

(1.) That he is not a British subject; or

(2.) That, being a British subject, the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in a British Colony or British Possession, or in the course of a period of not less than *five years* during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or

(3.) That, being a British subject, he was practising architecture in the United Kingdom at the time of the *passing of this Act*, and that he has continuously practised the same in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than *ten years* immediately preceding the *passing of this Act*. A.D. 1895.

39. The diploma or diplomas granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies which is or are to be deemed such recognised colonial or foreign architectural diploma or diplomas as is or are required for the purposes of this Act shall be such diploma or diplomas as may be recognised for the time being by the general council as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of architecture. Diploma of colonial and foreign practitioner when deemed to be recognised.

(1.) When the general council have refused to recognise as aforesaid any colonial or foreign diploma, the Privy Council, on application being made to them, may, if they think fit, after considering such application, and after communication with the general council, order the general council to recognise the said diploma, and such order shall be duly obeyed.

(2.) If a person be refused registration as a colonial or foreign practitioner on any other ground than that the diploma or diplomas held by such person is or are not such recognised diploma or diplomas as above defined, the registrar of the general council shall, if required, state in writing the reason of such refusal, and the person so refused registration may appeal to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council, after communication with the general council, may dismiss the appeal, or may order the general council to enter the name of the appellant on the register.

(3.) A person may, if so entitled under this Act, be registered both as a colonial and foreign practitioner.

40. The register shall contain a separate list of the names and addresses of the foreign practitioners, and also a separate list of the names and addresses of the colonial practitioners, registered under this Act; each list shall be made out alphabetically according to the surnames, and the provisions of this Act relating to other persons registered under this Act, and relating to the register and to offences in respect thereof, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of colonial and foreign practitioners registered under this Act and of the said lists of those practitioners, in the same way as such Separate lists of colonial and foreign practitioners in register.

A.D. 1895.

provisions apply in the case of other persons registered under this Act, and of the register as kept under this Act.

Power of Her Majesty in Council to define colonies and foreign countries to which this part of the Act applies.

41. Her Majesty may from time to time, by Order in Council, declare that this part of this Act shall be deemed, on and after a day to be named in such Order, to apply to any British possession or foreign country which, in the opinion of Her Majesty, affords to the registered practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession or foreign country as to Her Majesty may seem just; and from and after the day named in such Order in Council, such British possession or foreign country shall be deemed to be a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies within the meaning of this part thereof; but until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British possession or foreign country, this part of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such possession or country; and the expression "on and after the passing of this Act," as used in this part of this Act, means, as respects any British possession or foreign country, the day on and after which this part of this Act is declared, by Order in Council, to apply to such British possession or foreign country.

(1.) Her Majesty may from time to time, by Order in Council, revoke and renew any Order made in pursuance of this section, and on the revocation of such Order, as respecting any British possession or foreign country, such possession or foreign country shall cease to be a possession or foreign country to which this part of this Act applies, without prejudice, however, to the right of any persons whose names have been already entered on the register.

Default of general council and examining body or bodies.

42. If at any time it appears to the Privy Council that the general council or the examining body or bodies has or have failed to exercise any power or perform any duty, or do any act or thing vested in or imposed on, or authorised to be done by the general council, or by the examining body or bodies, the Privy Council may notify their opinion to the general council; and if the general council, or the examining body or bodies, fail to comply with any directions of the Privy Council relating to such notification, the Privy Council may themselves give effect to such directions, and for that purpose may exercise any power or do any act or thing vested in or authorised to be done by the general council, or by the examining body or bodies, and may of their own motion do any act or thing which they are authorised to do in pursuance of a representation or suggestion from the general council.

A.D. 1895.

Exercise of powers of Privy Council.

All powers vested in the Privy Council by this Act may be exercised by any two or more of the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

(1.) Any act of the Privy Council under this Act shall be sufficiently signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council, and every Order and act signified by an instrument purporting to be signed by the Clerk of the Council, shall be deemed to have been duly made and done by the Privy Council, and every instrument so signed shall be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council or other proof.

Orders evidence.

43. The following copies of any Orders made in pursuance of this Act shall be evidence; that is to say,

(1.) Any copy purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, or by any other printer, in pursuance of an authority given by the general council.

(2.) Any copy of an Order certified to be a true copy by the registrar of the general council, or by any other person appointed by the general council, either in addition to or in exclusion of the registrar, to certify such orders.

Definitions.

44. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "part of the United Kingdom" means, according to circumstances, England, Wales, Ireland, or Scotland:

The expression "British possession" means any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom but inclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under one central legislature are for the purposes of this definition deemed to be one British possession:

The expression "local law" means an Act or Ordinance passed by the legislature of a British possession:

The expression "registered person" means any person for the time being registered under this Act:

The word "diploma" means any diploma, degree, fellowship, membership, associateship, licence, authority to practise, letters, testimonial, certificate, or other status or document granted by any university, professional body, college, or other body, or by any departments of or persons acting under the authority of the government of any country or place within or without Her Majesty's dominions:

The word "person" includes a body of persons corporate or not corporate.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE (A.).

1. The Royal Institute of Architects, Ireland.
2. The Society of Architects.
3. The Architectural Association.
4. Birmingham Architectural Association.
5. Glasgow Institute of Architects.
6. Glasgow Architectural Association.
7. Liverpool Architectural Society.
8. Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society.
9. Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects.
10. Manchester Society of Architects.
11. Northern Architectural Association.
12. Nottingham Architectural Association.
13. York Architectural Association.
14. Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors.
15. Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers.
16. The Bradford Society of Architects and Surveyors.
17. Dundee Institute of Architecture, Science, and Art.
18. South of Ireland Society of Civil Engineers and Architects.
19. The Bristol Society of Architects.
20. Edinburgh Architectural Association.
21. Leicester Architectural Association.
22. Cardiff, South Wales, and Monmouthshire Architects' Society.

SCHEDULE (B.).

DECLARATION required of a person who claims to be registered as a practitioner upon the ground that he was in practice as a professional architect in England or Wales, Ireland or Scotland, before the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.*

To the Registrar of the Architects Council.

I, , residing at , in the county of , hereby declare that I was practising as an architect, at , in the county of

before the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine*, and I have since that time continued to and now practice the same. A.D. 1895.

(Signed)

Dated this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE (C.).

DECLARATION to be signed by and on behalf of any apprentice, assistant, or practitioner claiming to be registered under the Architects Act, 1895.

To the Registrar of the Architects Council.

I hereby declare that the undersigned , residing at , in the county of , since he attained the age of *fifteen years* had for years immediately before the date of the passing of this Act been employed as either an apprentice or assistant, or both, to an architect, and that he has attained the age of *twenty-one years*.

As witness my hand this day of 18 .

A.B., duly qualified practitioner.

C.D., magistrate.

(To be signed by one of the two parties named.)

I hereby declare that I was for years before the passing of this Act actually engaged as an apprentice, assistant, or practitioner in architecture, severally or collectively, as follows:—

[*

and that I had attained the full age of *twenty-one years* at the time of the passing of the Act, and I enclose certificate of examination.†

E.F.

* Here give particulars of your qualifications, the names and address of your employer or employers to whom apprentice or assistant, and stating the period of such employment or employments, and if in practice the period and particulars of such.

† Where the term of years is *five* and under *seven*, the certificate of prescribed examination must be produced, but where the term is *seven* and upwards it may be dispensed with, and the words relating to it struck out.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE (D.).

Date of Registration.	Name.	Residence.	Title or Distinction (if any).
1890. Jan. 1st	A.B.	London - -	M.A., F.S.A., Professor of Architecture, London University.
1891. Dec. 5th	C.D.	Edinburgh - -	A.R.I.B.A., B.A.
	E.F.	Dublin - -	M.I.C.E., M.R.I.A., Ireland.
	G.H.	Bristol - - -	F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A.
	I.K.	London - -	Pres. R.I.B.A., R.A.
	L.M.	Manchester - -	R.A., D.C.L.
	O.P.	Liverpool - -	J.P., C.C.
	Q.R.	Carlisle - - -	A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.
	S.T.	London - -	Pres. S.A., B.E.
	U.V.	Cardiff - - -	M.A., M.S.A.
	W.X.	Birmingham -	Pres. A.A.
	Y.Z.	London - - -	Pres. Soc. Arts, M.P.

Architects' Registration.

A

B I L L

To provide for the Registration of Architects.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. Coddington, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Ernest Spencer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 19 *February* 1895.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* 3*d.*]

[Bill 132.]

Army (Annual) Bill.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clauses 4 and 5.

Section 151 of the Army Act relates to the jurisdiction and procedure of small cause courts in India. It is proposed, in accordance with the request of the Government of India, to repeal this section, on the ground that the matters to which it relates are more appropriately regulated by the Indian Legislature, and to authorise, by an addition to s. 136, the deductions from pay which are at present made under the authority of s. 151.

Clause 6.

Section 163 (1) (*c*) of the Army Act enables certain regulations, warrants, and other documents to be proved in judicial proceedings by the production of a copy purporting to be printed by a Government printer. For the purpose of saving the expense arising out of formal objections, it is proposed to extend this provision to the financial regulations referred to in s. 142. The documents formerly called Army circulars are now usually called Army orders.

Clause 7.

The object of this clause is to incorporate in the Army Act the alterations made by the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893.

Clauses 8 and 9.

These clauses propose to make some verbal changes in the Army Act corresponding to recent changes in military nomenclature.

Army (Annual) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title.
2. Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.) to be in force for specified times.
3. Prices in respect of billeting.

Amendments of Army Act.

4. Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 136 as to deductions.
5. Repeal of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 151.
6. Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 163 as to proof of certain documents.
7. Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 180 as to Indian forces.
8. Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. ss. 83, 190, as to definition of corps.
9. Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 190 as to description of Royal Malta Artillery.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and three men, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment

A.D. 1895.

of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five on the following days:

(*a.*) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(*b.*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July; and

(*c.*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1895.

Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.) to be in force for specified times.

2.—(1.) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods herein-after mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say,

(*a.*) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five to the *thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six*, both inclusive; and

(*b.*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five to the *thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six*, both inclusive; and

(*c.*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five to the *thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six*, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Act is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

A.D. 1895.

(2.) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

(3.) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number herein-before mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the schedule to this Act.

Amendments of Army Act.

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 136 as to deductions.

4. To section one hundred and thirty-six of the Army Act shall be added the words "or by any law passed by the Governor-General of India in Council."

Repeal of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 151.

5. Section one hundred and fifty-one of the Army Act shall be repealed.

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 163. as to proof of certain documents.

6. In section one hundred and sixty-three, subsection (1), paragraph (*c*) of the Army Act, after the words "Queen's regulations" shall be inserted the words "or regulations referred to in section one hundred and forty-two of this Act," and after the word "circulars" in each place where it occurs shall be inserted the words "or orders."

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 180. as to Indian forces.

7.—(1.) In section one hundred and eighty, subsection (2) (*c*), of the Army Act for the words "Governor of any presidency in India" shall be substituted the words "Governor General of India," and the words "within such presidency" shall be omitted.

(2.) In paragraph (*d*) of the same subsection for the words following "entitled" shall be substituted the following words:—"may complain to the officer appointed in that behalf by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India with the approval of the Governor-General, and that officer shall cause his complaint to be inquired into, and thereupon report to the Governor-General in order to receive the further directions of the Governor-General."

(3.) In paragraph (*f*) of the same subsection, for the words "The Governor of any of the presidencies in India" shall be substituted the words "The Governor-General of India," and the words "who is serving in or belonging to such presidency" shall be omitted.

A.D. 1895.

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. ss. 83, 190, as to definition of corps.

8. In section eighty-three, subsection (6), and section one hundred and ninety, subsection (15) of the Army Act, for the words "army hospital corps" shall be substituted the words "medical staff corps."

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 190 as to description of Royal Malta Artillery.

9. In section one hundred and ninety, subsection (8) of the Army Act, the word "Fencible" shall be omitted.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	*Fourpence* per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I. of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	*One shilling and threepence halfpenny* each.
Breakfast as so specified - - - -	*One penny halfpenny* each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	*Fourpence* per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	*One shilling and ninepence* per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer - - -	*Two shillings* per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

Army (Annual).

A

BILL

To provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman,
Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth,
and Mr. Woodall.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *March* 1895.

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90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

[Bill 171.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law with respect to Customs Duties in the Australian Colonies. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Repeal of enactments requiring imposition of same duties on similar articles.

1. The enactments specified in the schedule to this Act, being enactments restricting the powers of the Legislature of the Australian Colonies in respect of the imposition of Customs duties, are hereby repealed.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Australian Colonies Duties Act, 1895.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 59.	An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies.	Section twenty-seven, from "Provided always" to the end of the section.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 22.	The Australian Colonies Duties Act, 1873.	Section three, from "Provided always" to "any other country."

Australian Colonies Customs Duties.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law with respect to Customs Duties in the Australian Colonies.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Sidney Buxton and Mr. Attorney-General.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *March* 1895.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 157.]

A

B I L L

FOR

Better securing the purity of Beer.

A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view to enable the public to distinguish between beer brewed from hops and malt from barley and beer composed of other ingredients, to amend the law relating to the sale of beer:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Pure Beer Act, 1895. Short title.

2. Every person who sells or exposes for sale, by wholesale or retail, any beer brewed from or containing any ingredients other than hops or malt from barley shall keep conspicuously posted at the bar or other place where such beer is sold or exposed for sale a legible notice stating what other ingredients are contained in such beer. Any person who sells or exposes for sale any such beer as aforesaid without complying with the above enactment shall be liable to a fine not exceeding in the case of the first offence *five pounds*, and in the case of the second or any subsequent offence *twenty pounds*. Any fine incurred under this section may be recovered summarily by any informer, and one half of the fine shall in every case be paid to the informer. Declaration of ingredients on selling beer.

3. In this Act the term "beer" includes beer (other than black or spruce beer), ale, and porter. Definition of beer.

4. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six*. Commencement of Act.

[Bill 47.]

Beer Adulteration.

A

B I L L

For better securing the purity of Beer.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Colonel Kenyon Slaney, Mr. Quilter,
Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Brookfield,
Mr. Round, Mr. Francis Stevenson,
Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Robert Price.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *February* 1895.

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90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street Dublin

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 47.]

A

B I L L

TO

Annul an Order in Council confirming a Scheme relating to the Foundation known as the Berriew School. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and the Acts amending the same, and under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, a scheme was approved by the Education Department for regulating the foundation known as the Berriew School, in the parish of Berriew, in the county of Montgomery : 32 & 33 Vict. c. 56. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 40.

And whereas a petition was presented against the said scheme, and therefore the scheme ought to have been laid before Parliament, but it was through inadvertence confirmed by Order in Council dated the twelfth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four without having been laid before Parliament :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order be annulled and that the scheme be laid before Parliament; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The Order in Council of the twelfth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four confirming the scheme relating to the foundation known as the Berriew School is hereby annulled, and the said scheme shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within *three weeks* after the beginning of the next session of Parliament, and shall be deemed to have been duly so laid in accordance with section fifteen of the Endowed Schools Act, 1873. Repeal of Order in Council confirming scheme as to Berriew School. 36 & 37 Vict. c. 87.

2. This Act may be cited as the Berriew School Act, 1895, Session 2. Short title.

[Bill 7.]

Berriew School.

A

B I L L

To annul an Order in Council confirming a Scheme relating to the Foundation known as the Berriew School.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Attorney-General and Sir John Gorst.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 30 *August* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 7.]

Bills of Exchange (Summary Judgment) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title.
2. Extent of Act.
3. Commencement of Act.
4. Interpretation of terms.
5. Bills and notes to be protested.
6. Protested bills or notes may be registered.
7. Holder of registered bill or note to be entitled to judgment.
8. Certificate of judgment to be issued.
9. Mode of service of the certificate of judgment.
10. Execution may be stayed under certain conditions.
11. Jurisdiction of inferior courts not to be extended.
12. Inspection of register, and registered bills and notes.
13. Rules.
14. Saving other remedies.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the registration of dishonoured Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and to allow Summary Judgment thereon. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient that greater facilities than now exist should be given for the recovery of money due upon dishonoured bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Bills of Exchange Summary Judgment Act, 1895.

Extent of Act.

2. This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six*, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation of terms.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions shall have the interpretations and meanings in this section assigned to them respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say):

"Master of the High Court" includes a district registrar of the High Court.

"Inferior court" means in England a county court, and in Ireland a civil bill court.

"Registrar of an inferior court" includes the clerk of the peace or other officer whose duty it is to enter the judgments, decrees, or orders of a civil bill court in Ireland.

"A holder in due course" has the same meaning as in the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.

A.D. 1895.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under the provisions of this Act.

Bills and notes to be protested.

5. All bills of exchange and promissory notes shall for the purposes of this Act be protested in the same manner as foreign bills of exchange.

Protested bills or notes may be registered.

6.—(1.) From and after the commencement of this Act a holder in due course of a bill of exchange which has been protested for non-acceptance, or of a bill of exchange or promissory note which has been dishonoured on maturity and protested for non-payment may, at any time within *six months* after such bill or note has been protested, upon payment of the prescribed fee, present the same for registration to a master of the High Court or to a registrar of an inferior court.

(2.) Upon the presentation of a protested bill or note as aforesaid, the master or registrar (as the case may be) shall cause the bill or note and protest to be registered in the prescribed form in a book to be called "The register of protested bills of exchange and promissory notes."

(3.) The name of a drawer of a bill or of an indorser of a bill or note shall not be entered on the register unless and until the holder can satisfy the master or registrar (as the case may be) that a notice of dishonour has been personally served upon such drawer or indorser, or sent by post in a registered letter addressed to him at his last known place of abode or place of business, at least *two* clear days before the presentment of the bill or note for registration.

Holder of registered bill or note to be entitled to judgment.

7. Where a bill of exchange or promissory note has been registered in pursuance of this Act, the holder shall thereupon be entitled to judgment on the bill or note against the persons whose names are signed or indorsed thereon and registered (except where the indorsement is qualified to be without recourse) for the amount therein specified, with interest at the rate specified in the bill or note, or, if no rate be specified, at the rate of *five pounds* per centum per annum, and also for the costs incurred in protesting and registering the said bill or note.

Certificate of judgment to be issued.

8.—(1.) The master or registrar (as the case may be) shall issue to the holder of such registered bill of exchange or promissory note, a certificate of judgment in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed or other prescribed form, setting forth that the bill or note and protest have been registered, and containing a copy of the same together with the judgment thereon.

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(2.) On the expiration of *six* clear days after the service of this certificate as herein-after directed, and on filing in the prescribed manner an affidavit of such service, or an order directing that execution shall issue as if service had been effected, process of execution may issue out of the court in which the bill or note has been registered, and be enforced in the same or the like manner as if the judgment had been given in an action or other proceeding commenced in such court.

Mode of service of the certificate of judgment.

9. Service of the certificate of judgment shall be effected by delivering a true copy thereof to the person against whom the judgment has been issued, or by leaving a copy at his last known place of abode or place of business; but if he has no known place of abode or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court, or if from any cause prompt service cannot be effected, the person who has obtained the judgment may on affidavit apply to the court out of which the certificate issued or to a judge thereof, and in case it shall appear that reasonable efforts have been made to effect service, or that the person against whom the judgment has been issued is wilfully evading service of the same, the court or judge may make an order directing that execution shall issue as if service had been effected.

Execution may be stayed under certain conditions.

10.—(1.) The person against whom judgment has been issued in pursuance of this Act, may upon payment into court of the amount of such judgment or upon giving satisfactory security for the same, and after giving two days' notice to the person who obtained the judgment, apply by affidavit to the court or a judge thereof to stay execution; and the court or judge, if satisfied that there are sufficient grounds to support the application, may make an order to stay the execution and may direct an issue to be tried between the parties or a special case to be stated for the opinion of the court; or the court or judge may, by consent of the parties, or where the bill or note is for a sum not exceeding *fifty pounds* without such consent, decide the matter in a summary manner.

(2.) The court or judge may dispense with the payment into court or the giving of security for the amount of the judgment upon primâ facie evidence that the signature to the bill or note, or an indorsement thereon has been forged or that circumstances exist which affect the title of the holder with fraud, or that the bill or note has been satisfied.

(3.) The court or judge before whom such issue or case is determined may order execution to issue or that the judgment be set

A.D. 1895.

aside or varied on such terms as to costs and otherwise as to such court or judge may seem just, and may order any one or more of the parties to such proceeding to pay the costs of all or any of the other parties thereto.

(4.) The judgment or order on any issue or special case which may be directed under this section, and the decision of the court or judge in a summary manner, shall be final and conclusive against the parties and all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

Jurisdiction of inferior courts not to be extended.

11. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as authorising the registration in an inferior court of any bill of exchange or promissory note which could not have been sued for in an action or other proceeding commenced in such inferior court.

Inspection of register and registered bills and notes.

12. Any person shall be entitled at all reasonable times to search the register of protested bills of exchange and promissory notes on payment of a fee of *one shilling* or such other fee as may be prescribed, and shall be entitled at all reasonable times to inspect, examine, and make extracts from or copies of any registered bill or note without being required to make a written application, or to specify any particulars in reference thereto, upon payment of *one shilling* for each bill or note inspected.

Rules.

13. Rules for the purposes of this Act may be made, revoked, and altered from time to time by the like persons and in the like manner in which rules and regulations may be respectively made under, and for the purposes of the following Acts:

(*a.*) The Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875.

(*b.*) The County Courts Acts.

(*c.*) The Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877.

(*d.*) The Civil Bill Courts Acts (Ireland).

Saving other remedies.

14. This Act shall not take away or affect any remedy which the holder of or any party to a bill of exchange or promissory note would have had if this Act had not been passed.

SCHEDULE.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE BILLS OF EXCHANGE SUMMARY JUDGMENT ACT, 1895.

I, , certify that on the day of 18 , [*A.B., of &c.*] presented to me in pursuance of the Bills of Exchange Summary Judgment Act, 1895, the following [*Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note*], and protest for registration in the Court of , and it has been registered accordingly.

[*Here insert Copy of Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note with the indorsements registered (if any) and protest.*]

Therefore, it is considered that [*A.B.*] recover against [*C.D., E.F., .*] £ with interest thereon at the rate of £ per cent. per annum since the [*date when Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note became due or from which interest is made payable*] together with the sum of £ for costs incurred in protesting and registering the same.

[*To be signed by the Master or Registrar (as the case may be) of the Court from which the Certificate issues, and to be sealed with the seal of the Court.*]

Bills of Exchange (Summary Judgment).

A

B I L L

To provide for the registration of dishonoured Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and to allow Summary Judgment thereon.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir John Leng, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Rawson Shaw, and Sir Joseph Crossland.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 253.]

A

BILL

TO

Confer additional powers on Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage and facilitate the settlement of disputes between employers and their workmen by methods of conciliation and arbitration, and with that object to invest boards established for the purpose with certain statutory powers:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards Act, 1895.

Definition. **2.** In this Act the expression "Conciliation Board" means a conciliation and arbitration board registered under this Act.

Registration of conciliation boards. **3.** Any board, established either before or after the *passing of this Act*, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation and arbitration, and which consists of any number of persons representing employers and workmen in equal proportions, may apply to the Board of Trade for registration as a Conciliation Board under this Act.

Such application must be accompanied by copies of its constitution byelaws and regulations, together with such further information (if any) as the Board of Trade may require; and the Board of Trade shall, if satisfied that such board consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and workmen, and that its constitution byelaws and regulations are reasonable and proper, thereupon enter its name and principal office and such other particulars as the Board of Trade may think fit, in a register to be kept by the said Board under this Act. A Conciliation Board registered under this

A.D. 1895.

Act shall furnish such return, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Board of Trade may from time to time require.

A Conciliation Board registered under this Act shall so long as its name remains on the register be entitled to exercise the powers of this Act.

Power of Board of Trade to remove name from register.

4. The Board of Trade, if satisfied that any board so registered has ceased to comply with the provisions of this Act, may remove its name from the register, and such board, after notice of such removal, shall cease to be entitled to exercise any of the powers of this Act.

Procedure for settlement of disputes.

5. Proceedings for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen through a Conciliation Board shall be conducted in accordance with the rules set out in the schedule to this Act.

Power to examine witnesses on oath.

6. Any Conciliation Board, and any arbitrator or umpire appointed under this Act, shall have power in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act to examine on oath or affirmation the parties and witnesses appearing before them, and to administer an oath to, or take the affirmation of, the parties and witnesses accordingly.

Witnesses may be summoned by subpœna or procedure by conciliation.

7. Any party to an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act may sue out a writ of subpœna ad testificandum, or a writ of subpœna duces tecum; but no person shall be compelled under such writ to produce any document which he could not be compelled to produce on the trial of an action, nor to produce books or accounts of profit and loss, nor to produce the books or accounts of any trade union, nor to answer any question as to profit or loss or any question as to the constitution or members of a trade union which he objects to answer.

Power to compel attendance of witness.

8.—(1.) A judge of the High Court may order that a writ of subpœna ad testificandum or of subpœna duces tecum shall issue to compel the attendance in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act of a witness wherever he may be within the United Kingdom.

(2.) A judge of the High Court may also order that a writ of habæs corpus ad testificandum shall issue to bring up a prisoner for examination in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act.

Penalty for perjury.

9. Any person who, being examined on oath or affirmation, wilfully and corruptly gives false evidence in an arbitration or conciliation proceedings under this Act, shall be guilty of perjury as if the evidence had been given in open court, and may be dealt with, prosecuted, and punished accordingly.

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10. A Conciliation Board, or any arbitrators or umpire appointed under this Act, shall have power to correct in an award any clerical mistake or error arising from any accidental slip or omission. Power to amend slips in award.

11. If an arbitrator or umpire dies, or refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, his place shall as soon as practicable be supplied by the Conciliation Board, or by the Board of Trade, in the case of an umpire appointed by that Board. Vacancy in post of arbitrator or umpire.

12. Where the parties to any labour or trade dispute arising out of an existing agreement, enforceable at law, have agreed in writing to submit the matters to arbitration under this Act, the award on such submission shall be final, and may, on the application of either of the parties, if the High Court or a judge shall approve, be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of the High Court to the same effect: Enforcing award.

Provided always that nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorise a Conciliation Board, or any arbitrators or umpire, to fix compulsorily a rate of future wages, or price of labour or workmanship, at which the workmen shall in future be paid, save as herein-after provided.

13. If both or all the parties to any labour or trade dispute have agreed in writing to submit to arbitration under this Act any question dealing with the rate of future wages, or price of labour or workmanship, and have each voluntarily deposited with the Conciliation Board a sum of money, or satisfactory security for a sum of money, to be forfeited as a penalty by such party, if he breaks the award when made, the Board, or arbitrators or umpire, shall insert in the award a clause providing that such penalty shall in the event of breach of the award by either party be paid over to the other party and such penalty, if incurred, may be recovered in a summary manner. Power by agreement to insert penalty clause for breach of award in certain cases.

14. The provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to arbitrations under this Act. Arbitration Act, 1889, not to apply to arbitration under this Act.

15. The following Acts are hereby repealed; that is to say, Repeal.

The Masters and Workmen Arbitration Act, 1824.	5 Geo. 4. c. 96.
The Councils of Conciliation Act, 1867.	30 & 31 Vict. c. 105.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—CONCILIATION.

Where parties to a labour or trade dispute have invoked or agreed to accept the intervention of a Conciliation Board the following procedure shall be adopted :—

1. The Board shall invite the parties or their representatives to a friendly conference in some building suitable for the purpose.

2. Two or more members of the Conciliation Board, representing respectively the interests of employers and workmen, shall attend such conference; and, if desired by the parties or their representatives, shall afford all the assistance in their power towards effecting a settlement of the dispute, and one of them shall preside as chairman.

3. If a settlement of the dispute be effected a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Board.

4. If a settlement of the dispute be not effected, the members of the Board attending the conference shall then endeavour to bring about a reference to arbitration under this Act.

PART II.—ARBITRATION.

Where parties to a labour or trade dispute have agreed in writing by their representatives (either without or after proceedings for conciliation under this Act) to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration under this Act, the following provisions shall apply :—

1. The submission as regards disputes arising out of existing agreements enforceable at law, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable; and shall have the same effect in all respects as if it had been made an order of the court.

2. The Conciliation Board shall, as the parties may prefer, either act as arbitrators themselves, or shall appoint arbitrators of whom an equal number shall be chosen to represent the employers and an equal number shall be chosen to represent the workmen; and such arbitrators may either be members of the Board or not.

3. The arbitrators (which expression herein-after includes a Board when acting as arbitrators) shall make their award in writing as soon as practicable within *one* month after entering on the reference, or after having been called on to act by notice in writing from any party to the submission, or on or before any later day to which the arbitrators by any writing signed by them may from time to time enlarge the time for making the award.

4. The parties to the reference shall, if the arbitrators or umpire so desire submit to be examined by the arbitrators or umpire on oath or affirmation in relation to the matters in dispute.

5. If the arbitrators have allowed their time or extended time to expire without making an award, or have given notice in writing to either party that they cannot agree, the Board may, with the consent of both parties, appoint an umpire. If such consent is not obtained within a reasonable time the Board of Trade, on the application of the Board, shall appoint an umpire.

6. The umpire shall make his award as soon as practicable within one month after the original or extended time appointed for making the award of the arbitrators has expired, or on or before any later day to which the umpire by any writing signed by him may from time to time enlarge the time for making his award. The arbitrators shall have power to ensure the termination or extension of any award at a given date to be determined by such award.

7. Subject to the restrictions by this Act imposed on fixing a rate of future wages or price of labour or workmanship, the award to be made by the arbitrators or umpire shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively.

8. Copies of the award, authenticated by the signatures or signature of the arbitrators or umpire, shall be delivered to the representatives of each of the parties and to the Conciliation Board.

Boards of Conciliation.

A

BILL

To confer additional powers on Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Charles Fenwick, Mr. Howell, Mr. Mather, Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir Francis Powell, and Sir Albert Rollit.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 81.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the law relating to Boards of Guardians in Ireland and to extend their powers under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, and in other respects. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Boards of Guardians (Ireland) Act, 1895.

Application of Act.

2. This Act shall not extend to England or Scotland.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them respectively; that is to say,

"Poor law election" means any election of a guardian or guardians for any electoral division or ward, or any district of electoral divisions in a union for the relief of the destitute poor, within the meaning of the Act of the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-six, and the Acts amending the same:

"Local Government Board" means the Local Government Board for Ireland:

"Electoral division" includes "ward" or a district of electoral divisions:

"Agent" includes counsel or solicitor:

"Days" means clear days, exclusive of Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day:

"Prescribed," in the first, second, and fourth parts of this Act, means prescribed by order made and issued by the Local Government Board pursuant to this Act; and in the third part of this Act, means prescribed by rules or orders made under the thirty-first section of this Act.

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Any words or expressions in this Act (except Part IV. thereof), which are not hereby defined, and are defined in the said Act of the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-six, or in any Act amending said Act, shall, unless there is something in the context of this Act repugnant thereto, have the same meaning as in the last-mentioned Act or Acts, and the said Acts and this Act (except Part IV. thereof) shall be construed together as one Act.

PART I.

Constitution of Boards of Guardians.

Abolition of ex officio guardians.

4. As from the date of the annual poor law election, which shall take place next after the *passing of this Act* boards of guardians shall be composed entirely of elective guardians, and there shall be no ex officio guardians.

Guardians to hold office for three years.

5. A poor law guardian elected after the *passing of this Act* shall, unless elected to fill a casual vacancy resulting from death, resignation, disqualification, or otherwise, hold office for a term of *three years*, to be computed from the *twenty-fifth day of March* in the year of his election.

One-third part of the guardians to go out of office annually.

6.—(1.) On the prescribed day in the year *one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven* one third of the guardians for each poor law union shall go out of office; on the prescribed day in the year *one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight* another third of the said guardians shall go out of office; on the prescribed day in the year *one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine* the remaining third of the said guardians shall go out of office; and on the prescribed day in every subsequent year one third of the guardians for each union, being those who have been longest in office without re-election, shall go out of office.

(2.) The place of the retiring guardians shall in each instance be forthwith supplied by the election of a like number of guardians, and a retiring guardian shall, if then qualified to act as guardian, be capable of being re-elected.

(3.) If the number of guardians for any union shall be some number not divisible by three, the Local Government Board shall in each case by order determine what number of guardians as nearly one third as may be shall go out of office, so that no guardian shall remain in office longer than three years without being re-elected.

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(4.) The day prescribed under this section shall be the *twenty-fifth day of March*, or some day within *fourteen days* next after the twenty-fifth day of March.

(5.) The Local Government Board shall by order determine the rotation in which the guardians elected at the first election held under the provisions of this Act shall go out of office.

Casual vacancies.

7. In the case of any casual vacancy in the office of guardian the Local Government Board shall forthwith order a fresh election to fill such vacancy. When any person is elected to fill a casual vacancy in the office of guardian, he shall continue in office only so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have continued in office if such vacancy had not occurred.

Parliamentary electors entitled to vote at poor law elections.

8. In addition to the persons now entitled to vote at a poor law election for an electoral division, every person whose name is included in any register of parliamentary electors current at the date of such election in respect of the ownership or occupation of any dwelling-house, lands, or premises situate in such electoral division shall be entitled to vote at such election.

Minors and corporations not to vote.

9. No person under the age of *twenty-one years* shall be entitled to vote at a poor law election nor shall a corporation aggregate or joint stock company or any officer appointed for the purpose by such corporation or company be entitled to vote at any such election.

Voter to give only one vote.

10. Each elector at a poor law election shall be entitled to give one vote and no more for each of any number of persons not exceeding the number to be elected.

Voters to vote in person.

11. An elector shall not be entitled to appoint any person to vote as his proxy at any poor law election and every elector desiring (where necessary) to give a statement of his claim to vote at any election shall himself sign such statement.

Electors qualified to act as guardian.

12. A person shall be qualified to be elected and to be a guardian for a poor law union if at the date of the election such person shall be entitled to vote at the election of guardians in some electoral division within the union. No person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage from being a guardian. Nothing in this section shall entitle a person to be elected or to be a guardian who is disqualified by law for being a guardian.

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PART II.

POOR LAW ELECTIONS.

Voting at poor law elections to be by ballot.

13. The votes at every contested poor law election shall be given by ballot, in manner provided in the case of parliamentary and municipal elections by the second section of the Ballot Act, 1872.

Local Government Board to frame rules for the conduct of poor law elections.

14. On or before the *thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, the Local Government Board shall by order under their seal prescribe the manner in which poor law elections shall after the commencement of this Act be conducted, having regard to the provisions of this Act, and may from time to time thereafter by further order amend or vary such order, or any existing order, or may rescind such order or any existing order and issue a new order: Provided, however, that the enactments applying to other orders and general rules of the Local Government Board shall also apply to orders made under this section. Every such order shall direct the manner in which the expenses of elections shall be defrayed.

Provisions of Ballot Act to be adopted in election order.

15. In drawing up any such order as aforesaid the Local Government Board shall have regard to the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, and the schedules thereunto annexed, and, so far as such provisions are applicable and convenient, shall adopt same, and apply them, with the necessary modifications, to poor law elections under this Act, but no such order shall be impeachable for any alleged non-compliance with the provisions of this section.

Certain sections of the Ballot Act to be incorporated in order.

16. The Local Government Board may embody in any such order the second, third, fourth, sixth, ninth, twelfth, thirteenth, and twenty-fourth sections of the Ballot Act, 1872, or some or any of them (save so much of said second section as relates to cases where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two candidates), with such modifications as they may think necessary; and any such section when so embodied shall apply to poor law elections, and shall have the same force and effect as if herein expressly enacted.

Saving existing powers of Local Government Board.

17. Nothing in this Act contained shall abridge or take away any power previously vested in the Local Government Board of regulating poor law elections in any manner not inconsistent with this Act, and the powers conferred by this Act shall be deemed to be in addition to such existing powers.

List of voters to be prepared.

18. At the prescribed time before the day fixed for the polling at any poor law election, the returning officer shall prepare in the prescribed manner a list of the persons entitled to vote at such election, and shall sign the same, and shall publish in the prescribed manner a notice stating that such list has been prepared, and when and where it may be inspected by any ratepayer. Every such list shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed, and a separate list shall be prepared for each electoral division. The list shall be kept in such convenient place as may be prescribed for *six days* after the publication of said notice, and during such six days shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer, or his agent, between the hours of *ten* in the forenoon and *four* in the afternoon. At any time prior to but not after the signing of the register of voters by him as herein-after mentioned, the returning officer may in the prescribed manner add to, excise from, alter, or amend the list of voters, and (in the case of electors other than those qualified to vote as herein-before provided as being parliamentary electors) may add thereto the name of any ratepayer originally omitted therefrom because of the nonpayment of any poor rate, on being satisfied that such poor rate has since been paid.

A day to be fixed to hear claims and objections.

19. The returning officer shall appoint a day or days, within the prescribed limits of time before the day fixed for the polling, to hear the claims of persons whose names have been omitted from any such list, and who claim to have their names inserted therein, or who object to the name of any person appearing in such list or to any claim; and of the day or days so fixed shall publish a notice in the prescribed manner. On the day or days so fixed the returning officer shall sit at such convenient place as may be prescribed, between the hours of *ten* in the forenoon and *six* in the afternoon, and shall hear any ratepayer, or his agent, making any such claim or any such objection, and, if satisfied of the validity thereof, shall allow same, and insert or strike out the name of such person in any such list or lists.

Register of voters to be prepared.

20. At the prescribed time before the day fixed for the polling the returning officer shall from such lists so amended prepare in the prescribed manner and sign the register of voters for such election, and when so signed the register shall not afterwards be altered. The register shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed, and a separate register shall be prepared for each electoral division, and the returning officer shall, on the demand of any person requiring the same, furnish a copy of the register for

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any electoral division at a charge not exceeding one shilling for each hundred names or fraction of a hundred names contained therein.

Register to be conclusive at polling.

21. At any poor law election a person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name is on the register of voters, and every person whose name is on such register shall be entitled to the number of votes set opposite his name therein, and to vote accordingly, provided that on a petition as herein-after provided the register shall not be conclusive, and its correctness in any particular may be questioned.

PART III.

Poor Law Election Petitions.

Poor law election may be questioned by petition.

22. The election of any person at a poor law election for an electoral division may be questioned by petition before the county court for the county and division within which is situate the workhouse for the union of which such electoral division forms part (herein-after referred to as the "court") on any one or more of the following grounds; that is to say,

(*a.*) That such person was not duly elected by a majority of lawful votes:

(*b.*) That such person was at the time of the election not duly qualified, or was disqualified to be a guardian:

(*c.*) That the returning officer improperly refused to receive or act on the nomination of some other person, or improperly omitted to insert in the ballot paper the name of any person duly nominated:

(*d.*) That the provisions of this Act or of any order of the Local Government Board for the time being in force relating to poor law elections were violated or were not observed in some material particular:

(*e.*) That any name was improperly included in the register of voters, and that any person not entitled to do so was in consequence permitted to vote and voted at the election, or that any name was improperly omitted from the register: Provided that the court shall not avoid any election on the grounds of any such error, inclusion, or omission, unless satisfied that the result of the election might have been affected thereby:

(*f.*) That the office of guardian to fill which the election was held was not actually vacant at the time of such election:

(*g.*) That the election was avoided by undue influence, corrupt practice, or illegal practice, within the meaning of those expressions as used in the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

Procedure on petition.

23. A petition may be presented by any six persons on the register of voters for the electoral division, or by a person qualified at the time of the election to be a guardian and alleging himself to have been a candidate at the election, or to have been duly nominated as a candidate, or by any person alleging that the office of guardian to fill which the election was held was not actually vacant at the time of such election, and that he at that time filled such office, or by two or more such persons. It shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be signed by the petitioner or petitioners; and it shall be presented to the court in the prescribed manner within *fourteen days* after the day on which the poll shall have been declared. Within *three days* after such presentation the petitioner or petitioners shall in the prescribed manner and form serve a notice of the same and a copy of the petition on the person or persons against whose election the petition is presented (herein-after referred to as the "respondent"). Two or more persons may be made respondents to the same petition, and their cases may be tried at the same time, but such petition shall nevertheless be deemed to be a separate petition against each respondent. A returning officer of whose conduct a petition complains may be made a respondent to the petition. The petitioner or petitioners shall give security for the costs of the said petition to the prescribed amount and in the prescribed manner, and in case such security is not given the petition shall be dismissed.

Manner in which petition shall be tried.

24. Election petitions shall be tried by the court without a jury at the quarter sessions held next after the expiration of *twenty-one days* from the date of the presentation of same. They shall be tried in open court, and the court may adjourn the trial from time to time as may seem expedient. At the conclusion of the trial the court shall determine whether the person whose election is complained of or any or what other person was duly elected, or whether the election was void, and shall forthwith certify such determination in writing to the Local Government Board, and upon such certificate being given such determination shall be final to all intents and purposes as to the matters at issue on the

A.D. 1895.

petition. In case the court shall certify that the election was void, the Local Government Board shall, without any application from the board of guardians, or other preliminary proceeding, forthwith order a new election to take place. On the trial of a petition claiming that some person other than the respondent was elected, the respondent may give evidence to prove that such person was not duly elected in the same manner and on the same grounds as if he had presented a petition against the election of such person.

Special case on question of law.

25. If on the hearing of any election petition any question of law arises, the determination of which might affect the result of the election, the court may of its own motion, and shall on the application of any of the parties to the petition, state such question of law in a special case, and refer the same for the consideration and decision of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in Ireland. The said special case shall be heard and decided by the Court of Appeal (which, if necessary, may order the same to be amended), and the decision of the said Court of Appeal thereon shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, and shall be certified to the Local Government Board.

Powers of court on petition.

26. On the trial of an election petition under this Act, the court shall have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority with reference to same and the proceedings therein as it would have if such petition were an ordinary civil bill within its jurisdiction; provided that the court shall have power to impose a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds* on any person summoned to attend as a witness on the hearing of such petition, and who neglects or refuses to attend such hearing. On the hearing of a petition, witnesses shall be sworn in the same manner as witnesses at the hearing of an ordinary civil bill, and shall be liable to the same penalties for perjury. It shall be the duty of the returning officer to attend the court on the hearing of the petition, and then and there to produce the rate book, list, and register of voters for the electoral division in question, as also all statements of claim to vote in such electoral division, and the books in which same are registered.

Withdrawal and abatement of petition.

27.—(1.) A petition may be withdrawn by leave of the court, but not otherwise; and if on the hearing of the application for withdrawal any person or persons who might have been a petitioner or petitioners in respect of the election to which the petition relates shall apply to the court to be substituted as a petitioner or petitioners instead of the petitioner or petitioners so desirous of

withdrawing, the court shall grant such application, and the petition shall proceed accordingly. Where the petition is presented by more than one petitioner it shall not be withdrawn without the consent of all. A.D. 1895.

(2.) A petition shall not abate save by the death of all the petitioners or all the respondents, if more than one. If, on the abatement of a petition by the death of a sole petitioner or of all the petitioners, any person or persons who might have been a petitioner or petitioners in respect of the election to which the petition relates shall apply to the court to be substituted as a petitioner or petitioners, the court shall grant such application, and the petition shall proceed accordingly.

(3.) A substituted petitioner shall stand in the same position as nearly as may be and be subject to the same liabilities as the original petitioner.

Petition may be presented complaining of no return.

28. A petition under this Act complaining of no return at any poor law election may be presented to the court by any qualified person claiming to have been duly elected thereat, and shall be deemed to be an election petition within the meaning of this Act, and the court shall accordingly determine whether the petitioner or any and what other person was duly elected; and in case the court shall certify that no person was duly elected, the Local Government Board shall forthwith order a new election to take place. The returning officer and every person, other than the petitioner, duly nominated as a candidate at such election, shall be named as respondent in any petition under this section. A petition under this section shall not abate save by the death of the petitioner.

Costs on petitions.

29. All costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of a petition under this Act, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, including the proper expenses of witnesses, shall be defrayed by the parties to the petition in such manner and in such proportions as the court may determine, and when costs or expenses are awarded by the court against any of the parties to a petition they may be recovered in the same manner as the costs of an ordinary civil bill. Where a returning officer is made respondent to a petition he shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs, except the court shall be of opinion that he was guilty of negligence or improper conduct in the matter of the election or petition. The returning officer's costs of appearing as respondent and otherwise incidental to an election petition (save

A.D. 1895.

such costs as he may be ordered to pay as aforesaid in consequence of having been guilty of negligence or improper conduct) shall be defrayed out of the poor rates in the prescribed manner.

Acts done pending a petition not to be invalidated.

30. Where a candidate who has been declared elected as guardian at a poor law election is on petition declared not to have been duly elected, acts done by him as guardian before the time when the result of such petition has been certified to the Local Government Board shall nevertheless not be invalidated.

Rules, stamps, and costs.

31. For the purposes of this Part of this Act there shall be incorporated with this Act the following sections of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, as the same are amended by any other Act, as far as the same are applicable; that is to say,

Section seventy-nine, relative to rules and orders;

Section eighty-three, relative to fees and stamp duties;

Section eighty-four, relative to costs;

And the following sections of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877, so far as they relate to the Court of Appeal in Ireland, as the same are amended by any other Act, and so far as same are applicable; that is to say,

Section sixty-one, relative to rules of court;

Section eighty-four, relative to fees.

Repeal of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 92. s. 23.

32. The twenty-third section of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-two, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

PART IV.

Amendment of Labourers Acts.

Construction of this Part of Act.

33. This Part of this Act shall be construed with the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1892 (herein-after referred to as "the said Acts") except in so far as the said Acts are expressly altered or varied by this Act or are inconsistent therewith and together with the said Acts may be cited as the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1895, words or expressions in this Part of this Act which are not defined therein, and which are defined in the said Acts, shall, unless there is something in the context repugnant thereto, have the same meaning as in the said Acts.

Order confirming improvement

34.—(1.) An order of the Local Government Board made under the seventh section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, authorising

A.D. 1895.

an improvement scheme under the said Acts to be carried into execution, shall not be a provisional order, but shall take effect forthwith on the making thereof notwithstanding that it authorises the purchase of any land, or the taking of any land for a term of years otherwise than by agreement, and such order shall be of the same effect as if it had been confirmed by Parliament.

scheme to operate forthwith.

(2.) The making of any such order shall be primâ facie evidence that all the requirements of the said Acts in respect of proceedings required to be taken previously to the making of such order have been complied with.

(3.) The twelfth section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1885, is hereby repealed.

Application of Lands Clauses Acts and Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890.

35.—(1.) For the purpose of taking lands compulsorily by purchase under the provisions of the said Acts, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement shall be deemed to be amended by the provisions contained in the Second Schedule to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and such provisions shall (subject as herein-after provided) be deemed to form part of the said Acts in the same manner as if therein expressly enacted.

(2.) In the construction for the purposes of the said Acts of the provisions contained in said Second Schedule to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, the "local authority" shall mean the sanitary authority, the "confirming Act" shall mean the order of the Local Government Board authorising the improvement scheme to be carried into execution, the "confirming authority" shall mean the Local Government Board, and references to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, or to Part I. thereof, shall be deemed references to the said Acts.

Contracts under Labourers Acts exempt from stamp duty.

36. A contract entered into by or with a sanitary authority for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the said Acts into effect shall be exempt from stamp duty.

Sanitary authority may purchase under Land Purchase Acts land taken on lease.

37.—(1.) Where a sanitary authority has for the purposes of the said Acts taken any land on lease, compulsorily or otherwise, such sanitary authority may at any time thereafter by agreement with the person in whom the lessors interest in such lease is for the time being vested, purchase the lessors interest in such lease and the lands held thereunder.

(2.) For the purposes of any such purchase as aforesaid, the land held under any such lease shall be deemed to be a holding to which the Land Purchase Acts apply, and the Land Commission may

A.D. 1895.

make advances to sanitary authorities to enable such purchases to be made in like manner as if the sanitary authority was a tenant in occupation of such holding.

(3.) The provisions of the Land Purchase Acts shall apply in the case of any such advance, but the annuity by which such advance is to be repaid shall be charged on any fund or rate now chargeable with the repayment of moneys borrowed by such sanitary authority for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred in carrying the said Acts into effect. The Land Commission shall not require any guarantee deposit to secure an advance made under the provisions of this section.

(4.) The price paid by a sanitary authority for the purchase of any lands under the provisions of this section shall not exceed *twenty years* purchase of the rent reserved in the lease under which the said lands are held by the sanitary authority.

(5.) Rules for carrying this section into effect shall be deemed to be rules under the Land Purchase Acts, and shall be made by the Land Commission accordingly.

(6.) "Land Commission" in this section means the Irish Land Commission, and "Land Purchase Acts" means the Land Purchase Acts as defined in the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891.

Service of notice to owners, lessees, and occupiers when on agent need not be personal.

38. Where any notice to owners, lessees, and occupiers of lands proposed to be taken compulsorily served pursuant to the seventh section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, is served on the agent of the person required to be served, such service need not be personal, but may be effected on such agent by leaving the notice at the usual place of abode or the office or place of business of such agent, or by forwarding the same by post in a prepaid letter addressed to the usual place of abode or the office or place of business of such agent.

Amendment of representation.

39. A representation made under the said Acts may be amended at any time prior or subsequent to the making of an improvement scheme in pursuance thereof, and the power of amendment hereby given shall include the power to permit any representation to be signed at any stage of the proceedings thereon by any person or persons duly qualified to sign the same, either in addition to or in substitution for the signatures already attached thereto; and such signing shall have the same effect as if the representation had been originally so signed. Any such signature so added shall be verified by a member or an officer of such sanitary authority. For the

purposes of this section a representation shall include any certificate of a sanitary officer accompanying or relating to the same. A.D. 1895.

Apportionment of rentcharge. 48 & 49 Vict. c. 77. s. 6. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 59. s. 18.

40. The sixth section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1885, is hereby re-enacted, and from the *passing of this Act* shall be of full force and effect, notwithstanding anything contained in the eighteenth section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1886.

Application of 49 & 50 Vict. c. 59. s. 14.

41. The fourteenth section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1886, shall not apply to any lands taken by a sanitary authority for the purposes of the said Acts.

Conditions of letting to agricultural labourer.

42. A letting by a sanitary authority to an agricultural labourer of any cottage and allotment shall be deemed to be a cottier tenancy within the meaning of the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment Act (Ireland), 1860, notwithstanding that, by the terms of such letting, the tenant is bound to keep the windows of such cottage and the fences of such allotment in repair.

Act to apply to pending scheme.

43. This Act shall apply in the case of any improvement scheme or other proceeding under the said Acts pending at the date of the *passing of this Act*, notwithstanding that the same was initiated prior thereto.

Continuance of Acts.

44. Notwithstanding anything contained in the twenty-second section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, or the twenty-sixth section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1885, the said Acts and this Act shall continue in force for a period of *fifteen years* from the passing of the said Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, and until the end of the then next session of Parliament.

Boards of Guardians (Ireland) (Constitution and Powers).

A

B I L L

To amend the law relating to Boards of Guardians in Ireland and to extend their powers under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, and in other respects.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Crilly, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. M. Healy, Dr. Fox, and Mr. Finucane.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 8 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 2*d.*]

[Bill 2.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Borough Funds Act, 1872.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short titles.

1. This Act may be cited as the Borough Funds Act, 1895; and the Borough Funds Act, 1872, and this Act may be cited together as the Borough Funds Acts, 1872 and 1895.

Interpretation of terms.

2. In this Act the expression "council" includes the council of every borough and of every urban district, and the expression "electors" means the burgesses or the electors of the councillors of an urban district.

Power of electors to require poll as to promotion of Bill in Parliament.

3.—(1.) If within *twenty-one days* after the deposit of a Bill in Parliament by the council of a borough or urban district, not less than one-tenth in number of the electors by writing under their hands require the mayor or chairman of the council to take the opinion by poll of the electors as to the expediency of proceeding with the promotion of the Bill, or any part or parts or clause or clauses thereof, the mayor or chairman shall proceed to take the opinion by poll of the electors on the question or questions stated in the requisition, unless a poll is rendered unnecessary by a resolution of the council withdrawing the Bill, or the part or parts or clause or clauses objected to.

(2.) The requisition may be in the form in the schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Mode of taking poll.

4.—(1.) A poll of electors under this Act shall be taken at the town hall or at such place or places as may be appointed by the mayor or chairman of the council, between the hours of *eight* in the

A.D. 1895.

forenoon and *eight* in the afternoon, and by means of voting papers to be settled by the mayor or chairman, in the form in the schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

(2.) Every elector shall be entitled, on personal application at the appointed place between the said hours on the appointed day, to receive a voting paper, and then and there mark the same.

(3.) Each voting paper shall have a number printed on the back, and shall have attached a counterfoil with the same number printed on the face.

(4.) Immediately before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, his number, name, and description, as stated in the burgess roll or register of electors, shall be called out, and his number shall be marked on the counterfoil, and a mark shall be placed against his name in the copy of the burgess roll or register of electors to denote that he has received a voting paper.

(5.) Adequate public notice shall be given by the mayor or chairman of the council of the time and place or places and mode of voting, which notice may be in the form in the schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

(6.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the poll shall be taken in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the mayor or chairman of the council.

Counting votes, &c.

5.—(1.) The mayor or chairman shall count or cause to be counted the votes given at a poll under this Act, and shall as soon as practicable declare the result.

(2.) The decision of the mayor or chairman on any question arising in respect of any voting paper is final.

Withdrawal of Bill or part, in case of adverse poll.

6.—(1.) If the result of a poll under this Act is that there is found to be a majority against the promotion of the Bill, or of a part or parts or clause or clauses of the Bill, the council shall forthwith take all necessary steps to withdraw the Bill or the part or parts or clause or clauses (as the case may be) against which there is found to be a majority.

(2.) In the case of equality of votes on any question, that question shall be deemed to be decided in the negative.

Expenses in event of withdrawal.

7. Where a Bill, or a part or parts or clause or clauses of a Bill, is or are withdrawn under this Act, no further expense shall be incurred by the council or mayor or chairman of the council in or about the promotion of the Bill, or part or parts or clause or clauses so withdrawn; but, subject as aforesaid, all costs, charges, and

expenses incurred by the council or mayor or chairman in or as incidental to the preparation and promotion of the Bill, up to and inclusive of its deposit in Parliament and withdrawal (if withdrawn), and in or as incidental to the taking of a poll under this Act, shall be charged on and payable out of such one or more of the public funds or rates under the control of the council (and if more than one then in such proportions), as the council, having regard to the nature and objects of the Bill, may determine to be just and proper.

Offences in relation to polls.

8.—(1.) Any person who, at or for the purposes of a poll under this Act:—

(i.) Fraudulently signs a requisition of electors under this Act; or,

(ii.) Applies for a voting paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be the name of a person, living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or,

(iii.) Having voted once, applies for a second voting paper in his own name; or,

(iv.) Forges or counterfeits, or fraudulently defaces, or fraudulently destroys any voting paper; or,

(v.) Without due authority supplies a voting paper to any person; or,

(vi.) Fraudulently puts into any box or other receptacle any paper other than a voting paper supplied to him for the purpose; or,

(vii.) Fraudulently takes out of the polling station any voting paper; or,

(viii.) Without due authority destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with any box or other receptacle for voting papers, or any voting papers then in use; or,

(ix.) Causes any disturbance or disorder in or near any polling station;

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds.*

(2.) An attempt to commit any offence specified in this section shall be punishable in the manner in which the offence is punishable.

Power to proceed under local Act or this Act.

9. Where in any local Act any restrictions are imposed in regard to the promotion of a Bill in Parliament by a council, or any special provision is made for the payment of the costs,

A.D. 1895.

charges, and expenses intended to be provided for by the Borough Funds Act, 1872, or this Act, the council may, at their option, either proceed under the provisions of their local Act or under the provisions of the said Act and this Act, and nothing in this Act shall be construed to take away or diminish any rights or powers now possessed or enjoyed by any council under any local or general Act.

Repeal of part of s. 4 of 35 & 36 Vict. c. 91.

10. The following proviso in section four of the Borough Funds Act, 1872, namely, "Provided further, that no expense in promoting "or opposing any Bill in Parliament shall be charged as aforesaid "unless such promotion or opposition shall have had the consent "of the owners and ratepayers of that district, to be expressed by "resolution in the manner provided in the Local Government Act, "1858, for the adoption of that Act," is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

FORM 1.

Form of Requisition of Burgesses [Electors].

We, the undersigned burgesses of the borough of [electors of the urban district of] hereby require you, , the mayor of the borough [chairman of the district] forthwith to take a poll of the burgesses [electors] as to the expediency of proceeding with the promotion of [*Part , or Parts , or clause , or clauses of (as the case may be)*] the Bill intituled A Bill which has been deposited in Parliament by the council.

[Signed]

Signatures.	*Number on burgess roll [register], with the ward or polling district, if any, having a distinct numbering.*

FORM 2.

Form of Notice of Poll.

BOROUGH [URBAN DISTRICT] OF

IN PARLIAMENT: SESSION

(Title or Short Title of Bill.)

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the requisition duly made by one-tenth of the burgesses of the borough of [electors of the urban district of], I hereby give notice that a poll of the burgesses [electors] as to the expediency of proceeding with the promotion of [*Part , or Parts , or clause , or clauses of (as the case may be)*] the above-mentioned Bill, will be taken on day, the of , at [the Town Hall *and at**], between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Burgesses [electors] desirous of voting must apply personally at the Town Hall, or at† between the above hours for a voting paper, and must then and there mark it in accordance with the directions printed on the voting paper, and place it in the box which will be provided for the purpose.

Dated the day of 18 .

Mayor [Chairman].

* Insert other polling places, if any.

† If more than one polling place is provided, this notice must inform the burgesses [electors] where they are respectively to apply.

N.B.—By the Borough Funds Act, 1895, any person who commits any of the following offences is liable to a fine of twenty pounds (that is to say):—

Any person who

[*Set out the offences specified in section eight of the above Act*

A.D. 1895.

FORM 3.

Form of Voting Paper.

BOROUGH [URBAN DISTRICT] OF

IN PARLIAMENT: SESSION

(*Title or Short Title of Bill.*)

COUNTERFOIL No.

Note. — The counterfoil is to have a number to correspond with that on the voting paper.

		For.	Against.
Are you for or against?	The whole Bill		
	Part IV. of the Bill (Acquisition of Gas Company's undertaking).		
	Clause 83 (Power to prohibit Street Processions on Sundays).		

Directions to the Voter.—The voter may vote on all or any one or more of the above questions. He will, with the pencil provided for the purpose, place a cross in the column headed "For" opposite those parts or clauses which he is for, and a cross in the column headed "Against" opposite those parts or clauses which he is against. If he is for or against the whole Bill, he will place his cross similarly in the column headed "For" or "Against."

N.B.—Any person who personates a voter, or votes more than once, or commits or attempts to commit any of the other offences mentioned in the Borough Funds Act, 1895, is liable to a fine of twenty pounds.

Borough Funds Act (1872) Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the Borough Funds Act, 1872.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Hanbury, Sir John Leng, Mr. Whiteley, and Sir Thomas Roe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 12 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 101.]

A

B I L L

TO

Transfer the Upper and Lower Boyne Navigations to the Boyne Navigation Company (Limited).

A.D. 1895

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the late Parliament of Ireland in the session of the said Parliament holden in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the First, intituled "An Act to encourage the draining and improving of "the bogs and unprofitable low grounds, and for easing and "despatching the carriage and conveyance of goods from one "part to another within the kingdom," certain Commissioners were appointed for regulating and preserving the respective navigation of certain rivers, including the River Boyne, with power by any instrument or instruments in writing under their hands and seals to empower, authorise, and constitute such person or persons to be undertaker or undertakers for carrying on and completing, at the proper costs and charges of such undertaker or undertakers, such respective navigations of and in the said respective rivers, for which they were or should be Commissioners, as to such Commissioners or the major part of them should seem fit, and thereupon to grant, assure, convey, and confirm to such undertaker or undertakers and to his and their heirs, assigns, and nominees in consideration and satisfaction for the charges and expenses which they should be at in the making, carrying on, and perfecting such respective navigation or navigations, and in supporting, repairing, and preserving the same when so perfected, all and every the tolls, rates, duties, prizes, profits, benefits, and advantages which, by virtue of the Act in recital, should or might accrue or arise by the said navigation or navigations : 2 Geo. 1. c. 12.

And whereas certain duties and annual sums were from time to time granted by the said Parliament of Ireland for the purpose of completing different navigations :

And whereas the sums so granted as aforesaid were found insufficient for the said purpose :

A.D. 1895.

29 Geo. 3. c. 33.

And whereas by an Act of the late Parliament of Ireland, passed in the session of the said Parliament holden in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for the promotion and encouragement of inland navigation," it was enacted that debentures to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, bearing interest after the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, should be issued to such persons as were or should be undertakers for completing a navigation from Drogheda to Trim, subject to the several conditions, limitations, and additions in the Act in recital mentioned:

30 Geo. 3. c. 40.

And whereas by an Act of the late Parliament of Ireland, passed in the session of the said Parliament holden in the thirtieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the twenty-ninth "year of His Majesty's reign, intituled an Act for the promotion "and encouragement of inland navigation, so far only as respects "the navigation of the Boyne," it was enacted that (in the events which happened) the subscribers to the undertaking for completing the navigation from Drogheda to Trim should be one body politic and corporate, by the name of the River Boyne Company, should have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name might sue and be sued, and should thenceforth be invested with all the powers, privileges, benefits, and advantages for the purposes of carrying on the said navigation as were vested in the company of undertakers of the Grand Canal by an Act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act "for enabling certain persons to carry on and complete the Grand "Canal," and also subject to the like rules and regulations as the said company of undertakers were subject to under and by virtue of the aforesaid Act as effectually in all things as if the several duties contained in the said last-mentioned Act were again recited and re-enacted in the body of the Act in recital. Provided that nothing in the Act in recital contained should in any degree alter, or be construed to alter, the tolls to be taken on the said navigation as ascertained by the Act for the promotion and encouragement of inland navigation. And it was by the Act in recital further provided that unless the said River Boyne Company should, within five years after they should have completed the said navigation up to Navan, carry on and complete the navigation of the said River Boyne up to the town of Trim, in the county of Meath, that then and in that case the property in the said works and the navigation aforesaid from Carrick Lock to Drogheda should stand and be divested from the said company, and should in that case stand and

11 & 12 Geo. 3. c. 31.

remain under the control and direction of them the Commissioners of the said navigation (being the Commissioners appointed under the herein-before recited Act of the reign of King George the First) as if the Act in recital had never passed: A.D. 1895.

And whereas the navigation of the said River Boyne was completed up to Navan, but was never completed up to the town of Trim, and accordingly under the provisions of the last recited Act the navigation aforesaid from Carrick Lock to Drogheda stood and remained under the control and direction of the said Commissioners of the said navigation:

And whereas by an Act passed in the late Parliament of Ireland in the session of the said Parliament holden in the fortieth year of His late Majesty King George the Third, and intituled "An Act "for granting to His Majesty the sum of five hundred thousand "pounds, for promoting inland navigation in Ireland, and for the "other purposes therein mentioned, and for authorising the raising "of the said sum by loan," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, from time to time to nominate and appoint five persons to be directors of all works relating to inland navigation in Ireland, and that so much of any Act or Acts as created any corporation or appointed any persons trustees for the direction and management of any navigation, not any part private property, or carried on or maintained with the private property of any person or persons, should be and the same was thereby repealed, and every such corporation should be and the same was thereby dissolved, together with all offices and authorities derived therefrom. And it was by the Act in recital further enacted that all such inland navigations, together with all lands, tenements, banks, bankways, and every matter and thing appertaining thereto, and all the funds and tolls belonging to the same, should be and the same were thereby vested in the said directors and in such person and persons as should successively be appointed directors in pursuance of the Act in recital: 10 Geo. 3. c. 51.

And whereas the last recited Act was amended by two other Acts of the fifty-third and fifty-sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third: 53 Geo. 3. c. 144. 56 Geo. 3. c. 55.

And whereas by the Public Works (Ireland) Act, 1831, it is enacted that all the powers given to and authorised to be exercised by the directors appointed in pursuance of the said Act of the fortieth year of King George the Third, or any other Act or Acts then in force, and all property, estates, and effects, and all tolls or funds, and all rights, claims, titles, and possessions of 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 33.

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what nature or kind soever of or belonging or in any manner appertaining to or enjoyed by the said directors, should be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners for the execution of the Act in recital; that is to say, the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and that the said Commissioners should have all such powers and authorities as in anywise belonged to or might have been exercised by the said directors previous to the passing of Act in recital, and should be, and be deemed and considered to be to all intents and purposes in the place of such directors of inland navigation:

And whereas by virtue of the last recited Act the navigation known as the Lower Boyne Navigation, extending from Carrick Lock to Drogheda, became and now is vested in the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, subject to a fee-farm rent of three pounds three shillings for a portion of the trackway or towpath at Ballsgrove, in the county of the town of Drogheda, payable to George De Belle Ball, Esquire, of Ballsgrove, Drogheda:

And whereas the navigation known as the Upper Boyne Navigation extending from the town of Navan, in the county of Meath, to Carrick, Dexter Lock near Slane in the same county, is absolutely vested in the River Boyne Company free from incumbrances, and from quit rent, crown rent, tithe rentcharge, and head rent, save a lay tithe of one pound five shillings and tenpence per annum, payable to Robert Henry Metge, Esquire, of Athlumney House, Navan, and a tithe rentcharge of eight shillings and eightpence payable to the Irish Land Commission:

And whereas the River Boyne Company are unable to properly keep and maintain the said Upper Boyne Navigation:

And whereas by an agreement in writing dated the eighteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, under the seal of the River Boyne Company, and expressed to be made between that company of the one part and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, therein-after called the transferees, which expression it was declared after the formation of the company therein-after referred to should include such company, their successors and assigns of the other part (which agreement is set out in the First Schedule hereto), it was agreed that the Upper Boyne Navigation should be transferred to the said Commissioners upon the terms in the said agreement more specifically mentioned in order that same might be vested in and worked and maintained by a limited liability company then about being formed to acquire the entire navigation from Drogheda to Navan:

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And whereas such limited liability company as is last mentioned has been formed for the purposes aforesaid and duly registered under the name of "The Boyne Navigation Company (Limited)":

And whereas it has been agreed between the said Boyne Navigation Company (Limited), and the said Commissioners of Public Works and the Treasury, that the said Upper and Lower Boyne Navigation, and all houses, lands, rights, easements, plant, &c. in connexion therewith, should be transferred to the said Boyne Navigation Company (Limited):

And whereas the Drogheda Steamship Company, by a resolution duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of that company specially convened for that purpose, have approved of this Bill and resolved to subscribe the sum of one thousand two hundred pounds to the Boyne Navigation Company (Limited):

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say,)

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Boyne Navigation Transfer Act, 1895.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there is something in the context repugnant thereto, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them; that is to say,

The Lower Boyne Navigation means the navigation of the River Boyne from the eastern end of Carrickdexter Lock, in the county of Meath, to Balls Grove, in the county of the town of Drogheda.

The Upper Boyne Navigation means the navigation of the River Boyne from Navan, in the county of Meath, to and including Carrickdexter Lock aforesaid.

The navigation means the entire navigation of the River Boyne from Navan to Drogheda aforesaid, and includes both the Upper Boyne Navigation and the Lower Boyne Navigation.

The Commissioners of Public Works means the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

The company means the Boyne Navigation Company (Limited), and includes their successors and assigns.

Confirmation of agreement between the Company and the Commissioners of Public Works.

3. The agreement of the eighteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, between the River Boyne Company of the one part and the Commissioners of Public Works of the other part, which is set out in the First Schedule to this Act,

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is hereby confirmed, except so far as the same may be expressly varied by or be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Transfer of the Lower Boyne Navigation to the Company.

4. The Lower Boyne Navigation, and all the undertaking of the same, together with all canals, locks, ways, approaches, lands, buildings, property, powers, rights, privileges, and easements, and also all plant belonging to or forming part of or connected with the Lower Boyne Navigation, and now vested in the Commissioners of Public Works, shall from and after *the passing of this Act* be vested in the company freed and discharged from all estates, charges, and incumbrances, but subject to the said fee-farm rent of three pounds three shillings, payable to the said George De Belle Ball, Esquire.

Vesting of the Upper Boyne Navigation in the company.

5. The Upper Boyne Navigation, and all the undertaking of the same, together with all canals, locks, ways, approaches, lands buildings, property, powers, rights, privileges, and easements, and also all plant belonging to or forming part of or connected with the Upper Boyne Navigation, and now vested in the River Boyne Company, or in their transferees, under the said agreement for transfer of the eighteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall from and after *the passing of this Act* be vested in the company, freed and discharged from all estates, charges, and encumbrances affecting the same, but subject to the said lay tithe of one pound five shillings and tenpence per annum, payable to the said Robert Henry Metge, and to the tithe rent-charge of eight shillings and threepence, payable to the Irish Land Commission.

Maintenance of the navigation, and execution of works.

6. The company shall, within *two years* from the passing of this Act, execute all works necessary to give the navigation a navigable depth of four feet six inches at least from end to end, and for ever hereafter maintain that depth, and efficiently repair, work, develop, manage, and maintain the navigation, and all locks, canals, and works belonging thereto, or in connexion therewith, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Public Works; and, in case the company fail to carry out the necessary works of repair as aforesaid, or fail to work, develop, manage, or maintain the navigation, or the said locks, canals, and works, or any part thereof, in manner aforesaid, then the navigation shall be deemed to be a "derelict canal," and the Commissioners of Public Works shall have and exercise all powers with reference thereto as is given to a canal company by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888.

Power to dredge, &c. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 45.

7. The company, for the purposes of the preceding section, may from time to time hereafter scour, cleanse, dredge, deepen, and

otherwise improve the navigation, or any part thereof, and remove banks or shoals of mud, sand, gravel, or other impediments thereto, but so that such works shall not be executed on the regular salmon spawning grounds. A.D. 1895.

Tolls.

8. *From and after the commencement of this Act* the maximum rates, tolls, and charges which the company shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the navigation shall be the rates, tolls, and charges specified in the schedule to the Canal Rates, Tolls, and Charges No. 11 (Grand Canal) Order Confirmation Act, 1894, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

Prohibition of undue preference.

9. The company shall not show any undue preference to any person in relation to the navigation, or any portion thereof, or in the exercise of any power vested in the company under or in pursuance of this Act, but every person shall be entitled to the use of the navigation and of any vessel provided by the company in pursuance of this Act on the same terms on which any other person would be so entitled under similar circumstances.

Recovery of tolls.

10. If default be made in the payment of any tolls payable under this Act in respect of any goods or boats, it shall be lawful for the person for the time being appointed by the company to take such tolls to distrain any such goods or boats and all the tackle and furniture thereof, and the goods therein, and any other goods or boats and all the tackle and furniture with the goods therein, and any horses, mules, or other cattle drawing the same within the limit of the navigation and works of the company, belonging to the person liable to pay such tolls and to sell any such distress, and out of the proceeds of such sale to pay the tolls due to the company, rendering the overplus, if any, after deducting costs, to the person entitled thereto, or it shall be lawful for the company to recover such tolls by action in any court of competent jurisdiction, or by all or any of the aforesaid means.

Officers of customs to have access to navigation and works.

11. Officers of customs being in execution of their duty shall at all times have free ingress, passage, and egress into or along, through, or out of the navigation and all works of the company and with their vessels and otherwise without payment.

Power to the company to make bye-laws.

12. It shall be lawful for the company from time to time to make such byelaws as they shall think fit for all or any of the following purposes; (that is to say,)

For governing and regulating the use of the navigation and of the towing-path, locks, quays, and other works belonging

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thereto, or any lands or property of the company or any of them or any part or parts thereof.

For regulating the loading, unloading, and removing of cattle and goods on or from the quays and other works of the company.

For regulating the duties and conduct of all persons as well the servants of the company as others who shall be employed in and about the quays, works, and premises of the company.

Byelaws may be enforced by a penalty.

13. It shall be lawful for the company to impose such reasonable penalties as they may think fit for the breach of such byelaws or any of them, not exceeding for any one offence the sum of *five pounds*.

Byelaws to be confirmed by the Board of Trade.

14. A byelaw made in pursuance of this Act, and any alteration and addition to and repeal of a byelaw, shall not be of any validity until it has been approved of and confirmed by the Board of Trade.

Proof of byelaws.

15. The production of a copy of any byelaw purporting to be certified by the secretary of the company to be a true copy of the byelaw for the time being in force shall be evidence of such byelaw and its being in force.

Recovery of penalty.

16. All fines imposed by a byelaw under this Act may be recovered by summary conviction.

List of tolls to be exhibited.

17. A list of all the tolls and charges authorised to be taken, and which shall be exacted by the company, shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place on the quays, locks, or works where such tolls may be made payable.

Tolls to be paid as directed by the company.

18. The tolls shall be paid to such persons and at such places and in such manner and under such regulations as the company by notice affixed to the list of tolls appoint.

Penalty on persons evading payment of tolls.

19. If any person shall fraudulently carry or convey any goods on the said navigation, or any part thereof, without payment of the proper rate or toll to which such goods shall be subject or liable, he shall upon conviction forfeit and pay to the company for every such offence any sum not exceeding *five pounds* over and above the toll to which such goods would have been liable.

For settling disputes as to amount of tolls.

20. If any disputes shall arise concerning the amount of any toll due to the company, or concerning any penalty, or concerning the charges occasioned by any detention or sale under the provisions of this Act, the same shall be determined by some justice of the peace for the county of Meath, or for the county of Louth, or for the county of the town of Drogheda, as the case may be, upon

application made to him for that purpose, and the company may, in the meantime, detain any goods seised by them, or (if the case so require) the proceeds of the sale thereof, and it shall be lawful for such justice to assess and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties as he shall think just and reasonable, and in case of non-payment thereof on demand, such costs shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the party liable to pay the same by warrant under the hand and seal of the justice.

Boats lying so as to obstruct the navigation to be removed.

21. If any boat shall be placed in any part of the navigation so as to obstruct the same, and the person having the care of such boat shall wrongfully refuse or neglect, upon request made for that purpose, to remove the same within a reasonable time, he shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay to the company for every such offence a sum not exceeding *ten shillings* for every hour such obstruction shall continue; and it shall be lawful for the agents and servants of the company to cause any such boat to be unloaded if necessary, and to be removed in such manner as may be proper for preventing such obstruction in the navigation, and to seize and detain such boat, and the loading thereof, or any part of such loading, until the charges occasioned by such unloading and removal are paid; and if any boat shall be sunk in any part of the navigation, and the person having the care of such boat shall not, without loss of time, weigh and draw up the same, it shall be lawful for the agents and servants of the company, or any of them, to cause such boat to be weighed or drawn up, and to detain and keep the same till payment be made of all expenses necessarily occasioned thereby.

Penalty on obstructing the navigation or trespassing.

22. If any person shall suffer the loading of any boat passing or being in the navigation to lie over the sides thereof so as to obstruct the passage of any other boat, or do any damage thereto, or to any of the works of the company, or shall suffer any goods or other things to remain upon the towing-path of the navigation, or shall navigate or cause to be navigated any boat through or upon the navigation without a rudder to steer or guide the same, or without a skilful person on board to steer and manage such boat, and also a person attending to the horses, mules, or other cattle drawing the same, or shall float any timber in or upon the navigation, or shall wilfully commit any trespass on any of the lands of the company with or without horses, mules, or other cattle, or shall wilfully obstruct or prevent any person in the execution of this Act, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid shall upon

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conviction forfeit and pay to the company for every such offence a sum not exceeding *five pounds.*

Penalty on laying rubbish, &c. in towing-path.

23. If any person shall, without the consent of some authorised officer of the company, throw, cast, or lay upon any bank or towing-path belonging to the navigation, any stones, manure, dust, ashes, rubbish, or other matter, every such person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay to the company for every such offence a sum not exceeding *forty shillings.*

Drogheda Steamship Company to subscribe 1,200*l.*

24. The Drogheda Steamship Company shall subscribe the sum of *one thousand two hundred pounds* towards the undertaking of the company, and may apply in or towards payment of their said subscription any revenue, funds, or moneys belonging to the said Drogheda Steamship Company, or which they are authorised to raise for the purposes of their undertaking. And the Drogheda Steamship Company shall in respect of the sums to be subscribed, and the corresponding shares in the company to be held by them, have all the powers, rights, and privileges, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of proprietors of shares in the company. Provided always that until after the expiration of *ten years* from the date of the passing of this Act the Drogheda Steamship Company shall not sell, dispose of, or transfer any of their said shares in the Company.

Representation of the Drogheda Steamship Company on the directorate of the company.

25. The Drogheda Steamship Company shall so long as they continue to hold the shares represented by the *one thousand two hundred pounds* subscribed be represented on the directorate of the company in the following manner; (that is to say,) the directors of the Drogheda Steamship Company may from time to time appoint two of their body to be directors of the Boyne Navigation Company, either for a fixed term or without any limitation, and may from time to time remove or dismiss one or both from office and appoint another or others in his or their place. Such representative directors shall while they hold office have the same powers as ordinary directors of the company, and the company shall pay them the same remuneration as they pay their ordinary directors.

For the protection of R. R. Fitz-Herbert and his heirs, being owners of Black Castle.

26. Richard Ruxton FitzHerbert, of Black Castle, in the county of Meath, shall be a director of the company, with the same powers as the other directors of the company, but without remuneration, and shall retain office so long as he continues to be proprietor of Black Castle, and each subsequent proprietor of Black Castle, being the heir, descendant, or assign of the said Richard Ruxton Fitz-

Herbert, shall be a director of the company, but without remuneration, and shall retain office so long as he continues to be proprietor of Black Castle. A.D. 1895.

The company shall within *six months* after the passing of this Act cause the towing-path of the Upper Boyne Navigation where it adjoins the portion of the property of the said Richard Ruxton FitzHerbert, known as the Boyne Meadows, to be fenced off from the said meadows from the point where a gate is now placed across the towing-path of the navigation to Farganstown Lock, with a good and sufficient fence of iron uprights and lines of wire, to the reasonable satisfaction of the said Richard Ruxton FitzHerbert, and shall from time to time and at all times thereafter at their own expense repair and keep repaired and amended in a proper and substantial manner the said fence, and also two nine-feet gates to be erected in the said fence, one at each end of the same, in lieu of the present gates across the towing-path, and the towing-path of the navigation where it adjoins the said Boyne Meadows and the lands of Black Castle shall be used by the company, their successors and assigns, for the purposes of the navigation only, and no shed or other buildings shall be erected thereon without the written sanction and consent of the said Richard Ruxton FitzHerbert or his representatives.

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Company to give special permission to individuals to use the same as heretofore.

Provided further, that such licence or permission shall always be subject to a power of revocation which the company shall exercise upon complaint being made to them by the said Richard Ruxton FitzHerbert, or other the proprietor of Black Castle for the time being.

Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to restrict in any way the right of fishing in the River Boyne, at Black Castle, now vested in the said Richard Ruxton FitzHerbert, which shall be exercised and enjoyed by him, his heirs and assigns, in as full and ample a manner as heretofore.

The said towing-path shall be delineated and defined where the same runs through the said lands of Black Castle and the Boyne Meadows.

The appointment of lock-keeper at Farganstown Lock shall be subject to the approval of the said Richard Ruxton FitzHerbert, his heirs or assigns, being proprietors of Black Castle.

The Bye Canal at Navan, and the lock gates thereof, shall be put into and maintained in working order by the company so soon as the trade to be served thereby will warrant the expenditure.

A.D. 1895.

Incorporation of the Lands Clauses Acts.

27. For the purpose of the purchase of any lands which the Boyne Navigation Company may require for the purposes of their navigation, the Lands Clauses Acts, except such portions thereof as relate to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, shall be incorporated with this Act, and the Boyne Navigation Company shall be deemed to be the promoters of the undertaking.

Navigation to be subject to provisions of any general Act.

28. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to exempt the navigation from the provisions of any general Act now in force, or which may hereafter be passed relating to canals or navigations, or from any future revision or regulations under the authority of Parliament of the tolls authorised to be taken by this Act.

Repeal of Acts.

29. The Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed from and after the commencement of this Act to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

SCHEDULES.

A.D. 1895.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THIS AGREEMENT made the eighteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, between the River Boyne Company, having their principal office at Navan, in the county of Meath (herein-after called the owners), of the one part, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland (herein-after called the transferees, and which expression after the formation of the Company herein-after referred to shall include the said Company, their successors and assigns) of the other part. Whereas the navigation known as the Upper Boyne Navigation, extending from the town of Navan, in the county of Meath, to Carrickdexter Lock, near Slane, in same county, with the lands, houses, wharves, rights of way, and other easements, is absolutely vested in the owners free from incumbrances, and from quit rent, crown rent, tithe rentcharge, and head-rent, save a lay tithe of one pound five shillings and tenpence per annum, payable to Robert Henry Metge, Esquire, of Athlumney House, Navan.

AND WHEREAS the owners are unable to properly keep and maintain the navigation, and in their own interests, and the public interest, it is desirable that they should transfer such to the transferees in order that same may be vested in, worked, and maintained by a limited liability company about being formed to acquire the entire navigation from Drogheda to Navan aforesaid, and which the owners have duly consented to do. Now these presents witness, and it is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. The transferees shall be put into possession of the navigation and all lands, buildings, wharves, plant, and appurtenances thereto belonging, on or before the twentieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

2. On or before the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the owners shall hand over to the transferees all muniments

A.D. 1895.

of titles, tenants leases, records, maps, plans, and books of account in their possession, power, or procurement.

3. The transferees shall, on or before the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, pay to the owners a sum not exceeding one hundred and sixty pounds, to be applied in discharge of the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs and expenses incidental to this agreement and the said transfer.

4. All tolls, rates, and charges received by or paid to the owners, or on their account, after the execution of this agreement by them, shall be applied in defraying the necessary outgoings, and in case of any surplus, in recouping the transferees any moneys that may have to be advanced by them for repairs and maintenance, prior to the vesting of the navigation in them by the Act of Parliament and Provisional Order to be obtained as herein-after provided, and for the purposes of this clause the owners shall keep such accounts as shall be necessary.

5. The transferees will, as soon as they can at their own expense, either obtain a Provisional Order or apply to Parliament for and use their utmost reasonable endeavours to obtain an Act confirming this agreement, or giving effect to the objects thereof so far as not then attained, and vesting the navigation and the lands, buildings, wharves, and rights and easements thereto belonging in the transferees, free from incumbrances, and the owners shall, if required by the transferees (but at the cost of the transferees), support such application.

6. The said Act shall, subject to the approval of Parliament, contain, inter alia, the clauses as follows:—

Whereas it might be injurious to R. R. Fitzherbert, the proprietor of Black Castle, if the towing-path of the navigation between Stackallen and Navan was insufficiently fenced off from the adjoining lands, or was opened to the public indiscriminately, and in order to enable him, the said R. R. Fitzherbert and his successors, the proprietors of Black Castle, the better to protect the said lands from being injuriously affected.

(*a.*) The said R. R. Fitzherbert shall be a director of the company with the same powers as the other directors of the company, and shall be entitled to retain office as long as he continues to be proprietor of Black Castle, and such subsequent proprietor of Black Castle being the heir descendant or assign of the said R. R. Fitzherbert shall be a director of the company, and shall be entitled to retain office so long as he continues to be proprietor of Black Castle.

(*b.*) The company shall, within six months after the Act coming into operation, cause the towing-path of the navigation, where it adjoins the portion of the property of the said R. R. Fitzherbert, known as the Boyne Meadows, to be fenced off from the said meadows from the point where a gate is now placed across the towing-path of the navigation to Farganstown Lock with a good and sufficient fence

of iron uprights and lines of wire to the reasonable satisfaction of the said Richard Ruxton Fitzherbert, and shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, at their own expense, repair and amend, and keep repaired and amended in a proper and substantial manner, the said fence, and also two nine feet gates to be erected in said fence, one at each end of same, in lieu of the present gates across the towing-path. The towing-path of the navigation where it adjoins the said Boyne Meadows and the lands of Black Castle shall be used by the company, their successors and assigns, for the purposes of the navigation only, and no shed or other buildings shall be erected thereon without the written sanction and consent of said R. R. Fitzherbert or his representative. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said company to give special permission to individuals to use the same as heretofore. Provided further, that such licence or permission shall always be subject to a power of revocation, which power the company shall exercise upon complaint being made to them by the said R. R. Fitzherbert, or other the proprietor of Black Castle for the time being, that the directors of said company shall be empowered to make byelaws regulating the user of the said towing-path. That the exclusive right of fishing in the River Boyne at Black Castle shall be reserved to the said Richard R. Fitzherbert, his heirs and assigns, in as full a manner as same is now vested in him.

(*c.*) That the said towing-path shall be delineated and defined where same runs through the said lands of Black Castle and Boyne Meadows.

(*d.*) That the appointment of lock-keeper at Farganstown Lock shall be subject to the approval of said Richard R. Fitzherbert, his heirs or assigns, being the proprietors of Black Castle.

(*e.*) That the Bye Canal at Navan and the lock gates thereof shall be put into and maintained in working order by the said company, so soon as the trade to be thereby served will warrant the expenditure.

7. Should any necessity arise for the co-operation of the owners in any action to be taken by the transferees pending the obtaining of a Provisional Order or Act of Parliament, the owners on being indemnified from costs shall join with the transferees in doing all such acts as the transferees may be advised are necessary and proper for them.

8. This agreement is made subject to such alterations as Parliament or other lawful authority may think fit to make therein.

9. This agreement shall be null and void unless within three months from the date hereof the limited liability company herein-before referred to has been duly registered and agreed to take over the navigation, and unless an Act of Parliament or Provisional Order is obtained confirming this agreement within two years from the date hereof. In witness whereof the parties

A.D. 1895. aforesaid have caused their common seal to be hereunto respectively affixed, the day and year first in these presents written.

Present when the common seal of the River Boyne Navigation Company was affixed.
ROBERT STRINGER,
Flower Hill,
Navan.

RICHARD R. FITZHERBERT,
Chairman.
JOHN H. NICHOLSON.
J. ROTHWELL.
N. T. EVERARD.
(Seal.)

Present when the common seal of the Commissioners of Public Works was affixed.
WM. M'DERMOTT,
Office of Public Works,
Dublin.

Seal of the Commissioners of Public Works. P. J. TUOHY.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Regnal Year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 Geo. 1. c. 12. - -	An Act to encourage the Drainage and Improving of the Bogs and unprofitable Low Grounds, and for easing and despatching the Inland Carriage and Conveyance of goods from one part to another within this Kingdom.	So far as the said Acts relate to the navigation of the River Boyne.
27 Geo. 3. c. 30. -	An Act for directing the Application of the Funds granted by Parliament, for promoting and carrying on Inland Navigations in this Kingdom, and for the purposes therein mentioned.	
29 Geo. 3. c. 33. -	An Act for the Promotion and Encouragement for Inland Navigation.	
30 Geo. 3. c. 40. -	An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Twenty-ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled an Act for the Promotion and Encouragement of Inland Navigation so far only as respects the Navigation of the Boyne.	
40 Geo. 3. c. 51. -	An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds for Promoting Inland Navigation in Ireland, and for the other purposes therein mentioned, and for authorising the raising of the said sum by Loan.	
53 Geo. 3. c. 144. -	An Act to amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland of the Fortieth Year of His present Majesty for promoting Inland Navigation in Ireland.	
56 Geo. 3. c. 55. -	An Act to amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland in the Fortieth Year of His present Majesty's Reign for granting the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds for promoting Inland Navigation, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and to enlarge the powers vested in the Directors of all Works relating to Inland Navigation in Ireland.	

Boyne Navigation Transfer.

A

B I L L

To transfer the Upper and Lower Boyne Navigations to the Boyne Navigation Company (Limited).

(Prepared and brought in by Sir John Hibbert and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *June* 1895.

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TO

Confirm a Provisional Order for forming a Compensation District and establishing a Compensation Board under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act 1891. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the Local Government Board have made the Provisional Order set forth in the schedule hereto under the provisions of the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act 1891: 54 & 55 Vict. c. 40.

And whereas it is requisite that the said Order should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force. Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited as the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Provisional Order Confirmation Act 1895. Short title.

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Cheshire Salt Compensation District Order.

SCHEDULE.

CHESHIRE SALT COMPENSATION DISTRICT.

Provisional Order for forming a Compensation District and establishing a Compensation Board under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act 1891.

To the County Council of Chester; —

To the Urban District Council of Alsager; —

To the Urban District Council of Middlewich; —

To the Urban District Council of Northwich; —

To the Urban District Council of Sandbach; —

To the Urban District Council of Winsford; —

To the Rural District Council of Congleton; —

To the Rural District Council of Nantwich; —

To the Rural District Council of Northwich; —

To the Brine Pumpers pumping or raising brine from shafts wells springs or mines within the Compensation District herein-after mentioned; —

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 3 of the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act 1891 (herein-after referred to as "the Act") it is enacted that any owner or owners of land in any county of a rateable value in the aggregate of not less than two thousand pounds may apply to the Local Government Board by memorial alleging that subsidence of land belonging to such owner or owners is caused by brine pumping operations whereby loss or damage is occasioned and praying that a Compensation District may be formed under the Act with such boundaries as shall be described in the memorial or such other boundaries as the Local Government Board shall fix;

54 & 55 Vict. c. 40.

And whereas by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Act it is enacted that if the Local Government Board after receiving the report of their inspector upon the local inquiry held under the Act determine to form a compensation district as prayed by the memorial or with addition of any lands or exclusive of any of the lands proposed by the memorial to be included in the district the Local Government Board shall frame a draft provisional order forming a compensation district and establishing a compensation board under the Act in such manner as they think expedient having regard to all the circumstances of the case;

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And whereas by Section 9 of the Act it is enacted that for every district formed under the Act there shall be a compensation board constituted of a number of members (not exceeding nine);

And whereas by Section 11 of the Act it is enacted as follows:—

(1.) Of the members of every compensation board—

One-third not being brine pumpers or persons employed by them for the purposes of their business shall be appointed by the county council or councils of the county or counties in which the district is situated;

One-third shall be elected by the brine pumpers within the district;

One-third not being brine pumpers or persons employed by them for the purposes of their business shall be appointed by the sanitary authority or authorities other than the council of a county borough having jurisdiction within the district.

(2.) An Order of the Local Government Board under the Act shall contain all such provisions subject to the provisions of the Act for the number of members of the compensation board to be established for the district and for their election appointment and retirement and for the formation and revision of a register of persons entitled to vote at elections the number of votes to which each brine pumper shall be entitled and for any other matters as may seem to the Local Government Board expedient.

And whereas certain owners of land in the County of Chester of a rateable value in the aggregate exceeding two thousand pounds have applied to the Local Government Board by memorial in pursuance of Section 3 of the Act praying that a Compensation District may be formed with the boundaries described in the memorial;

And whereas the Local Government Board directed local inquiry to be held as to the expediency of forming the proposed District and as to the boundaries to be assigned to such District and as to any further incidental matters in relation thereto which local inquiry has been held in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Act;

And whereas the Local Government Board after receiving the report of their inspector have determined to form a Compensation District as herein-after provided;

And whereas each of the above-mentioned District Councils is a Sanitary Authority within the meaning of the Act:

Now therefore We the Local Government Board in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Act and by any other Statutes in that behalf do hereby Order that from and after the date of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order the following provisions shall take effect viz.,—

Commencement of Order.

Art. I. This Order shall except so far as is otherwise herein expressly provided or as there may be anything in the subject-matter or context inconsistent therewith come into operation on the First day of November One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five:

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Date of operation of Order for certain purposes of first election of Compensation Board &c.

Provided that for the purposes of the formation and revision of the register of the persons entitled to vote at the first election of the members of the Compensation Board to be elected by the Brine Pumpers and of all proceedings preliminary or relating to the election and appointment of members and to the first meeting of the Compensation Board this Order shall operate from the date of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

Art. II. The Urban Districts of Alsager Middlewich Northwich Sandbach and Winsford and the Rural Districts of Congleton Nantwich and Northwich shall be formed into a Compensation District under the Act to be termed the Cheshire Salt Compensation District (herein-after referred to as "the Compensation District").

Art. III. The Compensation Board to be established for the Compensation District (herein-after referred to as "the Compensation Board") shall be called the Cheshire Salt Compensation Board and shall consist of nine members of whom three shall be appointed by the County Council of Chester one shall be appointed by each of the Urban District Councils of Northwich and Winsford one shall be appointed as herein-after provided by the Urban District Councils of Alsager Middlewich and Sandbach and the Rural District Councils of Congleton Nantwich and Northwich (herein-after referred to as "the Combined District Councils") and three shall be elected by the Brine Pumpers in accordance with the rules contained in the Schedule hereto.

Art. IV. A person shall not be qualified to be appointed or to be a member of the Compensation Board to represent the County Council or any of the District Councils unless he is or is qualified to be and is not disqualified from being a member of the County Council of the District Council or of one of the Combined District Councils as the case may be.

Art. V.—(1.) A person shall be disqualified for being elected or being an elected member of the Compensation Board if he—

(*a*) is an infant or an alien or

(*b*) has within twelve months before his election or since his election received union or parochial relief or

(*c*) has within five years before his election or since his election been convicted either on indictment or summarily of any crime and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine or to any greater punishment and has not received a free pardon or has within or during the time aforesaid been adjudged bankrupt or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors.

(2.) A person shall be disqualified for being appointed or elected or being a member of the Compensation Board if he—

(*a*) holds any paid office under the Compensation Board

(*b*) is concerned in any bargain or contract entered into with the Compensation Board or participates in the profit of any such bargain or contract or of any work done under the authority of the Compensation Board:

Provided that a person shall not be disqualified for being elected or appointed or being a member of the Compensation Board by reason of his being interested—

(*a*) in the sale or lease of any lands to the Compensation Board or

(*b*) in any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Compensation Board is inserted or

(*c*) in a contract with the Compensation Board as a shareholder in any joint stock company but he shall not vote at any meeting of the Compensation Board on any question in which such company are interested.

(3.) Where a person is disqualified for being elected or being an elected member of the Compensation Board by being adjudged bankrupt or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors the disqualification shall cease in case of bankruptcy when the adjudication is annulled or when he obtains his discharge with a certificate that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part and in case of composition or arrangement on payment of his debts in full.

(4.) If a member of the Compensation Board is absent from the meetings of that Board for more than six months consecutively except in case of illness or for some reason approved by the Compensation Board his office shall be vacated.

(5.) Where a member of the Compensation Board becomes disqualified for holding office or his seat is vacated by absence resignation or death the Compensation Board shall forthwith declare the office to be vacant and signify the same by notice signed by two members and countersigned by the clerk of the Compensation Board and notified to the Council affected or to the Brine Pumpers as the case may be within seven days of such declaration of vacancy being made in such manner as the Compensation Board may direct and the office shall upon such declaration being made become vacant.

(6.) If any person acts when disqualified or votes when prohibited under this Article he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(7.) The proceedings of the Compensation Board shall not be invalidated by any vacancy or vacancies among their members or by any defect in the election appointment or qualification of any member of the Board.

Art. VI. The first appointments by the County Council and the District Councils (other than the Combined District Councils) of members of the Compensation Board shall be made at the meeting of the County Council or the District Council as the case may be held next after the First day of October One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five or if for any reason no appointment is then made at a meeting to be held within such further time as the Local Government Board may allow.

Art. VII. If the Combined District Councils shall not within twenty-one days after the First day of September One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five have agreed upon the appointment of some one and the same person to represent

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the Combined District Councils on the Compensation Board such a person shall be appointed in manner herein provided viz.,—

(1.) The Combined District Councils shall appoint a joint committee to consist of six members one to be elected by each of such District Councils from among its own members.

(2.) The first election of members of the said Joint Committee shall take place at a meeting of each of the Combined District Councils to be held within three weeks from the Twenty-first day of September One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five or within such further time as the Local Government Board may allow and seven days' previous notice in writing of the meeting at which such members are to be elected shall be given or sent to each member of each of the Combined District Councils by the clerks of such District Councils respectively.

(3.) The clerk to each of the Combined District Councils shall as soon as the election of the member of the last-named Joint Committee has taken place notify the names and address of the person so elected to the chairman of the Urban District Council of Sandbach.

(4.) The chairman of the Urban District Council of Sandbach shall within three days after receipt of the notification mentioned in subdivision (3) of this Article convene a meeting of the said Joint Committee to be held within ten days after receipt of such notification or within such further time as the Local Government Board may allow at the time and place to be fixed by such chairman and the Joint Committee shall forthwith appoint a person to represent the Combined District Councils on the Compensation Board.

Art. VIII. The clerk of the County Council and of each of the District Councils of Northwich and Winsford and the chairman of the meeting of the Joint Committee at which the first member to represent the Combined District Councils on the Compensation Board is appointed shall notify in writing to the Local Government Board within seven days after the appointment shall have been made the names address and occupation of each of the persons appointed as members of the Compensation Board.

Art. IX. The persons who shall be entitled to vote at the first election by Brine Pumpers of any member of the Compensation Board and all other matters relating to such election shall be determined and governed by the rules contained in the Schedule hereto :

Provided that the returning officer shall make all his arrangements for the conduct of the first election so as to ensure its completion and the ascertainment of the result on or before the First day of November One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and he shall notify in writing to the Local Government Board immediately after the result has been ascertained the names address and occupation of each of the persons elected.

Art. X. The first meeting of the Compensation Board shall be held on the fourth Thursday in the month of November One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five at a time and place to be fixed by the Local Government

Board and the annual meeting of the Compensation Board shall be held on the same day in November in every subsequent year.

Art. XI.—(1.) The members of the Compensation Board shall go out of office on the fourth Thursday in the month of November in every third year subsequent to the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five on which day their successors shall come into office.

(2.) A person ceasing to be a member of the Compensation Board shall if qualified and not disqualified be re-eligible for re-appointment or re-election as the case may be.

Art. XII.—(1.) The members of the Compensation Board to be appointed by the County Council and the District Councils of Northwich and Winsford to supply the places of the persons who will go out of office in pursuance of Article XI. of this Order shall be appointed at a meeting of the County Council or District Councils as the case may be to be held before the Fifteenth day of November in every third year subsequent to the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(2.) The member of the Compensation Board to be appointed by the Combined District Councils to supply the place of the person representing those Councils who will go out of office in pursuance of Article XI. of this Order shall be appointed by the Combined District Councils by agreement not later than the First day of October in every such third year or failing agreement by that date then such member shall be appointed by a Joint Committee constituted and elected in manner provided by Article VII. of this Order at meetings of the Combined District Councils to be held within three weeks from the said First day of October or within such further time as the Local Government Board may allow and the provisions of subdivisions (2) (3) and (4) of Article VII. of this Order shall mutatis mutandis apply to the proceedings for an appointment of a member under this subdivision.

(3.) The clerk to the County or District Councils or the chairman of the meeting of the Joint Committee as the case may be so appointing shall within three days after the appointment has been made notify in writing to the clerk to the Compensation Board the names address and occupation of each of the persons so appointed.

(4.) The members of the Compensation Board to be elected by the Brine Pumpers to supply the places of the members who will go out of office in pursuance of Article XI. of this Order shall be elected in accordance with the Rules contained in the Schedule to this Order.

Art. XIII. Any casual vacancy in the Compensation Board shall be filled up—

(*a*) in the case of a member appointed by the County Council or by either of the District Councils of Northwich or Winsford at a meeting of the County Council or District Council as the case may be to be held as soon as practicable after the notification of such vacancy in accordance with subdivision (5) of Article V. of this Order

(*b*) in the case of a member appointed to represent the Combined District Councils by the Combined District Councils agreeing within one month after

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the notification of the vacancy as aforesaid to appoint some one and the same person or failing such agreement then by a Joint Committee constituted and elected in manner provided by Article VII. of this Order at meetings of the Combined District Councils to be held within six weeks after the notification of the vacancy as aforesaid or within such further time as the Local Government Board may allow and the provisions of subdivisions (2) (3) and (4) of Article VII. of this Order shall with the necessary alterations apply to the proceedings for the appointment of a member to fill a casual vacancy and

(*c*) in the case of a member elected by the Brine Pumpers by election by the persons qualified in accordance with and in the manner provided by the Schedule to this Order Provided that the returning officer shall fix the dates at which the several proceedings in connexion with such election are to take place so that the result may be ascertained as soon as practicable after the notification of such vacancy as aforesaid.

Art. XIV. The Local Government Board may from time to time by Order prescribe forms of notices claims objections voting papers or other documents required for the purposes of the election of members of the Compensation Board by the Brine Pumpers.

Art. XV. If at any time any new District is formed including the whole or any part of any of the Rural Districts or the boundaries of any of the Urban or Rural Districts are altered or the whole of any of the Urban Districts is created or included in a Municipal Borough then and in every such case the Local Government Board may by Order to be published as they shall direct make such provision as to them seems fit for adapting the provisions of this Order to the alteration so made and to the incidents and consequences thereof and every such Order shall have effect as if the terms thereof were inserted in this Order.

Art. XVI. If any difficulty arises in making out revising and otherwise dealing with the register of persons entitled to vote at any election of members of the Compensation Board by the Brine Pumpers or if any difficulty arises as regards the establishment of the Compensation Board or as regards the appointment or election of members of the Compensation Board or as regards any other matter or thing affecting the Compensation Board or the due and effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Order or the Schedule thereto the Local Government Board may make such Order as may appear to them to be necessary to remove any such difficulty and may vary so far as shall be necessary any provision of this Order and the Schedule thereto.

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS AND SCALE OF VOTING AT ELECTIONS BY BRINE PUMPERS.

1. No person partnership firm or company (herein-after called a "Brine Pumper") shall be entitled to vote or to have a voting paper delivered to him or them or his or their nominee at any election unless the name of such person partnership firm or company is on the register of Brine Pumpers entitled to vote at such election.

2. For each person to be elected every Brine Pumper whose name is on the register shall be entitled to votes in accordance with the following scale (that is to say) :—

If the quantity of brine pumped or raised by the Brine Pumper during the year ending on the Thirtieth day of June before the formation of the register is not more than ten million gallons one vote.

If the quantity of brine pumped or raised during such year exceeds ten million gallons and is not more than twenty million gallons two votes.

If the quantity of brine pumped or raised during such year exceeds twenty million gallons and is not more than thirty million gallons three votes.

For every additional ten million or part of ten million gallons of brine pumped or raised during such year an additional vote :

Provided that in no case shall any Brine Pumper be entitled to more than fifty votes for each person to be elected.

Returning Officer.

3. The returning officer for the purposes of the election shall be the chairman of the Compensation Board or in the case of the first election the chairman of the County Council or if he be unable or unwilling to act such person as he shall by writing under his hand appoint and all powers and duties by this Order vested in or imposed on the returning officer and all other powers and duties requisite to be exercised or performed by him in relation to such election shall be exercised and performed by such chairman or such other person as aforesaid as the case may be.

4. If the office of chairman of the Compensation Board is vacant at the time when any such power or duty must be exercised or performed or if such chairman or the chairman or such other person as aforesaid (in the case of the first election) or any person appointed as herein-after provided as the case may be dies or is from illness or other sufficient cause unable to exercise or perform such powers or duties or is absent or refuses to act some other person shall be appointed in case of the first election by the Local Government Board and in any other case by the Compensation Board to exercise or perform such powers and duties.

5. The Compensation Board or (in case of the first election) the returning officer shall before or during the election appoint a sufficient number of persons to assist the returning officer in conducting and completing the same.

Formation and Revision of Register of Persons entitled to vote at first election.

6. The returning officer shall not later than the First day of August One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five publish by advertisement in two consecutive weeks in the same local newspaper or newspapers circulated in the Compensation District a notice—

(1.) Fixing the days on which and the place where the claims of brine pumpers to be inserted on the register of persons entitled to vote are to be sent in.

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(2.) Requiring every claim so sent in to be signed by the brine pumper or in the case of a partnership firm or company to be signed or sealed in accordance with Rule 9 of this Schedule and to state—

(*a.*) The precise situation of each pumping station or other place within the district where the brine pumper pumps or raises brine from shafts wells springs or mines.

(*b.*) The quantity of brine in gallons pumped or raised at each such pumping station or other place during the year ended the Thirtieth day of June One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(*c.*) The number of votes claimed.

(*d.*) An address where any voting paper may be served or delivered.

(*e.*) In case the claim is made in respect of a partnership firm the name and address of each partner and the full style or description of the firm.

(*f.*) In case the claim is made in respect of a company the registered title and office of the company.

(3.) Appointing a place where forms of claim can be obtained.

(4.) Fixing the days on and the hours during which and the place where the register of claims will be open to inspection by any brine pumper or any duly authorised agent of a brine pumper.

(5.) Fixing the days on or before which and the place where objections by brine pumpers to any of the particulars entered upon the register must be sent in and requiring every person objecting to send at the same time a copy of his objection to the brine pumper affected thereby.

(6.) Fixing the day or days for hearing objections and for final revision of the register.

7. The returning officer shall as soon as possible after the last day for sending in claims cause a register of the claims to be prepared in which shall be entered the particulars of every claim sent to him in accordance with the terms of the notice and he shall cause the register to be open for inspection by any brine pumper or any duly authorised agent of a brine pumper during such hours on each of six consecutive days (the first of such days to be not more than seven days after the last day for sending in claims) as he may appoint.

8.—(1.) Any Brine Pumper claiming to be entitled to vote at the election may send to the returning officer on or before the day specified in the notice an objection to the retention of any name on the register or to any of the particulars entered on the register.

(2.) A Brine Pumper making an objection shall at the same time send a copy of his objection to the Brine Pumper affected thereby.

9. Every claim or objection sent in on behalf of a partnership firm or of a company shall in the case of a firm be signed by a majority of the persons constituting the firm and in the case of a company be under the common seal of the company.

10. The returning officer shall appoint a day or days the first of such days not being earlier than the third day after the last day on which objections are to be sent in for hearing objections and for final revision of the register.

11. The returning officer shall determine the validity of any claim to which objection has been made and for that purpose may examine such persons and call for

such evidence from the persons making the claim or objection as he may think fit No objection shall be heard or entertained by the returning officer which shall not have been made and of which notice shall not have been given as required by Rule 8 of this Schedule.

12. The returning officer shall expunge from the register the name of any brine pumper objected to who shall be proved to his satisfaction not to be entitled to vote at the election and shall revise the register in accordance with the facts that may be proved to his satisfaction and his decision shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

13. The returning officer shall sign the register so revised by him and the register so revised and signed shall be the register of brine pumpers entitled to vote at the first election or at any election held before the completion of the revision of the register in the succeeding year.

Revision of Register of Brine Pumpers.

14. The returning officer shall in each year cause a new register to be prepared in which shall be entered the several particulars contained in the last preceding register but revised in all necessary particulars according to the information disclosed by the returns made under Section 41 of the Act the quantity of brine pumped or raised during the year ended at the Thirtieth day of June then next preceding being entered as the qualifying quantity of brine and the votes being calculated in accordance with Rule 2 of this Schedule upon such quantity.

15. The returning officer shall in each year publish by advertisement in two consecutive weeks in the same local newspaper or newspapers circulated in the Compensation District the second of such notices to appear not later than the First day of October a notice—

(1.) Stating the days on and the hours during which and the place where the register so prepared will be open to inspection by any brine pumper or any duly authorised agent of a brine pumper;

(2.) Stating the days on which and the place where any brine pumper whose name is not entered upon such register may send in his claim and requiring every claim so sent in to be signed by the person claiming or in the case of a claim on behalf of a partnership firm or company to be signed or sealed in accordance with Rule 9 of this Schedule and to state the particulars mentioned in subdivision (2) of Rule 6 of this Schedule;

(3.) Stating the days on which and the place where the claims to be entered on the register will be open to inspection by any brine pumper or any duly authorised agent of a brine pumper;

(4.) Stating the day on or before which and the place where objections by brine pumpers to any of the particulars entered upon the register or to any claim to be entered thereon must be sent to him and requiring every person objecting to send at the same time a copy of his objection to the person affected thereby;

(5.) Stating the day or days for hearing objections and for final revision of the register.

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16. The returning officer shall cause the register prepared under Rule 14 of this Schedule to be open for inspection by any brine pumper or duly authorised agent of a brine pumper during such hours in each of six consecutive days (the first of such days to be not later than the Fifteenth day of October) as he may appoint.

17. Any brine pumper whose name is not entered on such register may not less than three clear days before the first day to be fixed for making objections send in a claim to be inserted in the register but every such claim shall be made in the manner and contain the particulars required by the notice The returning officer shall cause such claims to be open for inspection by any brine pumper or duly authorised agent of a brine pumper for three consecutive days prior to the last day fixed for making objections.

18.—(1.) Any Brine Pumper himself claiming to be entitled to vote at the election may send to the returning officer on or before the day specified in the notice an objection to the retention of any name on the register or to any of the particulars entered on the register or to any claim made under Rule 17 of this Schedule.

(2.) A Brine Pumper making an objection shall at the same time send a copy of his objection to the Brine Pumper affected thereby.

19. The returning officer shall appoint a day or days the first of such days not being earlier than the third day after the last day on which objections are to be sent in for hearing objections and for final revision of the register.

20. The returning officer shall determine the validity of any entry on the register to which objection has been made or of any claim made pursuant to Rule 17 of this Schedule and for that purpose may examine such persons and call for such evidence from the persons making the claim or objection as he may think fit No objection shall be heard or entertained by the returning officer which shall not have been made and of which notice shall not have been given as required by Rule 18 of this Schedule.

21. The returning officer shall expunge from the register the name of any Brine Pumper objected to who shall be proved to his satisfaction not to be entitled to vote and shall revise the register in accordance with the facts that may be proved to his satisfaction and shall enter therein every claim made under Rule 17 of this Schedule which shall be proved to his satisfaction to be properly made and well founded and his decision shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

22. The returning officer shall sign the register so revised by him and the register so revised and signed shall be the register of Brine Pumpers entitled to vote at any election held before the completion of the revision of the register in the succeeding year.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF MEMBERS BY BRINE PUMPERS.

23. The returning officer shall not less than fourteen days before the day appointed by him for delivery to him of nominations publish by advertisement in two consecutive weeks in the same local newspaper or newspapers circulated in the Compensation District a notice signed by him and specifying—

The number of the persons to be elected

The day on or before which every partnership firm or company entitled to vote must appoint a person to vote on their behalf as herein-after mentioned

The place where forms of nomination may be obtained

The place where and the day upon and the hours during which the nominations are to be delivered or sent to him

The day on which the voting papers in case of a contest will be sent out and the day on or before which and the place where they are to be returned and

The place for the examination and casting up of the votes

and shall also cause a copy of such notice to be delivered or sent to every person entitled to vote at the address entered in the register.

24. Every partnership firm or company who may desire to vote shall appoint some person to vote on their behalf and such appointment shall contain the full name and address of the person appointed and shall in the case of a partnership firm be signed by a majority of the persons constituting the firm and shall in the case of a company be under the common seal of the company and shall be notified to the returning officer not later than the last day specified in the notice for the delivery or sending in of nominations.

25. Any Brine Pumper entitled to vote (including any person appointed by a partnership or company to vote on their behalf) may nominate for the office of elected member of the Compensation Board himself or any other person or persons not exceeding the number of persons to be elected.

26. Every such nomination shall be in writing and shall state the name residence and calling or quality of each person nominated and shall be signed by the nominator.

27. Any person nominated may withdraw from his candidature by giving notice to that effect signed by him to the returning officer not later than two clear days before the day for sending out the voting papers in the case of a contest.

28. If the number of persons nominated and not withdrawn is the same as or less than the number of persons to be elected such persons (if duly qualified) shall be deemed and shall be certified by the returning officer under his hand to be elected.

29. If the number nominated and not withdrawn exceeds the number to be elected the returning officer shall cause voting papers to be prepared and shall insert therein the full names and addresses of the persons nominated and not withdrawn in the alphabetical order of the surnames of such persons but it shall not be necessary to insert more than once the name of any person nominated and he shall also insert on one of such voting papers the name and address of the person entitled to vote and the number of votes to which such person is entitled.

30. The returning officer shall not less than seven days before the last day on which the voting papers are to be returned to him cause the proper voting paper to be delivered by a person appointed by him for that purpose or by post by registered letter at the address stated in the register of each person entitled to vote at the election or in the case of a partnership firm or company at the address of the person appointed to vote for such firm or company.

31. Every voter may give all the votes to which he is entitled to one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit.

32. Each voter shall place in the proper column of the voting paper against the name of any candidate for whom he votes the number of votes he gives to such candidate and shall sign such voting paper and in case the voter acts on behalf of a firm or company he shall state the name of the firm or company for whom he acts.

33. If any person entitled to receive a voting paper has not received a voting paper as aforesaid he shall on personal application to the returning officer on or before the

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last day for returning the voting papers be entitled to receive a voting paper from him and to fill up the same in his presence and then and there to deliver the same to him.

34. The voter shall send the voting paper to the returning officer so as to reach him on or before the day fixed by him in the notice of the election either by leaving or causing the same to be left at the place named in the notice or by posting the same as a registered letter so as to reach the returning officer not later than noon of the day fixed by the notice.

35. In case of the voting at any election of any partnership firm or company such person only as shall have been appointed and whose appointment shall have been notified as required by Rule 24 of this Schedule shall be entitled to vote.

Counting of Votes.

36.—(1.) The returning officer shall on the day immediately following the day of collection of the voting papers attend at the place appointed for the examination and casting up of the votes and he shall cast up such of the votes as he finds to be valid and to have been duly given and shall ascertain the number of such votes for each candidate.

(2.) Any candidate may himself attend or may appoint any agent to attend the examination and casting up of the votes any candidate or agent so attending who obstructs or in any way interferes with the examination and casting up of the votes may by order of the returning officer be forthwith removed from the place appointed for that purpose and if so removed shall not be permitted to return.

37. The candidates to the number to be elected who have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be deemed and shall be certified by the returning officer under his hand to be elected and to each person so elected the returning officer shall forthwith send or deliver notice of his election.

38. The returning officer shall also cause to be made a list containing the names of the candidates together with (in case of a contest) the number of votes given for each and the names of the persons elected and shall sign and certify such list and shall deliver the same together with the nomination and voting papers which he has received to the Compensation Board at their first or next meeting (as the case may be) who shall cause the same to be deposited in their office.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

39. The returning officer shall make all his arrangements for the conduct of every triennial election subsequent to the first so as to ensure its completion before the third Thursday in the month of November and in the case of an election to fill a casual vacancy so as to ensure its completion in accordance with paragraph (*c*) of Article XIII. of this Order.

40. Whenever the day appointed for the performance of any act in relation to any election is a Sunday Christmas Day or Good Friday a Bank Holiday or any day appointed for public fast or thanksgiving such act shall be performed on the day next following unless it is one of the days excluded as aforesaid and in that case on the day following such excluded day.

41. The reasonable expenses attendant upon the preparation and revision of the register of persons entitled to vote or on any election and such reasonable remuneration to the persons appointed by the Compensation Board or (in the case of the first

election) by the returning officer to assist the returning officer for services performed or expenses incurred by them in relation thereto as may be allowed by the returning officer and such reasonable remuneration to the returning officer and other persons for services performed or expenses incurred by them in relation thereto as may be allowed by the Compensation Board shall be paid out of the compensation fund of the district to be provided under the Act.

A.D. 1895.

Cheshire Salt Compensation District Order.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board this Eighth day of April One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

G. Shaw-Lefevre, President.
S. B. Provis, Assistant Secretary.

Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order for forming a Compensation District and establishing a Compensation Board under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act 1891.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Walter Foster and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 9 *April* 1895.

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[*Price* 2*d.*]

[Bill 206.]

A

B I L L

TO

Regulate the collection of the Land Tax allocated by the Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the mode of assessment for the purpose of raising the quota of the land tax payable to Her Majesty by royal burghs in Scotland, and allocated by the convention of royal burghs under the powers of various Acts of Parliament upon the royal burghs, and certain burghs of regality and barony, and other places, and to make provision for redemption of the land tax payable by the burghs and places aforesaid;

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Burgh Land Tax (Scotland) Act, 1895. Short title.

2. From and after the *twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, the amounts payable from year to year to Her Majesty in respect of land tax by the respective royal burghs, and other places named in the schedule to this Act, shall be the sums set forth in the said schedule, together with the sums, if any, to be added under the provisions of section three hereof: Provided that where any of the said sums have been in part redeemed by the operation of the provisions of this Act, the amount payable to Her Majesty in respect of land tax shall be the amount of such sums less the portion thereof redeemed. Amount of land tax payable by burgh, &c., fixed.

Provided also that the proportion of the assessment to be imposed under section four hereof applicable to property belonging to the Crown, shall, to the amount certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, be deducted from the sum payable from year to year under this section.

A.D. 1895.

County land tax due within extended boundaries to become part of burgh land tax.

3. Where the boundaries of any burgh named in the schedule have been, or shall hereafter be, extended for police or municipal purposes under the provisions of any general or local Act of Parliament, the lands and heritages brought within the boundaries by such extension shall be liable to be assessed for burgh land tax in like manner as lands and heritages formerly within the burgh, and where such lands and heritages were, prior to this Act coming into force, or prior to any future extension, charged with a proportion of county land tax, they shall upon being assessed in terms of this Act be no longer so chargeable, and a sum equal to the said proportion shall be added to the amount of land tax set forth in the schedule to this Act as payable by such burgh, and the sum to be so added shall be set forth in a certificate under the hands of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or the Comptroller of Stamps and Taxes for Scotland, addressed to the chief magistrate of such burgh.

Sum to provide land tax for year and sum towards redemption may be raised by assessment or paid from common good or partly from both.

4. The town council of a royal burgh, acting as such or as commissioners, shall assess the lands and heritages within either the police or the municipal boundaries of the burgh as they may determine, according to the valuation roll made up, or according to an estimate of the valuation roll about to be made up, in terms of the Acts in force for the valuation of lands and heritages in Scotland for the time, in the sums necessary to be levied, primo, for the purpose of providing the amount of land tax for the year commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and for every subsequent year during which the tax shall not have been redeemed for the amount remaining unredeemed, and, secundo, for the purpose of redeeming the land tax as herein-after provided where such redemption shall be resolved upon; and in the case of a burgh of regality, or of a burgh of barony or other place named in the schedule, which is wholly or partly included within a police burgh, the commissioners of such police burgh, shall assess all the lands and heritages within the said police burgh in manner aforesaid; and the assessment shall in every case be levied upon the owners of the said lands and heritages, or *one half* upon the owners and *one half* upon the occupiers thereof, as may be determined by the town council or commissioners of the burgh, within which the said lands and heritages are situate; provided that in the case of burghs having a common good, the sum required for the purposes aforesaid may be paid either out of the common good, or partly therefrom and partly by assessment as herein-before provided; provided also that this enactment shall not affect the liability to, and incidence of the land tax in the case of a burgh of regality,

or of a burgh of barony, or other place, which is not to any extent included within a police burgh. A.D. 1895.

Assessment may be imposed and collected along with other burgh assessments.

5. Such assessment shall be imposed and levied by the said town council or commissioners, and may be collected along with any other assessment imposed and levied within the burgh by them respectively, and subject to the same provisions in regard to the value of particular subjects for assessment and in regard to recovery as such other assessment.

Provisions for redemption.

6. It shall be lawful for the town council of a royal burgh, acting as such or as commissioners, and in the case of a burgh of regality or a burgh of barony or other place, which is wholly or partly included within a police burgh, for the commissioners of such police burgh, to redeem the land tax by assessing the persons made liable in terms of this Act, either in an amount sufficient to redeem the said land tax by a single payment, or in an amount larger than is required for the payment of the said tax, the annual surplus to be applied as surplus land tax in redeeming the said tax within a period not exceeding *sixty years* from the passing of this Act, and in manner regulated by the provisions of sub-sections seven and eight of section one hundred and fourteen of the Taxes Management Act, 1880, and of sub-section nine of the said section as altered by section nine of the Revenue Act, 1889, the word "burgh" being substituted for the word "parish" for the purposes of this Act, wherever the latter word shall occur in the said sub-sections: Provided always that in the case of burghs having a common good, the land tax may be redeemed by payments therefrom, or partly by payments therefrom and partly by assessment as herein-before provided.

Abatement in respect of redemption of land tax prior to inclusion of properties within extended boundaries.

7. In the case of lands and heritages within the extended boundaries of any burgh, the county land tax payable in respect whereof has prior to this Act coming into force been redeemed and exonerated under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf, the owner, or the owner and occupier as the case may be, shall be entitled to claim abatement for such portion of the assessment as is imposed in respect of the county land tax to be added to the burgh's quota under the provisions of section three hereof, and the town council or commissioners, as the case may be, shall be the sole judges of the amount of such abatement, and if in any year an assessment shall be paid without abatement being claimed under the provisions of this section, it shall be competent

A.D. 1895.

for the said town council or commissioners, to hold the claim to abatement as forfeited.

Amount for land tax and redemption to be remitted to Receiver-General at Edinburgh.

8. The town council of a royal burgh, acting as such or as commissioners, and in the case of a burgh of regality or a burgh of barony, or other place, which is wholly or partly included within a police burgh, the commissioners of such police burgh shall on or before the *first day of January* in each year after the *passing of this Act*, remit to the Receiver-General of Land Tax at Edinburgh the amount of land tax payable under the provisions of this Act, and shall within *six months* thereafter remit to the said Receiver-General any surplus or excess of land tax collected in the burgh to be applied in redeeming the land tax under the provisions of section six hereof, and in default of such remittance, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to apply to the Lord Ordinary in Exchequer Causes under the provisions of the Act, nineteenth and and twentieth Victoria, chapter fifty-six, for an order ordaining the said town council or commissioners to make payment of the amount due with expenses, or to make such order as the said Lord Ordinary shall think fit; and the town council or commissioners shall not be relieved of the obligation imposed upon them by this section although the sum payable by such burgh may have been previously to the *passing of this Act* in part recovered from lands outwith the boundaries of such burgh in virtue of any local Act of Parliament, contract or agreement or usage to that effect, but subject always to the provisions of section nine hereof.

Right of burghs to recover portion of land tax from areas outside boundaries reserved.

9. When any burgh has been in use under any power to recover a portion of its quota from an area beyond its municipal or police boundaries, such burgh shall have the same powers of recovering such portion of its quota from such area as before the passing of this Act, subject to the limitation that any assessments for such purpose shall be upon lands and heritages, but the town council or commissioners in such burgh shall be liable to account to the Receiver-General of Land Tax for the whole sum payable by such burgh as fixed under this Act, irrespective of the area from which it has been or might have been collected.

Application of Act to places hereafter created police burghs.

10. In the case of any place which is not at the date of the passing of this Act a royal burgh, or a police burgh, and which shall, after the passing of this Act be created a police burgh, the provisions of this Act may be applied by and in virtue of a resolution by the commissioners of said burgh, and the land tax payable by the said burgh shall be, if the said place was, prior to

its being created a police burgh, chargeable with county land tax only, a sum equal to the proportion of county land tax previously paid by it, as such sum shall be set forth in a certificate under the hands of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, or their Comptroller of Stamps and Taxes for Scotland, addressed to the chief magistrate of such burgh, or if it was chargeable with an amount allocated upon it by the convention of royal burghs, a sum equal to the amount so allocated so far as unredeemed: Provided always that in the latter case where the police burgh of which the said place shall form part shall include, or shall afterwards be extended under the provisions of any general or local Act of Parliament to include, within its boundaries, lands charged with a proportion of county land tax, the provisions of the third section of this Act shall be applied.

Liability for and proceedings for recovery of tax prior to Act not to be affected.

11. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the liability for, and proceedings for recovery of, land tax due in any royal burgh or burgh of barony or regality or other place, prior to the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

12.—(1.) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires, the expressions "police burgh" and "chief magistrate" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, and the expression "commissioners" means the commissioners under the provisions of the said Act or of any local police Act.

(2.) In sections four, six, and eight of this Act, the expression "royal burgh" shall be deemed to include the burgh of Greenock.

Repeal.

13. So much of section eighty-one of the Taxes Management Act, 1880, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1895.

ROYAL BURGHS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Aberdeen	522	7	0	Inverurie	3	18	0	
Annan	7	16	0	Irvine	54	3	0	5
Anstruther Easter	7	16	0	Jedburgh	19	10	0	
Anstruther Wester	3	18	0	Kilrenny	3	18	0	
Arbroath	80	18	0	Kinghorn	11	14	0	
Ayr	74	7	5	Kintore	3	18	0	
Banff	39	0	0	Kirkcaldy	84	0	6	10
Bervie	3	18	0	Kirkcudbright	9	8	3	
Brechin	33	3	0	Kirkwall	19	6	0	
Burntisland	11	14	0	Lanark	23	8	0	
Campbeltown	7	16	0	Lauder	3	18	0	
Crail	3	18	0	Linlithgow	58	10	0	15
Cullen	3	18	0	Lochmaben	3	18	0	
Culross	3	18	0	Montrose	201	16	0	
Cupar	39	0	0	Nairn	7	16	0	
Dingwall	7	16	0	New Galloway	3	18	0	
Dornoch	3	18	0	North Berwick	3	18	0	20
Dumbarton	15	12	0	Peebles	7	16	0	
Dumfries	16	1	0	Perth	302	6	0	
Dunbar	26	4	0	Pittenweem	3	18	0	
Dundee	459	17	6	Queensferry	7	16	0	
Dunfermline	78	0	0	Renfrew	7	16	0	25
Dysart	19	10	0	Rothesay	35	2	0	
Edinburgh	1,991	10	0	Rutherglen	7	16	0	
Elgin	32	19	0	St. Andrews	27	6	0	
Forfar	42	18	0	Sanquhar	3	18	0	
Forres	15	12	0	Selkirk	11	14	0	30
Fortrose	3	18	0	Stirling	96	17	6	
Glasgow	2,038	13	0	Stranraer	7	16	0	
Haddington	56	8	0	Tain	7	16	0	
Inveraray	3	18	0	Whithorn	3	18	0	
Inverkeithing	11	14	0	Wick	10	5	0	35
Inverness	154	13	0	Wigtown	7	16	0	

Other Places.

A.D. 1895.

	£	s.	d.
Alloa	11	6	0
Borrowstounness	15	12	9
Dalkeith	9	0	10
Doune	1	10	1
Elie	1	10	1
Eyemouth	5	0	0
Fraserburgh	3	7	9
Grangemouth	12	15	0
Greenock	72	0	0
Kilmarnock	9	0	10
Leven	3	0	4
Limekilns	1	10	1
Musselburgh	4	10	5
Old Meldrum	1	10	1
Peterhead	14	3	2
Prestonpans	1	10	1
Portsoy	4	10	5
Saltcoats	4	10	5
Stonehaven	4	10	5
St. Ninians	1	10	1
Turriff	1	10	1

Burgh Land Tax (Scotland).

A

B I L L

To regulate the collection of the Land Tax allocated by the Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland.

(*Prepared and brought in by The Lord Advocate, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Solicitor-General for Scotland.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *April* 1895.

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[Bill 209.]

A

BILL

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Secretary for Scotland under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 Amendment Act 1894 to increase the number of Magistrates and Councillors in the Burgh of Paisley. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the Secretary for Scotland has under the provisions of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 Amendment Act 1894 made the Provisional Order set forth in the schedule hereto annexed relating to the burgh of Paisley: 55 & 56 Vict. c. 55. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 18.

And whereas it is requisite that the said Order should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Order set out in the schedule hereunto annexed shall be and the same is hereby confirmed and all the provisions thereof shall from and after the passing of this Act have full validity and force. The Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited as the Paisley Provisional Order Confirmation Act 1895. Short title.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

Paisley.

PAISLEY BURGH.

Provisional Order to increase the number of Magistrates and Councillors in the Burgh of Paisley.

WHEREAS by section 29 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 (herein-after referred to as "the principal Act") it is inter alia enacted that in burghs for which commissioners have to be elected under that Act and where the population is between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand the number of commissioners of such burgh shall be eighteen:

And whereas by the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 Amendment Act 1894 it is enacted that the portion of the said twenty-ninth section of the principal Act containing the words "where the population is between fifty "thousand and one hundred thousand the number shall be eighteen" shall be repealed and in lieu thereof there shall be substituted the words "where the "population is between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand the number "shall be from eighteen to twenty-four:"

And whereas by section 36 of the principal Act it is further enacted that in such burghs where the population is fifty thousand and upwards there shall be elected from among the said commissioners a chief magistrate and six other magistrates:

And whereas by section 44 of the principal Act it is further enacted that "in any burgh where the magistrates and council are the commissioners under "this Act it shall be lawful for the magistrates and council to make applica-"tion to the Secretary for Scotland for a Provisional Order determining that "the number of the magistrates and council or either of them may be altered "to any number which would be competent under this Act for the com-"missioners of police of such burgh and for distributing the number of the "magistrates and council so altered among the wards of the burgh if it is "divided into wards and that such alteration shall come into effect either "immediately at the next election or at successive elections by gradual "increase or diminution of the magistrates and council or either of them" and that "if such Order is made and confirmed by Parliament as herein-after "provided it shall regulate the number of the magistrates and council of "such burgh for the future any charter right or Act of Parliament notwith-"standing:"

And whereas the burgh of Paisley is a burgh having magistrates and councillors who are the commissioners under the principal Act and the population of which is over fifty thousand and that burgh is entitled in terms of sections 29 36 and 44 of the principal Act above referred to and of

A.D. 1895.

Paisley.

the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 Amendment Act 1894 to have from eighteen to twenty-four councillors and a chief magistrate and six other magistrates:

And whereas the present number of councillors of the burgh of Paisley is sixteen and the present number of magistrates thereof five and the burgh is at present divided into five wards:

And whereas by a deliverance of the sheriff of Renfrew and Bute dated the tenth day of May 1895 made in pursuance of the principal Act the burgh is to be divided into eight wards as and from the date of the Act confirming this Provisional Order.

And whereas a petition under the provisions of the principal Act has been presented to me as Secretary for Scotland by the magistrates and council of the burgh of Paisley as commissioners of the said burgh under that Act setting forth that in consequence of there being only sixteen councillors and five magistrates exercising jurisdiction within the said burgh great inconvenience has been felt in the administration of the affairs of the said burgh owing to the difficulty experienced in sub-dividing the largely increased duties of the council and that it would be desirable that the number of councillors in the said burgh should be increased to twenty-four to be divided equally among the eight wards of the burgh and that the number of magistrates in the said burgh should be increased to seven being the numbers authorised by the principal Act and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 Amendment Act 1894 as aforesaid:

And whereas after due inquiry I have resolved to issue a Provisional Order increasing the said number of magistrates and councillors in the said burgh accordingly:

Now therefore in pursuance of the powers vested in me in this behalf I as Secretary for Scotland do by this Provisional Order under my hand and seal determine that from and after the passing of any Act of Parliament confirming this Provisional Order the number of councillors in the burgh of Paisley shall be altered and increased to twenty-four by the addition of eight councillors and that the number of magistrates in the said burgh shall be altered and increased to seven by the addition of two magistrates all of whom (subject as herein-after provided) shall be elected in terms of the existing law regulating the elections of councillors and magistrates in burghs and I direct that the said twenty-four councillors shall be divided equally among the eight wards of the burgh and that such alteration in the number of councillors shall come into effect at the next annual election of councillors in the said burgh and at that election and at all future elections of councillors such number of councillors shall be elected as shall be required with the number of councillors remaining in office to bring the number of councillors to twenty-four and I further direct that the existing councillors shall remain in office for such period as they would have remained in office if this Provisional Order had not been passed and that so long as they may respectively remain in office the non-retiring

A.D. 1895.

Paisley.

representatives of the existing first ward of the burgh shall with one councillor to be elected in terms of this Provisional Order represent the new first ward as defined by the deliverance of the sheriff above referred to That the non-retiring representatives of the existing third ward shall with one councillor to be elected as aforesaid represent the new second ward That the non-retiring representatives of the existing second ward shall with one councillor to be elected as aforesaid represent the new third ward That the two non-retiring representatives of the existing fourth ward other than the present provost shall with one councillor to be elected as aforesaid represent the new fourth ward That the present provost shall with two councillors to be elected as aforesaid represent the new fifth ward and that the non-retiring representatives of the existing fifth ward shall with one councillor to be elected as aforesaid represent the sixth ward.

For the purposes of the election of councillors in November 1896 and 1897 those councillors who now represent existing wards shall except in the case of the fifth ward retire before the additional councillors to be elected as aforesaid and in the same order as that in which they would have retired if this Provisional Order had not been made.

As regards the fifth ward the councillor to retire from the representation of that ward in 1896 shall be the councillor who had the smallest number of votes at the election in November 1895 As regards the seventh and eighth wards one of the additional councillors representing these wards shall retire from office on the first Tuesday of November in the years 1896 1897 and 1898 In the year 1896 the councillors to retire from the representation of these two last mentioned wards shall be those who had the smallest number of votes at their election in their respective wards and in the year 1897 the councillors who shall retire shall be those who had the next smallest number of votes and in case of there being no contest or an equality of votes at the elections for either or both of these wards the order in which the councillors respectively representing these wards shall retire shall be determined by the town council at their meeting on the first Friday of November 1895 the voting of the members of council for that purpose to be by ballot the provost to have a casting vote in case of equality.

Notwithstanding anything in this Provisional Order the present provost bailies and treasurer of the burgh shall continue to hold office for the same respective periods as they would have held office if this Provisional Order had not been made.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall this twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN,
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

(L.S.)

Burgh Police (Scotland) Provisional Order (Paisley).

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Secretary for Scotland under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 Amendment Act 1894 to increase the number of Magistrates and Councillors in the Burgh of Paisley.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir George Trevelyan and The Lord Advocate.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 24 *May* 1895.

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[Bill 275.]

Burials Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The main object of this Bill is to provide that, while the consecration of parochial cemeteries may be permitted, consecration shall be regarded only as a religious rite; and shall create no legal rights, or disabilities, or claims to fees. The effect will be to give to burial authorities greater freedom than they now possess, in regard to the laying out of cemeteries, the erection of mortuary chapels, &c. The Bill, at the same time, reserves the rights of existing incumbents, &c. to fees.

It also contains provisions for removing difficulties and doubts arising out of the operation of the Burial Act of 1880.

Burials Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PART I.

Amendment of General Law.

Clause.

1. Purchase of land.
2. Regulations as to public burial grounds.
3. Provisions as to consecration.
4. Buildings for performance of burial services.
5. Decision of bishop not required.
6. Appointment of chaplain.
7. Burial of paupers, or lunatics, in consecrated ground.
8. Duty of incumbent in respect of public burial ground.
9. Saving of existing right to perform duties and receive fees.
10. Alteration by agreement of fees payable on interments in existing burial grounds.

PART II.

Amendment of the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880.

11. Notice of burials.
12. Interment of non-parishioners.
13. Burials under Act not to involve loss of parochial rights.
14. Appropriation of glebe land for burial places.

PART III.

Repeal of Acts, Definitions, and Miscellaneous.

15. Repeal of Acts.
16. Definitions.
17. Short title and commencement of Act.
18. Construction of Act.
19. Application of Act.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Further amend the Burial Laws.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Part I.

Amendment of General Law.

Purchase of land.

1. Any burial authority may for the purposes of this Act, or any other Act relating to the burial of the dead, purchase, or take on lease, sell or exchange, any land, whether situate within or without their district, and for that purpose section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be considered as part of this Act, or any other Burial Act under which the burial authority may for the time being be acting; the words burial authority being substituted for the words local authority in such section.

Regulations as to public burial grounds.

2. Where, after the commencement of this Act, any ground is appropriated as a public burial ground for a parish or district, the burial authority having jurisdiction over such burial ground shall sufficiently enclose and protect the same, but shall not permit any division to be made, or other means to be taken of marking the boundaries of, or distinguishing, the consecrated and unconsecrated parts of such ground; and every such burial ground shall, from and after the appropriation thereof for purposes of interment, be deemed to be the parochial burial ground of the inhabitants of the parish, or other area, for which it is provided.

Provisions as to consecration.

3.—(1.) Any public burial ground, or part of a public burial ground, and also any building provided in a public burial ground by a burial authority, may, with the consent of that authority, be consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England, or of any other Church or denomination; but it shall not be lawful for a burial authority to pay any fees in respect of consecration.

A.D. 1895.

(2.) Provided always, that the consecration of such burial ground, or part thereof, whether the same has taken place before or after the commencement of this Act, shall not (save as by this Act provided) confer any right or privilege, or impose any disability, obligation, or liability, which would not have attached to such burial ground, or such part thereof, if the same had remained unconsecrated; but such burial ground, if provided before the commencement of this Act, shall nevertheless continue to be the public burial ground of the parish, or other area for which it was so provided.

Buildings for performance of burial services.

4. A burial authority may, if they think it necessary, but not otherwise, provide a building for the performance of burial services in any public burial ground provided by such authority; and any such building, whether provided before or after the commencement of this Act, and whether consecrated or not, shall be available for all persons officiating at, or attending, the funeral of any person buried in such burial ground.

Decision of bishop not required.

5. A burial authority shall not be required to submit to the bishop any question relating to the plan of any building, or to the fitness of any tomb, monument, or monumental inscription, in any public burial ground.

Appointment of chaplain.

6. It shall be lawful for a burial authority, if they see fit, but not otherwise, to appoint a chaplain for any burial ground; provided always, that he shall not have the exclusive right to officiate at interments in any part of a cemetery.

Burial of paupers, or lunatics, in consecrated ground.

7. So much of any Act as relates to the burial of paupers or lunatics in consecrated ground, or as requires, or enables, any guardians of the poor, or other authority, to acquire or enlarge, or to contribute to the acquisition or enlargement of, any consecrated burial ground, shall be construed as extending to burials in unconsecrated, as well as in consecrated, ground, and to the acquisition and appropriation to the purposes of such burials as aforesaid of unconsecrated, as well as consecrated ground.

Duty of incumbent in respect of public burial ground.

8. When the burial of any person belonging to any parish, or part of a parish, comprised in a burial district for which a public burial ground has been provided, either before or after the commencement of this Act, takes place in such public burial ground, the incumbent of such parish shall, if required so to do in writing by the person having the conduct of the burial of such person, be under the same obligation to perform the funeral service over such person as he would be under if such person were buried in the churchyard of the parish; but he shall not, unless required so to do as aforesaid, be entitled to perform any service at, or otherwise

interfere in respect of, the funeral of any person buried in such public burial ground.

There shall be paid to any incumbent so performing the funeral service over any person in a public burial ground the same fees (if any) as he would be entitled to if he had performed the funeral service over such person in the churchyard of the parish to which the deceased person belonged.

Saving of existing right to perform duties and receive fees.

9. The right of any minister, incumbent, parish clerk, sexton, or other person holding a parochial office at the commencement of this Act, to perform any duties, or to receive any fees, in respect of any burial in the consecrated part of a public burial ground open for interment before the commencement of this Act, or in respect of any vault, monument, gravestone, tablet, or monumental inscription, in a public burial ground, or for any other purpose in connexion with the use of a public burial ground, and whether by custom or under any local or special Act, or otherwise, shall continue in force so long as any such minister, incumbent, parish clerk, sexton, or other person holds such office as aforesaid, but, subject as aforesaid, and save as is in this Act otherwise provided, the right of any minister, incumbent, parish clerk, sexton, or other person holding a parochial office to perform any duties or to receive any fees in respect of any matters in this section mentioned shall on and after the commencement of this Act absolutely cease.

Alteration by agreement of fees payable on interments in existing burial grounds.

10.—(1.) A burial authority may agree with any person, or persons, entitled to receive fees in connexion with the consecrated portion of any public burial ground open for interment before the commencement of this Act to pay to him, or them, other fees, in lieu of those to which he or they had previously been entitled, or to substitute for such fees a fixed annual or other payment, or to pay such amount as may be agreed upon by way of compensation for the relinquishment of the right to receive such fees.

(2.) Provided that where the person with whom an agreement is entered into in relation to fees is the incumbent of a parish, such agreement shall not be valid without the consent of the bishop.

A.D. 1895.

PART II.

Amendment of the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880.

Notice of burials. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 41.

11.—(1.) Section one of the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, shall have effect as if the words "*twenty-four*" were substituted for "forty-eight"; and section three of the said Act shall have effect as if the word "*twelve*" were substituted for the words "twenty-four."

(2.) Section three of the said recited Act shall have effect as if the words "between the hour of *ten* o'clock in the forenoon and "sunset" were substituted for the words "between the hours of "ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon."

(3.) When, in accordance with section three of the said Act, notice is given of a change in the time at which a burial is to take place, the burial may take place on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, a burial may, with the consent of the incumbent or officiating minister in charge, take place under the said Act without the notice required by section one of the said Act, or before the expiration of the time named in such notice; and on the production of the certificate of a coroner, or of any medical officer of health, that the immediate burial of any body is necessary, the same shall take place without such notice.

Interment of non-parishioners.

12. When the permission required by law has been given for the interment of a non-parishioner in any churchyard, or other burial ground, the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable as in the case of the interment of a parishioner.

Burials under Act not to involve loss of parochial rights.

13.—(1.) In the case of burials under the said Act it shall not be lawful for the incumbent of any parish to subject to any disadvantage the relatives of deceased persons, by refusing permission to bury in available graves in which relatives of the deceased are interred; or by setting apart particular portions of such churchyard for such burials; or by distinguishing in any way from other graves the graves of persons buried in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

(2.) It shall not be lawful in the case of burials under the said Act to prevent the use of the gateways, entries, or paths commonly used in the case of other burials, and any attempt to prevent such use shall be deemed to be an obstruction under the said Act.

(3.) It shall not be lawful in the case of burials under the said Act to refuse, or prevent, the tolling of the bell, or the use of

any bier, planks, or other appliances, commonly used at burials, and the sexton and gravedigger shall discharge such duties as are obligatory on them in the case of other burials. A.D. 1895.

14. It shall not be lawful for any public corporate body, whether sole or aggregate, to sell, grant, or otherwise appropriate, any glebe, or other public land, for the purpose of providing either a separate burial place, or an addition to a churchyard, to be vested in trustees, for the burial of persons in accordance with the rites of the Church of England, or of any other religious body, exclusively; but all such land as may be conveyed or used for burial purposes shall be deemed to be for a public burial ground within the meaning of the said Act and of this Act. Appropriation of glebe land for burial places.

Part III.

Repeal of Acts, Definitions, and Miscellaneous.

15. On and after the commencement of this Act, the several Acts set forth in the schedule hereto shall be repealed to the extent to which such Acts are therein expressed to be repealed. Repeal of Acts.

Provided that the repeal enacted in this Act shall not affect—

(1.) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed:

(2.) The institution of any legal, or other proceeding, or remedy for ascertaining, enforcing, or recovering any fees, rights, duties, or privileges by this Act reserved to any person.

16. The expression "public burial ground" means any ground, not being a churchyard, which is provided for the burial of the dead of any parish, or parishes, township or townships, or other areas, and in which the inhabitants of such parishes, townships, or areas have rights of burial, and includes any ground added to a churchyard by a burial authority after the commencement of this Act. Definitions.

Where any cemetery to which the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, applies, or any part of such cemetery, is a public burial ground within the meaning of this Act, so much of the said Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, and any Act amending the same, and of any Local Act, as is inconsistent with this Act, shall not apply to such cemetery in so far as the same is such public burial ground as aforesaid. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 65.

The expression "burial authority" means any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, authorised to provide, or maintain, a public burial ground.

A.D. 1895.

The expression "the bishop" means the bishop, or archbishop, having jurisdiction in the place where the matter arises which requires the exercise of his jurisdiction.

The expression "person belonging to a parish" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include any person who would, if such parish had a churchyard used for interments, be entitled to be buried in such churchyard.

Short title and commencement of Act.

17. This Act may be cited as the Burial Act, 1895, and shall come into operation on the *first day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five;* which day is referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Construction of Act.

18. This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with the Burial Acts, 1852 to 1885.

Application of Act.

19. This Act shall extend to the Channel Islands, but shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

SCHEDULE. A.D. 1895.

ACTS PARTLY REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 101. -	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844.	In section thirty-one, the word "consecrated."
10 & 11 Vict. c. 65. -	Cemeteries Clauses Act	Section fifteen.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 101. -	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1850.	In section two, the word "consecrated," wherever it occurs in that section.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 85. -	The Burial Act, 1852	Section thirty, from the words "and "to build on any land," inclusive, to the end of that section. Section thirty-two. Section thirty-three, from "but there "shall be payable," inclusive, to the end of that section. Sections thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven. Section thirty-eight, from the words "provided that," inclusive, to the end of that section. Sections thirty-nine and fifty.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 134. -	The Burial Act, 1853	Section seven, from the words "pro- "vided always," inclusive, to the end of that section; and so much of the same section as incorporates any enactment in the Burial Act, 1852, which is repealed by this Act. Section eight, from "and in such "register books" to "are buried," inclusive.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 87. -	The Burial Act, 1854	Section ten.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 79. -	An Act to amend the law regarding the burial of poor persons by guardians and overseers of the poor.	In section one, the words "some "part of which has been consecrated."
18 & 19 Vict. c. 105. -	*An Act the title of which begins with the words* "An "Act to amend" *and ends with the words* "treatment "of lunatics."	Section thirteen.

A.D. 1895.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 128. -	The Burial Act, 1855	Sections ten and fourteen.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 81. -	The Burial Act, 1857	Section three, from "and may," inclusive, to the end of that section. In section five, the words "and "consecrated." In section six, the words "after con- "secration" and from "so conse- "crated" to "Ireland, and," both inclusive. In section seven the words "conse- "crated burial ground or the con- "secrated part of any," and from "by the addition," inclusive, to the end of that section. Sections eleven, twelve, and thirteen. Section twenty-five, down to the words "for that purpose," inclusive.
43 & 44 Vict. c. 41. -	Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880.	Section three, from the words "or in "case of burial" to "day next "following"; and from the words "Provided also" to the end of the section.

Burials.

A

B I L L

To further amend the Burial Laws.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Carvell Williams, Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Perks, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Channing, and Mr. Egerton Allen.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 1½*d.*]

[Bill 1.]

A

B I L L

FOR

Removing Doubts as to the Validity of an Act passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Deputy-Speaker of the Senate. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada have passed an Act intituled "An Act respecting the Speaker of the Senate," and providing for the appointment of a deputy during the illness or absence of the Speaker of the Senate, and containing a suspending clause to the effect that the Act should not come into force until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been signified by proclamation in the Canada Gazette:

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the power of the Parliament of Canada to pass that Act, and it is expedient to remove those doubts:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Confirmation of Canadian Act with respect to Speaker of Senate. [Sec 38 & 39 Vict. c. 38. s. 2.]

1. The Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session held in the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act respecting the Speaker of the Senate," shall be deemed to be valid, and to have been valid, as from the date at which the royal assent was given thereto by the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy) Act, 1895.

[Bill 6.]

Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy).

A

B I L L

For removing Doubts as to the Validity of an Act passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Deputy-Speaker of the Senate.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain and Secretary Sir Matthew White Ridley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 29 *August* 1895.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 6.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto, for the Caledonian and Crinan Canals. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum tolls and charges, including all wharfage charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Caledonian Canal Commissioners for the Caledonian and Crinan Canals. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Canal Tolls and Charges (Caledonian and Crinan Canals Order Confirmation) Act, 1895. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the *passing of this Act*, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1895.

Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

SCHEDULE.

THE CALEDONIAN AND CRINAN CANALS.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 *embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges including all Wharfage Charges applicable to the said Classification for the Caledonian and Crinan Canals.*

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Canal Tolls and Charges (Caledonian and Crinan Canals) Order 1895.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the 1st day of January 1896 or such later date as the Board of Trade may by order direct which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts 1873 and 1888 and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of maximum tolls and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum tolls and charges which the Caledonian Commissioners shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the Caledonian and Crinan Canals shall be the tolls and charges specified in relation to those canals in the said schedule and shall be subject to the classification regulations and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

A.D. 1895.

Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges and Classification of Merchandise Traffic applicable to the Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

I.—Maximum Tolls and Charges.

Division of schedule.

1. Table A. in this schedule is divided into two parts and shall be deemed part of this schedule Part I. of the table contains the maximum tolls and landing charges which the Commissioners may charge in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification when conveyed by a bye-trader over the canal Part II. of the table contains the exceptional charges which the Commissioners may charge in respect of the articles goods and things specified in that part and the circumstances in which the exceptional charges may be made.

Maximum tolls.

2. The maximum tolls are the maximum tolls which the Commissioners may charge in respect of the use of the canal by a bye-trader conveying merchandise over the same.

Maximum landing charges.

3. The maximum landing charges are the maximum charges which the Commissioners may make for the landing of merchandise at any place on the canal.

Special charges.

4. The Commissioners may charge for the services hereunder mentioned or any of them when rendered to a bye-trader or other person at his request or for his convenience a reasonable sum in addition to all other tolls and charges Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party Provided that where before any such service is rendered to a bye-trader or other person he has given notice in writing to the Commissioners that he does not require it the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at his request or for his convenience :—

(i.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(ii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iii.) The use or occupation of any wharfage accommodation before or after conveyance beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the bye-trader to deal with the merchandise as carrier thereof or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof and services rendered by the Commissioners in connexion with such use or occupation.

(iv.) Loading or unloading or covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in any class of the classification when conveyed by a bye-trader over the canal.

(v.) The use of coal or other drops.

(vi.) The use of cranes and the machinery plant and power for working the cranes and provision of labour in connexion therewith.

(vii.) The provision of towage or other motive power for a bye-trader.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Charges for wharves, lay-byes, &c., under agreement.

5. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioners from making and receiving in addition to the tolls and charges specified in this schedule charges and payments by way of rent or otherwise for wharves and lay-byes and other structural accommodation provided or to be provided by the Commissioners for the use of a bye-trader or other person or for easements rights or privileges granted or to be granted by the Commissioners to a bye-trader or other person provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agrement in writing signed by the bye-trader or such other person or by some person duly authorised on his behalf Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

II.—Provisions as to fixing Tolls and Charges.

Minimum tonnage.

6. Where merchandise is conveyed on any steam or sailing vessel over any part of the canal the Commissioners may charge a minimum toll as if the tonnage of the merchandise conveyed were equal to the tonnage according to the register or measurement of the vessel.

Minimum toll for vessel passing through locks.

7. Where merchandise is conveyed on any steam or sailing vessel which passes through one or more locks on the canal the Commissioners may in lieu of charging tolls on the merchandise charge a toll of twopence per mile (but not in any case exceeding fourpence for any distance) for every ton burden according to the register or measurement of the vessel.

Small vessels not to pass singly through locks.

8.—(1.) No vessel of less burden than twenty-five tons shall pass singly through any lock on the Caledonian Canal without the consent in writing of the Commissioners or of one their officers and without the payment of tolls on a tonnage equal to twenty-five tons.

(2.) No vessel of less than eighteen tons shall pass singly through any lock on the Crinan Canal without the consent in writing of the Commissioners or of one of their officers and without the payment of tolls on a tonnage equal to eighteen tons.

Charges for vessels empty or in ballast.

9. The Commissioners may charge for any vessel passing along any part of the canal when empty or in ballast a toll not exceeding one halfpenny per mile for every ton burden according to the register or measurement of the vessel.

Charges for vessels lying in harbour or basin.

10. The Commissioners may charge for any vessel lying in any harbour or basin on the line of the canal a toll not exceeding twopence for every ton burden according to the register or measurement of the vessel.

Fraction of a ton.

11. The Commissioners may charge for a fraction of a ton according to the number of quarters of a ton in that fraction and a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

Fraction of a mile.

12. For a fraction of a mile the Commissioners may charge as for a mile.

Fraction of a penny.

13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of tolls and charges for any consignment for the entire distance conveyed the Commissioners may charge a penny.

Weight.

14. Weight (except as herein-after provided as to timber) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight which may be ascertained by actual weighing or by the tonnage gauges or indices of the boat containing the merchandise but in case of dispute either the Commissioners or a bye-trader may insist upon an actual weighing the cost of which and of the necessary unloading and re-loading shall be borne by the party in error.

Weight of timber.

15. Forty cubicfeet of oak mahogany teak beech greenheart ash hickory iron wood bay wood or other heavy timber and 50 cubic feet of poplar larch fir elm birch lance wood walnut or other light timber other than deals battens and boards and 66 cubic feet of deals battens and boards shall be charged for as one ton and smaller quantities shall be charged for in the like proportion The cubic contents of timber (other than round timber) shall be ascertained by the mode of measurement in use for the time being and the cubic contents of round timber shall be ascertained by quarter girth and the divisor of one hundred and forty-four (measurement being taken by tape over bark).

Provisions as to declaration.

16. The Commissioners may demand that any trader or bye-trader shall forward a declaration to the Commissioners setting forth the true description and dimensions of timber conveyed by or for him and the cubic contents of the same In the event of doubts as to the correctness of such declaration the Commissioners may insist upon measuring the timber the cost of which measuring and of necessary unloading and re-loading shall be borne by the party in error or the Commissioners may demand either from the consignor or consignee of such timber or from the bye-trader a copy of the invoice of the timber and a statutory declaration of the correctness of the same Upon failure or refusal after reasonable notice to furnish any of the aforesaid documents the Commissioners shall have power to charge either the consignor or consignee or the bye-trader according to the avoirdupois weight of the timber to be ascertained in the same manner as the weight of other merchandise.

Production of bills of lading manifest &c.

17. The Commissioners may demand from any owner or master of any vessel using the canals or from the consignee or consignor of any merchandise (other than timber) conveyed or embarked thereon a bill of lading manifest or declaration in writing setting forth the quantities weight and measurement of all such merchandise In the event of doubt as to the correctness of such bill of lading manifest or declaration or upon failure or refusal to furnish any of the aforesaid documents the Commissioners may ascertain the correctness thereof in manner provided as regards timber.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Classification of unenumerated articles.

18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification the Commissioners may unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section 11 of section 24 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class B.

Schedule not to apply to yachts passengers &c.

19. Nothing in this schedule shall apply to yachts pleasure boats or boats for the conveyance of passengers or affect the tolls or charges which the

A.D. 1895.

Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Commissioners are authorised to charge or make in respect of such yachts or boats or in respect of passengers under the provisions of any Act of Parliament.

Saving rights of Commissioners as to harbours &c.

20. Nothing in this schedule shall apply to the harbours or works of the Commissioners outside the sea locks of the canal or the tolls or charges which the Commissioners may make in respect of those harbours and works under the provisions of any Act of Parliament.

Arbitration. 37 & 38 Vict. c. 40.

21. The Board of Trade Arbitrations &c. Act 1874 shall so far as applicable apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

Recovery of tolls and charges from bye-traders.

22. If on demand any bye-trader fail to pay the tolls or charges due to the Commissioners in respect of any boat or merchandise it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to detain and sell such boat or all or any part of such merchandise or if the same have been removed from the canal or the premises of the Commissioners to detain and sell any other boats or merchandise on the canal or within such premises belonging to the bye-trader liable to pay such tolls or charges and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the tolls and charges payable as aforesaid and all expenses of such detention and sale rendering the overplus if any of the moneys arising by such sale and such of the boats or merchandise as shall remain unsold to the bye-trader or person entitled thereto or it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to recover any such tolls or charges by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Definitions.

23. In this schedule unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "the Commissioners" means the Caledonian Canal Commissioners;

The term "the canal" means the Caledonian and Crinan Canals and all lakes reaches basins and waters connected with the said Canals and situated within or above the sea locks for the use of which the Commissioners are at the date of the Act confirming this Order coming into operation entitled to charge tolls;

The term "merchandise" includes all goods and things comprised in the classification;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "bye-trader" means any person (other than the Commissioners) who conveys or desires to convey merchandise over the canal;

The term "terminal station" means a place upon or in connexion with the canal at which the Commissioners have provided or provide structural accommodation for loading or unloading merchandise before or after its conveyance on the canal but does not include any dock or shipping place;

The term "boat" includes all vessels barges keels sloops steam vessels compartment boats and other craft of every description however propelled or moved using the canal.

Time for submitting schedule of conveyance rates extended.

24. Before the Commissioners act as carriers of merchandise they shall submit to the Board of Trade a schedule of maximum rates for conveyance of merchandise by them and charges applicable thereto in pursuance of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 and the time for submitting the schedule is hereby extended until the Commissioners propose to act as such carriers.

TABLE A.

Part I.—Maximum Tolls and Landing Charges.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Tolls.		Maximum Landing Charges.	
	Applicable to the Caledonian Canal.	Applicable to the Crinan Canal.	Applicable to the Caledonian and Crinan Canals.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	
	d.	*d.*	*s. d.*	
A	0·30	1·00	0 6	A
B	0·30	1·50	1 0	B
C	0·30	1·50	1 4	C
1				1
2				2
3	0·40	1·50	1 4	3
4				4
5				5

Provided that notwithstanding anything in the above table the maximum landing charges for peats or turf sand soil gravel and stones for building or paving shall not exceed twopence per ton the maximum landing charges for chalk coals coke cinders loam pipe clay fire clay and common manure shall not exceed threepence per ton the maximum landing charges for slates bricks tiles kelp and potatoes shall not exceed fourpence per ton the maximum landing charges for rape or linseed cakes and salt shall not exceed sixpence per ton and the maximum landing charges for grain shall not exceed tenpence per ton.

Part II.—Exceptional Charges.

Description.	Charge.
For cattle live stock or animals	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case to be determined in the event of a dispute by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.
For dangerous or explosive goods	
For the passage of tugs not carrying cargo on the canal	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of any person and in respect of which no provision is made by this schedule	

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."

CLASS A.

Basic slag unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough for agricultural purposes.
Cinders coal.
Clay in bulk e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate unground.
Creosote coal-tar gas-tar gas-water in owners' tank boats.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron ore.
Iron pyrites unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore for iron making.
Manure street stable farmyard in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material for the repair of roads.
Stone wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

CLASS B.

Alabaster stone in lumps unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving in blocks.
Barytes raw in bulk.
Basic material burnt limestone in bulk to steel converters.
Basic slag ground packed.
Blooms billets or ingots iron or steel.
Bog-ore for gas purifying.
Bricks clay common and fire.
Bricks crushed.
Cement in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
China clay.
Coal fuel patent.
Compost for manure.
Concrete in blocks or slabs.
Copperas green in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate ground.
Creosote coal-tar gas-tar gas-water e.o.h.p.
Draff or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite in blocks rough or undressed.

Class B.—*continued.*

Gravel tarred for paving.
Gypsum for manure.
Gypsum stone in lumps unground.
Iron and steel.
The following articles of iron or steel:—
Anvils.
Bar iron or steel exceeding 1 cwt. per bar.
Bars for tin-plate making.
Buoy sinkers.
Cannon balls and shot and shells not charged.
Clippings shearings and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates in compressed bundles.
Filings.
Ingot moulds.
Plates open sand cast.
Scrap minimum 4 tons per consignment.
Swarf.
Wire rope old cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes in bulk.
Lime in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat) hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel in bulk for feeding cattle.
Manure (other than street stable and farmyard) in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes draining common for agricultural draining.
Pitch coal-tar in blocks.
Plaster-stone in lumps unground.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt in bulk.
Skimmings flux lead tin or zinc.
Slates common.
Slate slabs in the rough or roughly squared or planed not packed.
Spar in the rough in bulk.
Spiegeleisen in bulk.
Stone in the rough state building pitching paving kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar-scum for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles paving draining roofing or garden edging common.
Turf.
Turnips in bulk for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

Class C.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina hydrate of or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.

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Class C.—*continued.*

Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium chloride of in casks.
Bark for tanning chopped packed in bags or hydraulic pressed.
Barley pot and pearl.
Barytes ground in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood for manure in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones calcined.
Bones for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks clay glazed or enamelled.
Bricks Flanders or scouring.
Brimstone crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages loose in bulk.
Cake for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement e.o.h.p.
Chair bottoms wooden in the rough.
Chalk ground.
Charcoal packed.
Chertstone.
China grass hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay in bags or casks.
Clips cotton tie packed.
Clog blocks rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas green e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste for paper-making hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch. 5
Divi divi.
Dog hen and other pures or bates in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes glazed.
Dross metal. 10
Dyewoods—
Barwood.
Fustic wood.
Lima wood.
Logwood. 15
Nicaragua wood.
Earth red.
Earth nuts or ground nuts
Emery stone.
Ensilage. 20
Esparto grass hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Extracts in casks or boxes for tanner's use.
Farina e.o.h.p. 25
Felloes naves and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax waste for paper-making hydraulic or steam press-packed. 30
Fleshings and glue pieces wet from tanners in casks.
Flints e.o.h.p.
Flour. 35
Flue linings or flue pipes fire clay.
Forgings iron or steel in the rough e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans returned empty if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full. 40 45

Class C.—*continued.*

Gambia and terra japonica.
Glass ground.
Glaze potters' in casks.
Grain—
Barley.
Beans e.o.h.p.
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas dried or split.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps iron or steel.
Gypsum e.o.h.p.
Hay hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Heads and staves prepared for casks.
Hoof and horn waste e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse shoe bars iron.
Hygeian rock building composition in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.
Iron and steel the following articles of—
Anchors.
Angle bars or plates.
Anvil blocks and cups.
Anvils hammers and standards for steam hammers.
Axle box guides in the rough for locomotives.
Axle forgings in the rough.
Axles in the rough.
Axles and wheels (railway carriage railway waggon tram or corve).
Bar e.o.h.p.
Beams.
Bearers.
Binders.
Bolts and nuts.
Boot protectors.
Bridgework—
Cantilevers.
Cross and longitudinal girders.
Floor plates.
Girders whole or in part.
Joists.
Lattice bars.
Screw and other piles both hollow and solid.
Struts and ties.
Bundles of bars.
Caissons.
Cart bushes.
Chain cables.
Chains and traces not packed.
Colliery tubbing.
Columns.
Corrugated iron.
Crowbars.
Curbing for roadways.
Cylinders not turned drilled planed or slotted.

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CLASS C.—*continued.*

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Engine bed plates.
- Ferro-manganese e.o.h.p.
- Galvanised iron.
- Gasometer sheets.
- Girders.
- Girder bars.
- Granulated iron.
- Gratings (man-hole drain pavement area or floor).
- Hammer heads in the rough.
- Heater bottoms.
- Helves or tilt hammers.
- Hoop iron.
- Hoop steel.
- Hoops iron.
- Hoops weldless in the rough.
- Horn blocks in the rough for locomotives.
- Housings chocks standards plain bed plates pinions coupling boxes and spindles for rolling mills.
- Lamp posts.
- Mortar mill rolls.
- Nail rods and sheets.
- Nails and spikes.
- Pickblocks or pickheads in the rough.
- Pipes (exclusive of rain-water pipes) gas water air and steam.
- Pipes for blast furnaces.
- Plates—
  - Annealing.
  - Armour.
  - Black in boxes or not packed.
  - Boiler.
  - Furnace.
  - Hoe-head in the rough.
  - Plough in the rough.
  - Railway fish.
  - Rough flooring.
  - Ships.
  - Shovel.
  - Tank.
- Press tops and bottoms unfinished. 5
- Railway carriage and waggon work.
- Railway chairs.
- Railway points crossings or joints. 10
- Railway rails.
- Retorts retort lids and retort mouthpieces in the rough.
- Rivets. 15
- Rods common.
- Rods (wire) rolled not drawn.
- Rolls turned or unturned not polished or packed.
- Roofwork— 20
  - Bed plates.
  - Gutters.
  - Rafters.
  - Struts and ties or tie rods.
  - Tun shoes for principals. 25
  - Wind ties—
    - Principals.
    - Purlins.
  - Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
- Scrap minimum 3 tons per consignment. 30
- Shafts for driving mill wheels unfinished.
- Sheet iron not packed.
- Shoe tips. 35
- Sleepers.
- Spiegeleisen e.o.h.p.
- Standards for hurdles packed.
- Strips not packed.
- Telegraph posts. 40
- Telegraph stores—
  - Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
  - Galvanised and blacked earth plates in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods. 45

CLASS C.—*continued.*

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners packed.
- Galvanised and blacked stay rods in bundles.
- Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
- Iron poles roofs or caps.
- Malleable cast iron brackets galvanised packed.
- Tiles (roofing) painted galvanised or enamelled.
- Tip iron.
- Trawl heads.
- Trunnions unfinished.
- Tubes and fittings for tubes (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
- Tyres and tyre bars in the rough.
- Wall boxes.
- Wall brackets.
- Weights.
- Wire (iron) not packed or wrappered.
- Wire iron rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
- Wire (steel) not packed or wrappered.

Keel bars.

Lead ore.

Lime e.o.h.p.

Lime salt.

Linen waste for paper-making hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Magnesia rough oxide of in cases or casks.

Magnesium chloride of in casks.

Manganate of soda crude in casks.

Mangel wurzel e.o.h.p.

Manure e.o.h.p.

Marble in blocks rough.

Marble chips for pavement in sacks.

Megass hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Mexican fibre hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Millstones in the rough.

Mineral white.

Moulders' black or dust.

Muriate of manganese.

Muriate of potash.

Myrabolams.

Netting old for paper making.

Nitrate of soda.

Nitre cake.

Ochre.

Oil cake.

Old sails and old tarpaulins for paper making.

Oxide of iron.

Palmetto leaf hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Parsnips.

Pearl hardening for paper making.

Pelts wet from tanners in casks or bags.

Pig lead.

Pins iron or steel.

Pipe clay.

Pitch e.o.h.p.

Pitwood for mining purposes.

Plaster.

Ploughshares iron or steel in the rough.

Plumbago ore.

Posts iron or steel for wire fencing.

Potatoes in bulk or in sacks.

Pots iron for melting iron.

Pyrites e.o.h.p.

Rags not oily hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Railway cotters.

Railway keys wooden.

Rice.

Ridges (cement or stone) for roofing.

Ridges slate.

Ropes old for paper making.

Sago flour.

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CLASS C.—*continued.*

Salt packed.
Salt cake.
Sand glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws wet from tanners in casks.
Seeds for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars wooden.
Sole plates iron or steel for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar ground.
Spelter in plates or ingots.
Spetches wet from tanners in casks.
Sticks pea and bean.
Stone sawn or roughly wrought-up such as troughs or sinks.
Straw hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco ground.
Sugar mats old for paper-making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur crude or unmanufactured.
Targets iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles e.o.h.p.
Timber.
Tow waste hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs earthenware and fireclay.
Turnips e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers iron or steel.
Waste paper for paper making.
Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel including tinned or galvanised) in wrapped coils or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings for fish curing.
Wooden blocks for paving.
Wooden boxes for packing tin plates.
Zinc white or oxide of zinc.
Zinc carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter in casks.
Ale and porter bottled in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre machine pressed.
Anthracene crude in casks.

CLASS 1—*continued.*

Ashes pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging old in bundles for paper making.
Bags paper in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark loose for tanning.
Bars roller and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromate of soda in casks.
Birch or ling for besoms.
Biscuits dog in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish common in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones packed.
Boring drilling planing punching shearing and slotting machines (for metal work) including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers glass black green or pale common packed.
Boundary posts (street) iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks air cast iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks wooden without hair.
Builders' implements not new and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—
  Barrows.
  Centerings.
  Crab winches.
  Hoists.
  Mortar boards.
  Mortar mills.
  Poling boards.
  Pulleys.
  Ropes.
  Scaffold boards.
  Steps.
  Struts.
  Trestles.
  Wheeling pieces.
  Wheeling planks.
  Windlasses.
Bullets small arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages e.o.h.p. minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Candles paraffin tallow and stearine
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings (iron or steel) light in boxes crates cases casks or hampers.
Castings mill forge and other rough and heavy unfinished castings iron or steel.
Castor oil for lubricating machinery in tins packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats garden in parts packed in cases

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CLASS 1—*continued.*

Charcoal e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts extract of for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces slate not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry not bottled in casks.
Cider and perry bottled in cases or casks.
Clips (iron) for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla in bales hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones fir in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut) dried.
Cotton raw in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames iron or steel.
Drums iron or steel for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse from print or dye works.
Dye woods e.o.h.p.
Dye woods ground in chips in bags.
Esparto grass machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood for tanning.
Farina calcined.
Felt asphalted roofing or tarred felt or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards iron in concrete blocks.
Fern for litter or packing hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Firewood in bundles.
Fish—
Cod and ling dried.
Cod and ling thoroughly cured in brine.
Herrings thoroughly cured in brine.
Red herrings thoroughly cured.
All other fish thoroughly salted or dried.
Cockles limpets mussels whelks and periwinkles.
Flax in bales minimum 60 cwt. per consignment.
Flax straw machine pressed.
Flax waste for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces dry in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces wet from tanners not packed.
Flower sticks wooden or cane common.
Frames and bed plates iron or steel for timber sawing boring morticing or planing machinery.
Frames iron or steel for targets.
Fruit—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fruit pulp in casks.
Fuel economisers iron or steel.
Ginger beer in cases and casks.
Glass blocks for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Granite polished or dressed in blocks or slabs exceeding 2 inches in thickness.
Grates wooden or wrought-iron for purifying gas.
Grease in casks.

CLASS 1—*continued.*

Greaves.
Hair wet from tanneries.
Handles broom mop rake fork spade shovel hammer and pick.
Handspikes wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay machine pressed minimum 40 cwt. per consignment.
Headstocks iron or steel for collieries.
Hemp in bale hydraulics or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Hoofs horns and horn tips buffalo cow goat ox and sheep packed.
Horns with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles iron or wood e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Iron and steel the following articles of—
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.
Pans annealing.
Plates—
Canada.
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers buffer heads rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap e.o.h.p.
Smiths' hearths.
Standards for hurdles not packed.
Tinned iron in sheets not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps sink and stench.
Jute.
Jute waste for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Ladders iron.
Ladles puddlers'.
Lasts iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes in bags.
Lead piping in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water in casks.
Linen waste for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.
Megass machine pressed.
Mexican fibre machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aërated waters in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings for paper making.
Oils not dangerous in casks or iron drums round or tapered at one end as follows :—
Carbolineum avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.

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CLASS 1—*continued.*

Oils not dangerous—*continued.*
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin
Seal.
Shale crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers twigs and willows green and wet.
Palmetto leaf machine pressed.
Paper for news printing packing or wrappering.
Paper in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts wet from tanners not packed.
Piassava hydraulic or steam press-packed
Pickblocks or pickheads iron or steel e.o.h.p.
Pipes air for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding iron or steel.
Plough bodies breasts colters side caps frames or rests iron or steel.
Plough plates finished iron or steel.
Plough shares finished iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels iron or steel.
Provender green.
Provender horse or cattle hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps brass) and pump castings e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty.
Rags not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts clay.
Retorts fire brick.
Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine in casks bags pails or cans.
Sad irons packed.
Sal ammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sawing machines for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks iron.
Screws dry in casks or bags.
Screws wet from tanners not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves iron or steel.
Shafts wrought iron for driving mill wheels finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins in casks and thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot lead in bags packed in cases.

CLASS 1—*continued.*

Shovel plates iron or steel finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool in casks or bags.
Sink traps earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks earthenware or fireclay.
Size in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers iron.
Slate slabs not polished or enamelled in cases.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets in casks or cases.
Spetches dry in casks or bags.
Spetches wet from tanners not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings iron or steel rough unfinished not tinned or galvanised.
Staples iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw machine pressed minimum 40 cwt. per consignment.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings for paper making.
Studs iron or steel.
Sugar in bags cases or casks.
Sulphate of copper e.o.h.p.
Sulphur e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging for paper making.
Syrup in casks.
Tabling water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators earthenware packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Tin ore.
Tow in bales minimum 60 cwt. per consignment.
Tow waste for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles wrought iron.
Turpentine crude in casks.
Valves gas or water iron or steel.
Vegetables desiccated for cattle food.
Vegetables in brine.
Vegetables not packed e.o.h.p minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Verjuice in casks.
Vinegar in casks.
Waggon bodies in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows in parts.
Wheels cart and plough iron or steel.
Wheels fly or spur.
Wheels wheelbarrow iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches hand.
Window guards iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

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CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid in casks.
Acid cresylic in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines vertical steam engines horizontal steam engines steam ploughs steam plough vans steam tram engines threshing machines road rollers and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia liquid in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts in casks.
Annotto in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid in casks.
Asbestos.
Axle boxes brass.
Axles not in the rough e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams cured packed.
Bagging e.o.h.p.
Bags hand common (hemp).
Bags paper.
Balusters iron.
Bark for tanning e.o.h.p.
Bark ground packed in bags.
Baskets iron.
Bass and whisk for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bedsteads metallic in cases.
Beef in brine.
Bees' wax.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda in boxes crates or hampers.
Biscuits.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Bleaching liquids in casks.
Blood in casks or iron drums.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks cases boxes or bags.
Boards made of compressed leather.
Bobbins in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings iron or steel.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle stoppers wood packed.
Bottles earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls iron nested or packed.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles in boxes cases or casks.
Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots rough.
Buckets and pails iron nested or packed.
Bungs wood or shives.
Buoys.
Butter in casks firkins baskets or boxes or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Cabbages packed e.o.h.p.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid liquid in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash e.o.h.p.
Cartridge cases exploded.
Cattle food prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces packed.
Chairwood rough undamageable.
Cheese in boxes casks and cases.
Chestnuts extract of e.o.h.p.

Class 2—*continued.*

Chicory.
Chimney pieces cement or concrete.
China in casks or crates.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled) in hampers.
Clothes pegs packed.
Coal scuttles common iron or galvanised nested or packed.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa nut fibre husk shell or matting packed.
Codilla e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours in casks or iron drums or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery in cases casks or boxes.
Copper.
Corn flour patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton raw e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Cyanite in casks or iron drums or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dishes iron.
Distilled water e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies wooden for laundry purposes.
Dripping in casks boxes tins or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Earthenware in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels in boxes or cases.
Envelopes straw for bottles.
Fat raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Figs dried.
Files or rasps iron or steel.
Filters cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
- All fish partially cured smoked or dried e.o.h.p.
- Crabs.
- Herrings and sprats in any state e.o.h.p.

Flag poles or venetian masts.
Flax in bales e.o.h.p.
Flax seed for sowing.
Flax waste e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots clay common unglazed.
Forges portable in pieces packed in boxes.
Forges portable whole cased in iron.
Forks digging in cases.
Fruit crystallised in boxes cases or casks.
Fruit—
- Cherries raspberries strawberries in tubs for jam.

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CLASS 2—*continued.*

Fruit ripe e.o.h.p.
Funnels air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines complete.
Gates iron or wooden common.
Ginger beer e.o.h.p.
Glass blocks for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine in casks or iron drums.
Grates ovens ranges or stoves common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindstones e.o.h.p.
Gums in mats bags casks or cases.
Gun carriages.
Gun metal.
Hair raw pressed in bales or bags.
Hames.
Harrow shafts tube iron or tube steel.
Hay e.o.h.p.
Hay forks in cases.
Hay rakes hand in cases.
Hemp e.o.h.p.
Hessians jute.
Hinges iron or steel.
Hoes hand.
Hollow-ware cast iron nested and packed.
Hooks ceiling.
Hooks clip galvanised iron.
Hoops wooden.
Ice.
Ink except printers' in boxes casks or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Japan wax.
Jars earthenware or stoneware.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Ladders wooden.
Laminated lead.
Lard in casks boxes tins or tubs with lids.
Lasts wooden.
Lead piping e.o.h.p.
Leather undressed except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice in casks or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn press-packed in bunches or bales.
Linens grey unbleached.
Locomotive engines and tenders.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery in parts in cases e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Marbles children's.
Margarine in casks firkins or boxes or in tubs with wooden lids
Millstones finished.
Mineral and aërated waters e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor dunging liquor and red liquor).
Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard in casks cases boxes or bags.
Nails zinc.
Netting of iron wire.
Newspapers in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nuts e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils not dangerous in casks or iron drums round or tapered at one end e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Osiers twigs and willows brown.

CLASS 2—*continued.*

Paints in casks or iron drums or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades iron.
Palm leaves.
Paper emery sand and tobacco.
Paper hangings common in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils in owners' tank boats not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr. when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act 1879.
Parian in casks or crates.
Pelts e.o.h.p.
Pewter.
Piassava e.o.h.p. minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles in boxes cases or casks.
Pimento.
Piston rods steel.
Plough shafts tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork in brine.
Poultry pens (wire) folded.
Preserves (fish fruit meat and provisions) in casks boxes or cases.
Printed matter not bound.
Provender horse or cattle e.o.h.p.
Prunes in casks or mats.
Pumps and pump castings in cases.
Rags pulled.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain water pipes for spoutings and their connexions cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing for ceilings.
Revalenta Arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Rizine.
Rolls iron e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes wire.
Sacks.
Sad irons e.o.h.p.
Safes iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces in boxes cases or casks.
Scoops iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Scrolls iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws e.o.h.p.
Seal skins wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds agricultural e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Sheets wool new.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot lead e.o.h.p.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool e.o.h.p.
Sinks cast iron not enamelled.
Size e.o.h.p.
Slate pencils.
Slates writing.
Spades and shovels iron or steel.
Spelter sheets e.o.h.p.
Spetches e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar in casks or iron drums.
Spoutings and connexions iron or steel.
Stable fittings (except enamelled) iron or steel.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire) for bookbinders.
Starch in casks cases boxes or bags.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Class 2—*continued.*

Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel bars and bundles.
Stone blue in casks cases boxes or bags.
Stone carved for building purposes e.o.h.p.
Strickles in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Tarpaulins.
Tartar liquid.
Terne metal.
Tin in blocks cakes or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tobacco juice in casks.
Tobacco leaf in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow in bales e.o.h.p.
Tow waste e.o.h.p.
Tubes coated with brass.
Tubes electro-coppered.
Tubes steam brass or copper.
Tubs iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine spirits of in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella sticks in the rough.
Varnish in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables packed e.o.h.p.
Vices iron or steel.
Vinegar in casks.
Walking sticks in the rough.
Walnuts green and husks.
Washers leather.
Weighing machines large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles and also cattle).
Window frames iron packed in cases.
Window shutters iron or steel.
Wines British in casks.
Wire cotton-covered in casks hampers cases and canvas-covered coils.
Wire iron or steel e.o.h.p.
Wire lead.
Wood bent rough unfinished.
Wool raw.
Yarn twist and weft cotton and linen in bales bags wrappers cases boxes skips or casks.
Yeast in bags or in bags in baskets hydraulic press-packed dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

Class 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Alizarine in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia liquid in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.
Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings in slices dried.
Apples dry or pippins.

Class 3—*continued.*

Arsenic acid e.o.h.p.
Awl blades.
Bacon and hams cured e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Bayonets.
Beadings and mouldings gilt lacquered or varnished packed in boxes.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads e.o.h.p.
Beehives made of wood.
Bellows packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
Bells small.
Belting for machinery.
Bichromate of soda e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash e.o.h.p.
Bicycle stands wrought-iron.
Bins corn or wine.
Bit burnishers packed.
Bits iron or steel.
Bitters in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders in casks.
Blankets.
Blanks bronze and copper for stamping for coins.
Blinds paper.
Blinds venetian and chain in cases crates or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blow pipes.
Blue laundry liquid in boxes cases casks or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts e.o.h.p.
Boards parquet flooring.
Boards washing.
Bobbins e.o.h.p.
Bolts door.
Books e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes in casks cases or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottle jacks.
Bottles and bottle stoppers glass e.o.h.p.
Bowls wood or iron e.o.h.p.
Boxes or trunks tin or sheet iron packed in crates or cases.
Boxes safety.
Box or Italian irons.
Braces except silk for wearing apparel in bales packs or trusses.
Brands iron or steel.
Brasswork spun or stamped packed.
Broom and brush heads e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes packed.
Brush backs xylonite.
Buckets and pails e.o.h.p.
Buckles brass iron or steel.
Buckram.
Bullet moulds.
Busks wooden horn or steel.
Butter in crocks in wood or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Buttons except gold silver or plated.
Calicoes.
Calipers.
Candlesticks brass or iron
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks not oily.
Caps men's or boys' except silk in bales packs or trusses.
Capsules metal in cases.
Carbon candles for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia in cases.
Card cloth
Cards for weaving packed in cases.
Carpet bag frames.
Carpet bags.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Class 3—*continued.*

Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases brass.
Castings brass German silver or nickel.
Castings iron light e.o.h.p.
Castings sanitary iron or steel for public urinals and water-closets.
Castings steel e.o.h.p.
Castor oil in boxes.
Castors of all kinds.
Cellarets wrought iron.
Chaff in bags not for cattle feeding.
Chains curb or door.
Chalk French.
Chalk prepared.
Cheese e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals not dangerous corrosive or explosive in casks iron drums bales or bags.
Chimney pieces marble or slate e.o.h.p.
China in hampers.
China grass minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Cinder sifters.
Cinnabar ore.
Clasps boot book or belt except gold silver or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs in casks cases or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods) if packed in trusses packs or bales.
Clothing for soldiers police prison warders railway porters postal and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth linen packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings in packs trusses or bales.
Coach fittings metallic packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles metallic packed in cases or boxes.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre husk shell or matting e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coffee mills small hand.
Coffin furniture metallic.
Coin copper or bronze.
Collars dog.
Collars rush for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours in cans hampers boxes or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks in boxes cases or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles wood in bundles without rings or ends not gilt.
Corozzo nuts
Cotton and linen goods in bales, boxes cases packs or trusses e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops in hampers bales or boxes.
Cotton wool dressed and carded.
Crucibles e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Currycombs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite in cans hampers boxes or iron bottles.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes wood.
Drapery heavy—Packages containing any of the following articles:—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes including goloshes in casks cases or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons except gold silver or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods in bales boxes cases packs or trusses e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops in hampers bales or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth including oil cloth boulinikon kamptulicon and linoleum.
Hearth rugs except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India rubber goods except shoes and goloshes.
Laces boot and stay cotton or leather.
Linen cloth packed.
Paper collars cuffs and shirt fronts.
Drapery heavy—*continued.*
Shirts cotton woollen and linen in bales packs or trusses.
Stays not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles not gold silver or plated.
Wadding cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.
Dripping in crocks in wood or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs in casks bales or bags.
Drysalteries in casks.
Dust preventers.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware in hampers.
Eggs in boxes cases or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Eyelets.
Fenders packed in crates cases or boxes.
Fenders kitchen iron or steel.
Fenders ships' cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs cotton and woollen.
Fern for litter or packing minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Ferrules iron brass or steel.
Filberts.
Filters earthenware.
Fire engines steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade) packed.
Fire guards metal.
Fire irons.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Class 3—*continued.*

Fish fresh e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Fish hooks.
Flannel.
Flax e.o.h.p.
Flax straw minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Floor cloth including oil cloth boulinikon kamptulicon and linoleum.
Flour dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges portable e.o.h.p.
Forks and spoons.
Forks toasting iron.
Fruit ripe not hothouse—
Apricots.
Cherries.
Nectarines.
Peaches.
Raspberries.
Strawberries.
Fustian and corduroy.
Gas fittings in parts except brass and copper tubing.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver in sheets.
German silver wire in casks and cases.
Ginger e.o.h.p.
Gins wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass beads.
Glass crown rolled or sheet.
Glass flint e.o.h.p.
Glass plate rough.
Glass plate not silvered.
Gloves cotton woollen or worsted in bales packs or trusses.
Gloves rough leather for labourers.
Glycerine in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease for lubricating purposes in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins e.o.h.p.
Granite polished or dressed e.o.h.p.
Grapes packed in cork dust or sawdust in casks.
Grindery.
Groceries mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned or in this class the following articles in Class 4:—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Confectionery e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5:—
Blue laundry liquid e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums e.o.h.p.
Gun barrels rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns machine in cases.
Gutta percha raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines e.o.h.p.
Hair for manufacturing purposes e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam) e.o.h.p.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Handcuffs.
Handles chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings metallic packed.
Harness or saddlery in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hardware—
Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold silver or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class and any of the following articles (not gold silver or plated) viz. :—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads metallic in strawed bundles.
Bellows packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells small.
Bicycle stands wrought iron
Bit burnishers packed.
Bits iron or steel.
Blanks bronze and copper for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts door.
Bottle jacks.
Boxes safety.
Boxes or trunks tin or sheet iron packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands iron or steel.
Brasswork spun or stamped packed.
Buckles brass steel or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks wooden horn or steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases brass.
Cart steps.

Hardware—*continued.*
Castings brass German silver or nickel.
Castors of all kinds.
Chains curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps book boot or belt.
Coach fittings metallic packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles metallic packed in cases or boxes.
Coffee mills small hand.
Coffin furniture metallic.
Collars dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Curry combs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Fenders packed in crates cases or boxes.
Ferrules iron brass or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons metal.
Forks toasting iron.
Gas fittings in parts except brass and copper tubing.
Gins wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads packed.
Hammers not steam e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings metallic packed.
Hat and umbrella stands cast iron.
Hay forks in bundles.
Hinges brass.
Hooks boot and button hat and coat and reaping.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

Hardware—*continued.*

Hooks and eyes.
Horse clippers packed in casks or cases.
Jacks small.
Japanned ware in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs range iron or steel.
Knobs door.
Knockers door.
Ladles not puddlers' iron.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns tin or iron.
Latches door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes japanned or enamelled tin new empty packed.
Matchetts.
Medals brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles iron or steel.
Nails and rivets brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery brass iron or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans ash.
Pans copper for closets.
Pans dust.
Pans warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns travellers' hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins metal in boxes.
Plates door.
Plates iron enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks iron.

Hardware—*continued.*

Pulleys iron.
Pumps hand brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights letter.
Screws brass copper or zinc.
Screws table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears garden and sheep.
Ships' logs metal.
Shoe horns and pegs metallic.
Show tablets metal enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers iron or steel.
Snuffers iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons iron.
Spring balances.
Springs chair sofa mattress door or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Sweat scrapers packed.
Syringes garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders metal
Taps brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware in casks and cases.
Tips brassed for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes metal.
Tools carpenters' coopers' edge joiners' masons' and shipwrights'.
Traps sink brass or copper.
Traps vermin.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Hardware—*continued.*
Trays iron or steel.
Trivets iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers iron portable.
Trowels.
Tubes brass or copper (except steam tubes) packed.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves brass.
Ventilators small iron or brass for buildings packed.
Washers brass or copper.
Weights brass.
Wire copper or brass packed in cases or casks or in bags.
Hassocks.
Hat and umbrella stands cast iron.
Hats rush in bales trusses and hampers.
Hay forks in bundles.
Hay rakes hand e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs except skins.
Heel balls shoemakers'.
Helmets metal in cases or boxes.
Herbs green.
Hides e.o.h.p.
Hinges brass.
Hollow-ware iron including kettles pans maslins (pots for boiling fruit) and water cans in casks or crates.
Honey in casks or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs horns and horn tips, buffalo cow goat ox and sheep e.o.h.p.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks boot button hat coat reaping.
Hops.
Horse clippers packed in casks or cases.
Hosiery in bales packs or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles iron or steel on wheels.
India rubber goods except shoes and goloshes.
India rubber raw.
Ink printers'.
Jacks small.
Japanned ware in casks or cases.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—Beadings and mouldings (not gilt lacquered or varnished) doors and door frames fittings and fixtures for buildings staircases balusters and hand rails window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips e.o.h.p.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs range iron or steel.
Knobs door.
Knockers door.
Laces boot or stay cotton or leather.
Ladles (not puddlers') iron.
Lamp black.
Lamp burners.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps paraffin in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lanterns tin or iron.
Lard in bladders in crocks in wood or in tubs or tins without lids.
Latches door.
Lavatory stands and basins earthenware complete enamelled.
Lawn mowers packed
Lead pencils.
Leather e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

Limestone polished or dressed.
Lime water e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Locks and keys.
Looking glass frames common wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Macaroni.
Machines fitted up packed e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Magnets.
Marble packed and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine in crocks in wood or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Match boxes japanned or enamelled tin new empty packed.
Matchetts.
Mats and matting e.o.h.p.
Medals brass or copper.
Megass minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Merinoes in bales packs or trusses.
Mexican fibre minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Mica.
Military ornaments except gold silver or plated.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers for winding paper in cases.
Mops.
Mortars and pestles iron or steel.
Mortars and pestles marble.
Moss packed.
Muslin book if packed in bales packs or trusses.
Mustard e.o.h.p.
Nails and rivets brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Netting cotton and twine.
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Nut crackers except gold silver or plated.
Oars.
Oils not dangerous e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid in casks.
Ornaments for saddlery brass iron or steel.
Ornaments for uniform except gold silver or plated.
Osiers twigs and willows white or stained.
Osnaburgs.
Oxalic acid.
Paints in cans hampers boxes or iron bottles.
Palliasses straw.
Palmetto leaf minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Pans ash.
Pans chemical and dye iron or steel.
Pans copper for closets.
Pans dust.
Pans earthernware or iron for sanitary purposes.
Pans warming.
Paper e.o.h.p.
Paper collars cuffs and shirt fronts.
Paper gummed for labels.
Paper hangings e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes for cops.
Parian in hampers.
Patten rings.
Pattens in casks cases or boxes.
Patterns travellers' hardware.
Pearl shells.
Penholders wood or metal (except gold silver or plated).
Pepper.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Percussion cap shells.
Percussion caps uncharged.
Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.
Piassava e.o.h.p.
Pickles e.o.h.p.
Picture frames common wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Pins metal.
Plants e.o.h.p.
Plates door.
Plates iron enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Preserves (fish fruit meat and provisions) e.o.h.p. in crates or baskets.
Pulley blocks wood or iron.
Pulleys iron.
Pumps and pump castings e.o.h.p.
Pumps hand brass.
Quicks e.o.h.p.
Rabbit fur or hatters' wool.
Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Railway carriage keys.
Reels for garden hose.
Refrigerators.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Riddles.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock crystal.
Rugs hearth except skin.
Saddlery or harness in tin-lined cases or casks.
Saddletrees.
Sauces e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines portable packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scales and weights letter.
Scoops wood.
Screw jacks except iron.
Screws brass copper or zinc.
Screws table expanding.
Scythes and sickles.
Scythe blades.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed edible.
Sewing machines in parts packed.
Sewing machine stands in parts packed in cases or frames.
Shafts cart.
Shafts gig carriage or dog cart not painted nor varnished.
Shavings wood.
Shears garden and sheep.
Sheepskins e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' logs metal.
Ships' sails finished.
Shirts cotton woollen and linen in bales packs trusses and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes in casks cases or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard) unframed.
Show tablets metal enamelled.
Shutters revolving wooden.
Shuttles weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers iron or steel.
Skins hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables packed in cases.
Slate slabs e.o.h.p.
Snuffers iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spindles in boxes.
Spirits in casks or cases.
Spittoons iron.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Splints wood for matches.
Spring balances.
Springs chair sofa mattress door or cart.
Spurs not plated.
Squeegees for cleaning ships' decks &c.
Stable fittings and mangers iron enamelled.
Stair rods.
Starch e.o.h.p.
Stationery e.o.h.p.
Stays not silk for wearing apparel.
Steelyards.
Stills iron.
Stirrups.
Stone blue e.o.h.p.
Stoves gas or oil.
Straw minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Strickles e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods in bales packs or trusses.
Sugar e.o.h.p.
Sugar candy.
Sugar nippers except gold silver or plated.
Sweat scrapers packed.
Syringes garden.
Syrup in cases in tins in baskets or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables cast iron or steel in parts.
Tacks.
Talc.
Taper holders metal.
Tapes.
Taps brass.
Tea.
Terrets.
Thimbles except gold silver or plated.
Thread cotton and linen.
Tinware in casks or cases.
Tips brassed for boot heels.
Toasting forks iron or steel.
Tobacco boxes metal.
Tobacco juice e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf e.o.h.p.
Tools carpenters' coopers' edge joiners' masons' and shipwrights'.
Tow e.o.h.p.
Toys packed.
Traps sink brass or copper.
Traps vermin.
Trays iron or steel.
Trellis work (wood) in bundles.
Trivets iron or steel.
Troughs bakers' wooden.
Troughs cattle and other iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers iron portable.
Trowels.
Tubes brass or copper (except steam) packed.
Tubs washing.
Tubs wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves brass.
Varnish e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet cotton in bales packs or trusses.
Ventilators small iron or brass for buildings packed.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar e.o.h.p.
Wadding cotton.
Washers brass or copper.
Wash leather.
Washstand tops marble packed.
Washing and wringing machines packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Weights brass.
Wheelbarrows.

Class 3—*continued.*

Wheels rudder or steering in cases crates or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks packed.
Winches steam.
Window frames iron e.o.h.p.
Wines British e.o.h.p.
Wines in casks or cases.
Wire copper or brass packed in cases or casks or in bags.
Wood bent e.o.h.p.
Wool dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods in bales packs or trusses.
Woollen cloth in bales packs or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

Class 4.

Agricultural machines and implements e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Algerian fibre e.o.h.p.
Alizarine e.o.h.p.
Ammonia liquid in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto e.o.h.p.
Anthracene e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams fresh or green.
Bags leather.
Beef wine in boxes.
Bee hives straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows e.o.h.p.
Bells e.o.h.p.
Billiard cues in bundles.
Blinds Venetian and chain e.o.h.p.
Boilers copper.
Books bound or half bound in calf Morocco roan Russia or law calf.
Boots and shoes including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes in hampers (white rod).
Braces for wearing apparel not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter in flats or hampers or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles wax.
Canes and rattans.
Capes men's or boys' (except silk) in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid solid.
Carboys gutta-percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats garden e.o.h.p.
Chairs common folding in boxes cases crates and parcels.
Chemicals not dangerous corrosive or explosive in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces metal unpacked.
Chimney tops iron or zinc.
China in boxes or cases.
China grass e.o.h.p.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

CLASS 4—*continued.*

Citric acid.
Clocks turret and church.
Clogs e.o.h.p.
Cloth linen bleached tied in bundles but not protected by wrappers or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods) e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles e.o.h.p.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit e.o.h.p.
Curtains cotton lace.
Dandy rollers in cases for paper mills.
Drapery light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned and in this class and any of the following articles :—
- Bags (leather ladies' hand courier and travelling).
- Braces not silk for wearing apparel.
- Carpeting exceeding 15 feet in length packed in cases.
- Cloth woollen.
- Clothing (exclusive of silk goods) e.o.h.p.
- Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
- Gloves cotton woollen and worsted.
- Haberdashery.
- Hosiery.
- Muslins (book).
- Needles.
- Stuff goods.
- Umbrellas.
- Woollen and worsted goods.

Dripping in bladders.
Druggists' sundries in mixed packages.
Drugs in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes e.o.h.p.
Earthenware in boxes or cases.
Eggs e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fern for litter or packing e.o.h.p.
Fire engines e.o.h.p.
Fish fresh—
Brill grayling lobsters oysters prawns red mullet salmon smelt soles trout turbot whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flax straw e.o.h.p.
Flower roots e.o.h.p.
Flower stands wrought iron.
Fluid disinfecting in bottles packed in cases or hampers or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines in parts packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture in vans carts or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass in boxes or cases e.o.h.p.
Glass prepared for photographers.
Globes moons or shades glass common.
Gloves cotton woollen and worsted e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates ovens ranges or stoves polished.

Class 4—*continued.*

Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines not packed
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares dead.
Harness e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware iron including kettles pans maslins (pots for boiling fruit) and water cans e.o.h.p.
Honey e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose leather and canvas.
Hosiery e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods) e.o.h.p.
Incubators complete.
Ink e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines in parts packed.
Knapsacks soldiers'.
Knitting machines in parts packed.
Lac.
Lace British not silk.
Laces boot or stay e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms not packed.
Luggage or baggage personal.
Machinery in parts not packed e.o.h.p.
Machines fitted up not packed e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps in boxes or cases.
Margarine in baskets flats or hampers or in tubs without lids.
Mats skin.
Mattresses.
Meat fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Megass e.o.h.p.
Mexican fibre e.o.h.p.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin book e.o.h.p.
Needles e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid e.o.h.p.
Palmetto leaf e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans copper.
Parian in boxes or cases.
Pattens e.o.h.p.
Patterns wood for castings.
Pens steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples not hothouse packed.
Pipes brass and copper.
Pipes smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines in parts packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried) in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish fruit meat and provisions) e.o.h.p.
Rabbits dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors glass with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers type printers'.
Saddlery e.o.h.p.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

CLASS 4—*continued.*

Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines portable not packed.
Seal skins e.o.h.p.
Seeds e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands e.o.h.p.
Shafts gig carriage or dog cart e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes in hampers (white rod).
Show cards e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees e.o.h.p.
Skins fine including deer fox kid musquash and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles e.o.h.p.
Spirits in hampers.
Spirits of tar e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills copper.
Stone decorative carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves fire-clay tile.
Straw e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments packed.
Telephone apparatus packed.
Textile fabrics made of mixed cotton linen wool or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.
Tiles art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware e.o.h.p. 5
Tobacco manufactured except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys e.o.h.p.
Tubes tin and zinc. 0
Tubing brass or copper e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks e.o.h.p.
Vans commercial travellers'. 15
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables hothouse packed.
Veneers.
Venison. 20
Verdigris.
Walking sticks e.o.h.p.
Warps except silk.
Washing and wringing machines not packed. 25
Whalebone.
Wheels cart coach and carriage.
Wheels rudder or steering e.o.h.p.
Wines in hampers.
Wire insulated. 30
Wire polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos. 35
Woollen and worsted goods e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth e.o.h.p
Yeast e.o.h.p.

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia liquid e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds stuffed in cases.
Aquaria glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Baloons.
Bark not for tanning e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings gilt lacquered or varnished e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue laundry liquid e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes e.o.h.p.
Boxes e.o.h.p.
Butter in crocks e.o.h.p.
Caps e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid liquid e.o.h.p.
Carboys glass.
Cards for carding machines e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals not dangerous corrosive or explosive e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold in boxes for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton in bottles packed in cases.
Colours in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses in parts.
Cordials e.o.h.p.
Cork socks e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite in jars.
Dripping in crocks e.o.h.p.
Drugs e.o.h.p.
Dyes in glass carboys.
Empty cases casks crates hampers and other empties e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders e.o.h.p.
Figures casts or ornaments alabaster bronze gypsum plaster stucco or terra cotta.
Figures flowers and heads wax.
Flowers cut.
Flower stands e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines fitted up packed.
Fruit hothouse.
Furniture e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass cut ornamental for doors.
Glass plate silvered.
Glass stained.
Globes for educational purposes.
Globes moons or shades glass e.o.h.p.
Gloves e.o.h.p.
Glycerine e.o.h.p.
Hair for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands wood.
Hats except soft felt and rush.
Helmets felt in cases or boxes.
Horses dead.

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Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

CLASS 5—*continued.*

Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory e.o.h.p.
Jet.

Kilting machines fitted up packed.
Knitting machines fitted up packed.

Lace.
Lard e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors glass.
Lustres and vases glass.

Magnesium metal
Maps e.o.h.p.
Margarine in crocks e.o.h.p.
Match boxes empty e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models clay.
Morphia in bottles in hampers.
Moss e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.

Nitrate of copper in jars or stone bottles covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver in boxes for photographers.
Nut crackers e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.

Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform e.o.h.p.
Overmantels cast iron with mirrors.

Paints in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders e.o.h.p.
Perambulators complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer) packed.
Photographic apparatus
Picture frames e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines fitted up packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden) in baskets mats pots or tubs. 5
Platinum.
Plush silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry alive. 10

Quicksilver.
Quills.

Retorts glass.
Ribbons.
Rocking horses. 15
Rollers brass or copper.

Seal skins made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine manufactured packed.
Sewing machines fitted up packed. 20
Shoes and boots including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops glass and woodwork. 25
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods including straw hats and straw bonnets. 30
Straw plait.
Suggar nippers e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments. 35

Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans. 40
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.

CLASS 5—*continued.*

Turpentine spirits of e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet e.o.h.p.
Ventilators e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines e.o.h.p.
Woodwork carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Caledonian and Crinan Canals).

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto, for the Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Burt and Mr. Bryce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 14 *May* 1895.

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[*Price* 4½*d.*]

[Bill 246.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto, for the River Ouse Navigation (Beds and Hunts), and certain other Canals. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum tolls and charges, including all wharfage charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Proprietors of the canals and navigations which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25.

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Canal Tolls and Charges (River Ouse, &c.) Order Confirmation Act, 1895. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

River Ouse, &c.

RIVER OUSE, &c.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, *embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges, including all Wharfage Charges applicable to the said Classification for the River Ouse Navigation (Beds and Hunts), and the Canals of the Burwell Fen Drainage and Navigation Commissioners, and of the Commissioners of the Swaffham and Bottisham Drainage District.*

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Canal Tolls and Charges (River Ouse, &c.) Order, 1895.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, or such later date as the Board of Trade may by order direct, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 to 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of maximum tolls and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order, the maximum tolls and charges which the Proprietors of the canals or navigations named in the schedule to this Order annexed shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on those canals or navigations shall be the tolls and charges specified in relation to those canals or navigations in the said schedule, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM TOLLS AND CHARGES AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE RIVER OUSE NAVIGATION (BEDS AND HUNTS) AND THE CANALS OF THE BURWELL FEN DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION COMMISSIONERS AND OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SWAFFHAM AND BOTTISHAM DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

GENERAL SECTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL THE CANALS TO WHICH THIS SCHEDULE APPLIES.

I.—MAXIMUM TOLLS AND CHARGES.

Division of schedule.

1. Table A. in this schedule is divided into two parts and shall be deemed part of this schedule Part I. of the table contains the maximum tolls and wharfage charges which the Company may charge in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification when conveyed by a bye-trader over the canal Part II. of the table contains the exceptional charges which the Company may charge in respect of the articles goods and things specified in that part and the circumstances in which the exceptional charges may be made.

Maximum tolls.

2. The maximum tolls are the maximum tolls which the Company may charge in respect of the use of the canal by a bye-trader conveying merchandise over the same.

Maximum wharfage charges.

3. The maximum wharfage charges are the maximum charges which the Company may make for the use by a bye-trader or other person for a reasonable period of a landing place (exclusive of cranes and the machinery plant and power for working the cranes and provision of labour in connexion therewith) provided by the Company at a terminal station for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise and for the purpose of the bye-trader dealing with merchandise as a carrier thereof before or after conveyance over the canal.

Special charges.

4. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned or any of them when rendered to a bye-trader or other person at his request or for his convenience a reasonable sum in addition to all other tolls and charges Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party Provided that where before any such service is rendered to a bye-trader or other person he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at his request or for his convenience :—

(i.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(ii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iii.) The use or occupation of any wharfage accommodation, before or after conveyance beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for

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enabling the bye-trader to deal with the merchandise as carrier thereof or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof and services rendered by the Company in connexion with such use or occupation.

(iv.) Loading or unloading or covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in any class of the classification when conveyed by a bye-trader over the canal.

(v.) The use of coal or other drops.

(vi.) The use of cranes and the machinery plant and power for working the cranes and provision of labour in connexion therewith.

(vii.) The provision of towage or other motive power for a bye-trader.

(viii.) The use or occupation of a berth or lay-bye or canal basin belonging to the Company and not being the canal or lay-bye or canal basin alongside any private wharf by a bye-trader's boat beyond a reasonable period for loading or unloading but no charge shall be made for boats tied up or moored at night or for a reasonable time when not at work provided that the traffic of the canal or of a terminal station or canal basin is not thereby impeded.

(ix.) For gauging or re-gauging and weighing or re-weighing boats for the purpose of ascertaining their carrying capacity and for providing and fixing gauge plates or other indices on boats.

Gauging and weighing register.

5. Where the Company gauge or re-gauge or weigh or re-weigh a boat the book containing the record of the gauge or weight shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times at the principal office of the Company or at the weighing station of the Company where such boat was last weighed.

Charges for wharves lay-byes &c. under agreement.

6. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving in addition to the tolls and charges specified in this schedule charges and payments by way of rent or otherwise for wharves and lay-byes and other structural accommodation provided or to be provided by the Company for the use of a bye-trader or other person or for easements rights or privileges granted or to be granted by the Company to a bye-trader or other person provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement in writing signed by the bye-trader or such other person or by some person duly authorised on his behalf but nothing in this schedule contained shall authorise the Company to make any charge for loading or unloading over the tow paths or canal banks provided no injury is done to the property of the Company or obstruction caused to the traffic passing on the canal Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Charges for transhipment.

7. Where it is necessary that merchandise should be transhipped from one boat to another boat in consequence of the boat not being able owing to its dimensions or draft of water to proceed over any canal through or along which the traffic is to be conveyed or where such transhipment is necessary for the purpose of navigating tidal waters beyond the limits of the canal the

Company may make a reasonable charge for any services of transhipment performed by them the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade Provided that for the aforesaid services of transhipment no other charge than is authorised in this section shall be made under any other provision of this schedule Provided also that no such charge shall be made in any case where transhipment has been rendered necessary by the neglect of the Company Provided also that where transhipment is rendered necessary by a change in the breadth of such canal such transhipment shall not be held to constitute a re-consignment for the purpose of calculating the distance over which the merchandise so transhipped is conveyed.

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Tolls and Charges.

Fraction of a ton.

8. The Company may charge for a fraction of a ton according to the number of quarters of a ton in that fraction and a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

Fraction of a penny.

9. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of tolls and charges for any consignment for the entire distance conveyed the Company may charge a penny.

Weight.

10. Weight (except as herein-after provided as to timber) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight which may be ascertained by actual weighing or by the tonnage gauges or indices of the boat containing the merchandise but in case of dispute either the Company or a bye-trader may insist upon an actual weighing the cost of which and of the necessary unloading and reloading shall be borne by the party in error.

Weight of timber.

11. Forty cubic feet of oak mahogany teak beech greenheart ash hickory ironwood baywood or other heavy timber and 50 cubic feet of poplar larch fir elm birch lancewood walnut or other light timber other than deals battens and boards and 66 cubic feet of deals battens and boards shall be charged for as one ton and smaller quantities shall be charged for in the like proportion The cubic contents of timber (other than round timber) shall be ascertained by the mode of measurement in use for the time being and the cubic contents of round timber shall be ascertained by quarter girth and the divisor of 144 (measurement being taken by tape over bark).

Provisions as to declaration.

12. The Company may demand that any trader or bye-trader shall forward a declaration to the Company setting forth the true description and dimensions of timber conveyed by or for him and the cubic contents of the same. In the event of doubt as to the correctness of such declaration the Company may insist upon measuring the timber the cost of which measuring and of necessary unloading and reloading shall be borne by the party in error or the Company may demand either from the consignor or consignee of such

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timber or from the bye-trader a copy of the invoice of the timber and a statutory declaration of the correctness of the same Upon failure or refusal after reasonable notice to furnish any of the aforesaid documents the Company shall have power to charge either the consignor or consignee or the bye-trader according to the avoirdupois weight of the timber to be ascertained in the same manner as the weight of other merchandise.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Classification of unenumerated articles.

13. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification the Company may unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section 11 of section 24 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class B.

Returned empties.

14. In respect of returned empties conveyed by a bye-trader over the canal from the same place and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same place and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full by the same bye-trader and by the same route the Company may charge the maximum tolls and charges as if such returned empties were merchandise included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in such empties when full.

Schedule not to apply to pleasure boats.

15. Nothing in this schedule shall apply to pleasure boats or affect the tolls or charges if any which the Company are authorised to charge or make in respect of such boats under the provisions of any Act of Parliament.

Repeal of certain exemptions.

16. Except as it is otherwise provided by this schedule all exemptions from tolls for any merchandise conveyed on the canal provided by any Act of Parliament shall cease to be in force.

Arbitration. 37 & 38 Vict. c. 40.

17. The Board of Trade Arbitrations &c. Act 1874 shall so far as applicable apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

Recovery of tolls and charges from bye-traders.

18. If on demand any bye-trader fail to pay the tolls or charges due to the Company in respect of any boat or merchandise it shall be lawful for the Company to detain and sell such boat or all or any part of such merchandise or if the same have been removed from the canal or the premises of the Company to detain and sell any other boats or merchandise on the canal or within such premises belonging to the bye-trader liable to pay such tolls or charges and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the tolls and charges payable as aforesaid and all expenses of such detention and sale rendering the overplus if any of the moneys arising by such sale and such of the boats or merchandise as shall remain unsold to the bye-trader or

person entitled thereto or it shall be lawful for the Company to recover any such tolls or charges by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Definitions.

19. In this schedule unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "merchandise" includes all goods and things comprised in the classification;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "bye-trader" means any person (other than the Company) who conveys or desires to convey merchandise over the canal;

The term "terminal station" means a place upon or in connexion with the canal at which the Company have provided or provide structural accommodation for loading or unloading merchandise before or after its conveyance on the canal but does not include any dock or shipping place;

The term "boat" includes all vessels barges keels sloops steam vessels compartment boats and other craft of every description however propelled or moved using the canal.

Time for submitting schedule of conveyance rates extended

20. Before the Company act as carriers of merchandise they shall submit to the Board of Trade a schedule of maximum rates for conveyance of merchandise by them and charges applicable thereto in pursuance of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 and the time for submitting the schedule is hereby extended until the Company propose to act as such carriers.

Special Sections applicable only to the River Ouse Navigation (Beds and Hunts).

Minimum toll per boat and toll for empty boat.

(i.) Where merchandise is conveyed in a boat which passes through one or more locks on the River Ouse Navigation the Proprietors may charge a minimum toll of two shillings and sixpence.

For an empty boat which passes through one or more locks on the River Ouse Navigation the Proprietors may charge the sum of two shillings and sixpence provided that such empty boat is not returning after delivering cargo which has passed toll free or in respect of which there has been paid to the Proprietors a toll of not less than two shillings and sixpence or is not on its way to load cargo which is entitled to pass toll free or in respect of which a like toll will become payable to the Proprietors.

If two narrow boats (whether carrying cargo or empty) capable of passing through a lock alongside one another pass through a lock at the same time they shall be reckoned for the purposes of this section as one boat.

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River Ouse, &c. Fraction of a mile.

(ii.) For a fraction of a mile the Proprietors may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

(iii.) In this schedule unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "the Company" or "the Proprietors" means the Proprietors of the River Ouse Navigation.

The term "the canal" or "the River Ouse Navigation" means the part of the River Ouse in the county of Bedford between Bedford and Great Barford and the part of the River Ouse in the county of Huntingdon which lies between St. Ives and Hollowell or Holywell in the county of Huntingdon for the use of which the Proprietors were at the date of the Act confirming this Order coming into operation entitled to charge tolls by authority of Parliament.

TABLE A.

Part I.—Maximum Tolls and Wharfage Charges.

Applicable only to the River Ouse Navigation (Beds and Hunts).

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Tolls.	Maximum Wharfage Charges.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	
	d.	*d.*	
A	0·50	1·50	A
B			B
C	0·65	3	C
1	0·75	3	1
2		4	2
3		4	3
4		4	4
5		4	5

Special Section applicable only to the Canals of the Burwell Fen Drainage and Navigation Commissioners.

Saving of exemptions.

4 Vict. c. lviii.

(i.) Nothing in this schedule shall affect any exemption from toll in respect of corn hay sedge fodder reed bricks tiles turves or other produce or manure draining tiles or building or repairing materials under the provisions of section 140 of the Burwell Fen Drainage Navigation Act of 1841.

(ii.) In this schedule unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "the Company" or "the Commissioners" means the Burwell Fen Drainage and Navigation Commissioners and includes any person to whom the tolls leviable by the Commissioners are for the time being leased.

The term "the canal" means the Burwell Lode between Pout Hall and Burwell for the use of which the Commissioners were at the date of the Act confirming this Order coming into operation entitled to charge tolls.

TABLE A.

Part I.—Maximum Tolls and Wharfage Charges.

Applicable only to the Canals of the Burwell Fen Drainage and Navigation Commissioners.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Tolls, including Wharfage Charges.	
	Per Ton. *d.*	
A	3·00	A
B		B
C		C
1		1
2		2
3		3
4		4
5		5

Special Section relating only to the Canals of the Commissioners of the Swaffham and Bottisham Drainage District.

(i.) Nothing in this schedule shall affect any exemption from toll in respect of corn hay sedge fodder reed or other produce or manure or building materials under the provisions of section 61 of the Swaffham Drainage Act 1853.

Saving of exemptions.

16 & 17 Vict. c. lxi.

(ii.) In this schedule unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "the Company" or "the Commissioners" means the Commissioners of the Swaffham and Bottisham Drainage District and includes any person to whom the tolls leviable by the Commissioners are for the time being leased.

The term "the canal" means the lodes of Bottisham Swaffham and Reach for the use of which the Commissioners were at the date of the Act confirming this Order coming into operation entitled to charge tolls.

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TABLE A.

Part I.—Maximum Tolls and Wharfage Charges.

Applicable only to the Canals of the Commissioners of the Swaffham and Bottisham Drainage District.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Tolls, including Wharfage Charges. Per Ton. *d.*	
A	3·00	A
B		B
C		C
1		1
2		2
3		3
4		4
5		5

Part II.—Exceptional Charges.

Applicable to all the Canals to which this Schedule applies.

Description.	Charge.
For dangerous or explosive goods - -	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case to be determined in the event of a dispute by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.
For the passage of tugs not carrying cargo on the canal - - - - -	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of any person and in respect of which no provision is made by this schedule - - - -	

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Applicable to all the Canals to which this Schedule applies.

Where in this List the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any Article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."

Class A.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank boats.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron-ore.
Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed, straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

Class B.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
China clay.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.

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Class B.—*continued.*

Iron and steel.
The following articles of iron or steel:—
Anvils.
Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt. per bar.
Bars, for tin-plate making.
Buoy sinkers.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Filings.
Ingot moulds.
Plates, open sand, cast.
Scrap, minimum 4 tons per consignment.
Swarf.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.

Kainit.

Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.

Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure (other than street, stable, and farmyard), in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal-tar, in blocks.
Plaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly squared or planed, not packed.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb, or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar-scum, for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

Class C.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags, or hydraulic pressed.
Barley, pot and pearl.

Class C.—*continued.*

Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, Flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages, loose in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement, e.o.h.p.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.
Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
  Barwood.
  Fustic wood.
  Lima wood.
  Logwood.
  Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.
Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass, ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain—
  Barley.
  Beans, e.o.h.p.
  Bran.
  Brank or buckwheat.

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CLASS C.—*continued.*

Grain—*cont.*
- Dari.
- Dills.
- Groats.
- Gurdgeons.
- Hominy.
- Indian corn.
- Lentils.
- Linseed.
- Locusts or charubs.
- Maize.
- Malt.
- Malt culms or cummings.
- Meal.
- Middlings.
- Millet.
- Oat dust.
- Oats.
- Peas, dried or split.
- Pollards or thirds.
- Rice points or husks.
- Rye.
- Sharps or seconds.
- Shelling.
- Shudes.
- Tares.
- Vetches.
- Wheat.

Grindstones, in the rough.

Grit in bags (for sawing stone).

Guano.

Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.

Gypsum, e.o.h.p.

Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.

Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.

Horn piths or sloughs.

Horse-shoe bars, iron.

Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.

Infusorial earth or diatomite.

Iron and steel, the following articles of—
- Anchors.
- Angle bars or plates.
- Anvil blocks and cups.
- Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
- Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
- Axle forgings, in the rough.
- Axles, in the rough.
- Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
- Bar, e.o.h.p.
- Beams.
- Bearers.
- Binders.
- Bolts and nuts.
- Boot protectors.
- Bridgework—
  - Cantilevers.
  - Cross and longitudinal girders.
  - Floor plates.
  - Girders, whole or in part.
  - Joists.
  - Lattice bars.
  - Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
  - Struts and ties.
- Bundles of bars.
- Caissons.
- Cart bushes.
- Chain cables.
- Chains and traces, not packed.
- Colliery tubbing.
- Columns.
- Corrugated iron.
- Crowbars.
- Curbing, for roadways.
- Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed, or slotted.
- Engine bed plates.
- Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
- Galvanised iron.
- Gasometer sheets.
- Girders.
- Girder bars.

CLASS C.—*continued.*

Iron and steel—*cont.*
- Granulated iron.
- Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
- Hammer heads, in the rough.
- Heater bottoms.
- Helves, or tilt hammers.
- Hoop iron.
- Hoop steel.
- Hoops, iron.
- Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
- Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
- Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
- Lamp posts.
- Mortar mill rolls.
- Nail rods and sheets.
- Nails and spikes.
- Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
- Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
- Pipes, for blast furnaces.
- Plates—
  - Annealing.
  - Armour.
  - Black, in boxes, or not packed.
  - Boiler.
  - Furnace.
- Hoe-head, in the rough.
- Plough, in the rough.
- Railway fish.
- Rough flooring.
- Ships.
- Shovel.
- Tank.
- Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
- Railway carriage and waggon work.
- Railway chairs.

Iron and steel—*cont.*
- Railway points, crossings, or joints.
- Railway rails.
- Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.
- Rivets.
- Rods, common.
- Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
- Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
- Roofwork—
  - Bed plates.
  - Gutters.
  - Rafters.
  - Struts and ties or tie rods.
  - Tun shoes for principals.
  - Wind ties—
    - Principals.
    - Purlins.
  - Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
- Scrap, minimum 3 tons per consignment.
- Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
- Sheet iron, not packed.
- Shoe tips.
- Sleepers.
- Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
- Standards for hurdles, packed.
- Strips, not packed.
- Telegraph posts.
- Telegraph stores :—
  - Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
  - Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
  - Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay rods in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
  - Iron poles, roofs, or caps.

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CLASS C.—*continued.*

Iron and steel—*cont.*
Telegraph stores—*cont.*
Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.
Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised, or enamelled.
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.
Trunnions, unfinished.
Tubes and fittings for tubes (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
Wall boxes.
Wall brackets.
Weights.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.
Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lime, e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.
Marble, in blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Millstones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate of manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.
Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough
Plumbago ore.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.

Class C.—*continued.*

Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar mats, old, for paper making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10 ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fireclay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making.
Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Wooden boxes, for packing tin plates.
Zinc white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

Class 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter, bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper-making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose, for tanning.

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Class 1—*continued.*

Bars, roller, and bed plates, for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, in casks.
Bichromate of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden), for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street), iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—
Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.
Poling boards.
Pulleys.
Ropes.
Scaffold boards.
Steps.
Struts.
Trestles.
Wheeling pieces.
Wheeling planks.
Windlasses.
Bullets, small arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks, or hampers.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass, machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.
Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.

Class 1—*continued.*

Clips (iron), for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wood oil.
Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Farina, calcined.
Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam pressed-packed.
Firewood, in bundles.
Fish—
Cod and ling, dried.
Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.
Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per consignment.
Flax straw, machine pressed.
Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, mortic-ing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fruit pulp, in casks.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in casks and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks, or slabs, exceeding two inches in thickness.
Grates, wooden or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per consignment.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.

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CLASS 1—*continued.*

River Ouse, &c.

Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Iron and steel, the following articles of—
- Axle boxes.
- Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
- Malt kiln flooring (iron wire), packed in cases.
- Pans, annealing.
- Plates—
  - Canada.
  - For glass rolling.
  - Tin.
- Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods, and sockets.
- Railway springs.
- Railway spring steel.
- Rings.
- Scrap, e.o.h.p.
- Smiths' hearths.
- Standards for hurdles, not packed.
- Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
- Tram couplings.
- Traps, sink and stench.

Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers'.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.
Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aërated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows :—
- Carbolineum avenarius.
- Castor.
- Cocoanut.
- Cod.
- Cod liver.
- Colza.
- Cotton seed.
- Earth nut or ground nut.
- Haddock.
- Herring.
- Lard.
- Linseed.
- Lubricating mineral.
- Menhadden.
- Niger.
- Oleic.
- Oleine or tallow.
- Palm.
- Palm nut.
- Pine.
- Rape seed.
- Rosin.
- Seal.
- Shale, crude.
- Soap.
- Sod.

CLASS 1—*continued.*

Oils—*cont.*
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass) and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire brick.
Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Sal ammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled, in cases.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, not packed.

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CLASS 1—*continued.*

Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per consignment.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast iron double-wall brackets.
Malleable cast iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Tin ore.
Tow, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per consignment.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.
Wheels, fly or spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre, in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid, cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.

Class 2—*continued.*

Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Bees' wax.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Biscuits.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Blacklead.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, iron, nested or packed.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots, rough.
Buckets and pails, iron, nested or packed.
Bungs, wood, or shives.
Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coal scuttles, common, iron or galvanised, nested or packed.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Colliery screens or tips.

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CLASS 2—*continued.*

Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs. 5
Herrings and sprats, in any state, e.o.h.p.
Flag poles or venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Flax seed, for sowing. 10
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes. 15
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks, digging, in cases.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks. 20
Fruit—
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Funnels, air or ship. 25
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gates, iron or wooden, common. 30
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen. 35
Gridirons.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun carriages. 40
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hames.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hay, e.o.h.p. 45
Hay forks, in cases.

CLASS 2—*continued.*

Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, iron or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, cast iron, nested and packed.
Hooks, ceiling.
Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Ladders, wooden.
Laminated lead.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn, press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Linens, grey, unbleached.
Locomotive engines and tenders.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aërated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails, zinc.
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks
Nitrate of iron.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank boats, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Piston rods, steel.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel
Plumbago.

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CLASS 2—*continued.*

Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Rags, pulled.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Revalenta Arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.
Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Tarpaulins.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.

Class 2—*continued.* A.D. 1895.

Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in cases.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle). *River Ouse, &c.*
Window frames, iron, packed in cases,
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

Class 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.
Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Awl blades.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Bayonets.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives, made of wood.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
Bells, small.
Belting, for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bicycle stands, wrought-iron.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blinds, paper.

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River Ouse, &c.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blow pipes.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Bolts, door.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottle jacks.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, wood or iron, e.o.h.p.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Boxes, safety.
Box or Italian irons.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails, e.o.h.p.
Buckles, brass, iron, or steel.
Buckram.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bag frames.
Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Castors of all kinds.
Cellarets, wrought iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.
Chains, curb or door.
Chalk, French.
Chalk prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Cinder sifters.
Cinnabar ore.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Clasps, boot, book, or belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed, in cases or boxes.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coffee mills, small, hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, dog.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Currycombs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles:—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearth rugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

River Ouse, &c.

Drapery, heavy—*cont.*
- India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
- Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
- Linen cloth, packed.
- Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
- Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
- Stays, not silk.
- Tapes.
- Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
- Wadding, cotton.
- Woollen and worsted yarn.

Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dust preventers.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Fish hooks.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Flour dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks and spoons.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, ripe, not hothouse:—
- Apricots.
- Cherries.
- Nectarines.
- Peaches.
- Raspberries.
- Strawberries.

Fustian and corduroy.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled or sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Grindery.
Groceries, mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5 :—
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hardware—
Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, metallic, in strawed bundles.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.

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River Ouse, &c.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Hardware—*cont.*

Cart steps.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castors of all kinds.
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
Coffee mills, small, hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Curry combs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam, e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.

Hardware—*cont.*

Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron or steel.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Hardware—*cont.*
- Pulley blocks, iron.
- Pulleys, iron.
- Pumps, hand, brass.
- Railway carriage keys.
- Refrigerators.
- Riddles.
- Saddletrees.
- Scales and weights, letter.
- Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
- Screws, table expanding.
- Scythe blades.
- Scythes and sickles.
- Shears, garden and sheep.
- Ships' logs, metal.
- Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
- Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
- Skates.
- Skewers, iron or steel.
- Snuffers, iron or steel.
- Spanners.
- Spittoons, iron.
- Spring balances.
- Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
- Spurs.
- Stair rods.
- Steelyards.
- Stirrups.
- Sugar nippers.
- Sweat scrapers, packed.
- Syringes, garden.
- Tacks.
- Taper holders, metal.
- Taps, brass.
- Terrets.
- Thimbles.
- Tinware, in casks and cases.
- Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
- Tobacco boxes, metal.
- Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
- Traps, sink, brass or copper.
- Traps, vermin.

Hardware—*cont.*
- Trays, iron or steel.
- Trivets, iron or steel.
- Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
- Trowels.
- Tubes, brass or copper (except steam tubes), packed.
- Umbrella fittings.
- Umbrella stretchers.
- Valves, brass.
- Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
- Washers, brass or copper.
- Weights, brass.
- Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags.

Hassocks.

Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.

Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.

Hay forks, in bundles.

Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.

Hearthrugs, except skins.

Heel balls, shoemakers'.

Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.

Herbs, green.

Hides, e.o.h.p.

Hinges, brass.

Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.

Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.

Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.

Hooks and eyes.

Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, reaping.

Hops.

Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.

Hosiery in bales, packs, or trusses.

Huckabacks.

Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

River Ouse, &c.

India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—Beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered, or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron or steel.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Ladles (not puddlers'), iron.
Lamp black.
Lamp burners.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware), packed in casks and cases.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Latches, door.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Locks and keys.
Looking glass frames, common, wood (not gilded), or Dutch metalled.
Macaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Magnets.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.
Medals, brass or copper.
Megass, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mexican fibre, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Mica.
Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers, for winding paper, in cases.
Mops.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Mortars and pestles, marble.
Moss, packed.
Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mustard, e.o.h.p.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.

Class 3—*continued.*

Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Netting, cotton and twine.
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Oars.
Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, white or stained.
Osnaburgs.
Oxalic acid.
Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Palliasses, straw.
Palmetto leaf, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Pans, ash.
Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.
Pans, warming.
Paper, e.o.h.p.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Paper, gummed for labels.
Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes, for cops.
Parian, in hampers.
Patten rings.
Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Pearl shells.
Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Pepper.
Percussion cap shells.
Percussion caps, uncharged.
Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.
Piassava, e.o.h.p.
Pickles, e.o.h.p.
Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded), or Dutch metalled.
Pins, metal.
Plants, e.o.h.p.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.
Pulley blocks, wood or iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Quicks, e.o.h.p.
Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.
Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Railway carriage keys.
Reels, for garden hose.
Refrigerators.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Riddles.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Saddletrees.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythes and sickles.
Scythe blades.
Scythe sneds or handles.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

River Ouse, &c.

Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard), unframed.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs, e.o.h.p.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Spittoons, iron.
Splints, wood, for matches.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron, enamelled. 5
Stair rods.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel. 10
Steelyards.
Stills, iron.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil. 15
Straw, minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p. 20
Sugar candy.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Sweat scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden. 25
Syrup, in cases, in tins in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Tacks. 30
Talc.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapes.
Taps, brass.
Tea. 35
Terrets.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Tinware, in casks or cases. 40
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p. 45

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper (except steam), packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Washers, brass or copper.
Wash leather.
Washstand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Weights, brass.
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

CLASS 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Bee hives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.
Bells, e.o.h.p.
Billiard cues, in bundles.

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River Ouse, &c.

CLASS 4—*continued.*

Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta-percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China, in boxes or cases.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls, on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases, for paper mills.
Drapery, light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in Classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles:—
Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.
Cloth, woollen.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
Haberdashery.
Hosiery.
Muslins (book).
Needles.
Stuff goods.
Umbrellas.
Woollen and worsted goods.
Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.

CLASS 4—*continued.*

Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fern for litter or packing, e.o.h.p.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.
Fish, fresh—
Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles, packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases, e.o.h.p.
Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.

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River Ouse, &c.

CLASS 4—*continued.*

Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood, for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type, printers'.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fire-clay tile.
Straw, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.
Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.

Class 4—*continued.*

Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

Class 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles, packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Cork socks, e.o.h.p.

A.D. 1895.

River Ouse, &c.

CLASS 5—*continued.*

Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete, or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.

CLASS 5—*continued.*

Ribbons.
Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (River Ouse (Beds and Hunts), &c.).

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto, for the River Ouse Navigation (Beds and Hunts), and certain other Canals.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Burt and Mr. Bryce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 14 *May* 1895.

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[Bill 245.]

A

BILL

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Strabane Canal. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates tolls and charges including all terminal and wharfage charges which in the opinion of the Board of Trade ought to be adopted by the Proprietors of the Strabane Canal: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25.

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Canal Rates Tolls and Charges (Strabane Canal) Order Confirmation Act 1895. Short title.

2. The Order as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed shall be and the same is hereby confirmed and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall from and after the *passing of this Act* have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

Strabane Canal.

THE STRABANE CANAL.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 *embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Rates Tolls and Charges including all Terminal and Wharfage Charges applicable to the said Classification for the Strabane Canal.*

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Canal Rates Tolls and Charges (Strabane Canal) Order 1895.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six or such later date as the Board of Trade may by order direct which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts 1873 to 1888 and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of maximum rates, tolls, and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates tolls and charges which the Proprietors of the Strabane Canal shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the Strabane Canal shall be the rates tolls and charges specified in the said schedule and shall be subject to the classification regulations and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

Schedule of Maximum Rates Tolls and Charges and Classification of Merchandise Traffic applicable to the Strabane Canal.

A.D 1895.

Strabane Canal.

I.—Maximum Rates Tolls and Charges.

Division of schedule.

1. Table A. in this schedule is divided into four parts and shall be deemed part of this schedule Part I. of the table contains the maximum rates and station and service terminals which the Company may charge in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification when conveyed by the Company over the canal Part II. of the table contains the maximum tolls and wharfage charges which the Company may charge in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification when conveyed by bye-traders over the canal Part III. of the table contains the exceptional charges which the Company may charge in respect of the articles animals goods and things specified in that part and the circumstances in which the exceptional charges may be made Part IV. of the table contains the rates and charges which the Company may make for the conveyance by them of small parcels with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

Maximum conveyance rates.

2. The maximum rates are the maximum rates which the Company may charge for the conveyance by them of merchandise over the canal and include the provision of boats and towage or other motive power by the Company and every other expense incidental to such conveyance not otherwise in this schedule provided for Provided that it shall not be obligatory on the Company to convey over the canal any merchandise comprised in Class A. of the classification or any of the following articles in Class B. viz. ammoniacal liquor pitch (coal tar) (during the months of June July August and September) compost for manure creosote coal tar gas tar gas water draff or brewers' or distillers' grains gravel (tarred for paving) lime in bulk manures in bulk salt in bulk sugar scum for manure or any article or thing which in weight or bulk may exceed the lifting power of the Company's cranes or the carrying capacity of their boats or which may be liable to injure the boats of the Company or other goods carried therein or which may be dangerous or explosive.

Maximum station terminals.

3. The maximum station terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal or other drops) provided and for the duties undertaken by the Company for which no other provision is made in this schedule at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise as carriers thereof before or after conveyance.

A.D. 1895.

Strabane Canal.

Maximum service terminals.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services when rendered to or for a trader at a terminal station that is to say loading unloading covering and uncovering merchandise which charges shall in respect of each service be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour machinery plant stores and sheets Provided that where merchandise conveyed in a separate boat is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the service shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

Maximum tolls.

5. The maximum tolls are the maximum tolls which the Company may charge in respect of the use of the canal by a bye-trader conveying merchandise over the same.

Maximum wharfage charges.

6. The maximum wharfage charges are the maximum charges which the Company may make for the use by a bye-trader or other person for a reasonable period of a landing place (exclusive of cranes and the machinery plant and power for working the cranes and provision of labour in connexion therewith) provided by the Company at a terminal station for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise and for the purpose of the bye-trader dealing with the merchandise as a carrier thereof before or after conveyance over the canal.

Special charges.

7. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned or any of them when rendered to a trader or bye-trader or other person at his request or for his convenience a reasonable sum in addition to all other rates tolls and charges Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party Provided that where before any such service is rendered to a trader or bye-trader or other person he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at his request or for his convenience :—

(i.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(ii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iii.) The detention of the Company's boats at any place or the use or occupation of any landing place or accommodation (not being water space) belonging to the Company at a terminal station before or after conveyance beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company or the bye-trader to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof or in cases in which the merchandise conveyed by the Company is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a

reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery And services rendered by the Company in connexion with such use or occupation.

(iv.) Loading or unloading or covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification when conveyed by the Company over the canal or merchandise comprised in any other class of the classification when so conveyed and the services are rendered at or in connexion with places apart from the Company's terminal stations or merchandise comprised in any class when conveyed by a bye-trader over the canal.

(v.) The use of coal or other drops.

(vi.) The use of cranes and the machinery plant and power for working the cranes and provision of labour in connexion therewith.

(vii.) The provision of towage or other motive power for a bye-trader.

(viii.) The use or occupation of a berth or lay-bye or canal basin belonging to the Company and not being the canal or lay-bye or canal basin alongside any private wharf by a bye-trader's boat beyond a reasonable period for loading or unloading but no charge shall be made for boats tied up or moored at night or when not at work provided that the traffic of the canal or of a terminal station or canal basin is not thereby impeded.

(ix.) For gauging or re-gauging and weighing or re-weighing boats for the purpose of ascertaining their carrying capacity and for providing and fixing gauge plates and other indices on boats.

Gauging and weighing register.

8. Where the Company gauge or re-gauge or weigh or re-weigh a boat the book containing the record of the gauge or weight shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times at the principal office of the Company or at the weighing station of the Company where such boat was last weighed.

Charges for wharves lay-byes &c. under agreement.

9. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving in addition to the tolls and charges specified in this schedule charges and payments by way of rent and otherwise for wharves and lay-byes and other structural accommodation provided or to be provided by the Company for the use of a trader or bye-trader or other person or for easements rights or privileges granted or to be granted by the Company to a trader or bye-trader or other person provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement in writing signed by the trader or bye-trader or such other person or by some person duly authorised on his behalf but nothing in this schedule contained shall authorise the Company to make any charge for loading or unloading over the tow paths or canal banks provided no injury is done to the property of the Company or obstruction caused to the traffic passing on the canal Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Charges for transhipment.

10. Where it is necessary that merchandise should be transhipped from one boat to another boat in consequence of the boat not being able owing to its

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dimensions or draft of water to proceed over any canal through or along which the traffic is to be conveyed or where such transhipment is necessary for the purpose of navigating tidal waters beyond the limits of the canal the Company may make a reasonable charge for any services of transhipment performed by them the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade Provided that for the aforesaid services of transhipment no other charge than is authorised in this section shall be made under any other provision of this schedule Provided also that no such charge shall be made in any case where transhipment has been rendered necessary by the neglect of the Company Provided also that where transhipment is rendered necessary by a change in the breadth of such canal such transhipment shall not be held to constitute a re-consignment for the purpose of calculating the distance over which the merchandise so transhipped is conveyed.

II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES TOLLS AND CHARGES.

Minimum toll per boat and toll for empty boat.

11. Where merchandise is conveyed by a bye-trader in a boat which passes through one or more locks on the canal the Company may charge a minimum toll of five shillings.

For an empty boat which passes through one or more locks on the canal the Company may charge the sum of five shillings provided that such empty boat is not returning after delivering cargo in respect of which there has been paid to the Company a toll of not less than five shillings or is not on its way to load cargo in respect of which a like toll will become payable to the Company.

Rate for minimum boat load.

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a boat load which the Company either receive or deliver on or at places apart from the Company's terminal stations or which from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered or from the nature of the merchandise the Company are obliged or required to convey separately the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load having regard to the nature of the merchandise Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Fraction of a ton.

13. Where a consignment of merchandise is conveyed by a bye-trader a fraction of a ton may be charged for according to the number of quarters of a ton in that fraction and a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

Fraction of a penny.

14. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates tolls and charges for any consignment for the entire distance conveyed the Company may charge a penny.

Weight.

15. Weight (except as to stone when conveyed by the Company and charged by measurement and except as herein-after provided as to timber) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight which may be ascertained by actual weighing or by the tonnage gauges or indices of the boat containing the merchandise but in case of dispute either the

Company or a bye-trader may insist upon an actual weighing the cost of which and of the necessary unloading and re-loading shall be borne by the party in error.

Weight of stone.

16. All stone when conveyed by the Company shall be charged by weight when the weight can be conveniently ascertained When the weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

Weight of timber.

17. Forty cubic feet of oak mahogany teak beech greenheart ash hickory ironwood baywood or other heavy timber and 50 cubic feet of poplar larch fir elm birch lancewood walnut or other light timber other than deals battens and boards and 66 cubic feet of deals battens and boards shall be charged for as one ton and smaller quantities shall be charged for in the like proportion The cubic contents of timber (other than round timber) shall be ascertained by the mode of measurement in use for the time being and the cubic contents of round timber shall be ascertained by quarter girth and the divisor of one hundred and forty-four (measurement being taken by tape over bark).

Provisions as to declaration.

18. The Company may demand that any trader or bye-trader shall forward a declaration to the Company setting forth the true description and dimensions of timber conveyed by or for him and the cubic contents of the same In the event of doubt as to the correctness of such declaration the Company may insist upon measuring the timber the cost of which measuring and of the necessary unloading and reloading shall be borne by the party in error or the Company may demand either from the consignor or consignee of such timber or from the bye-trader a copy of the invoice of the timber and a statutory declaration of the correctness of the same Upon failure or refusal after reasonable notice to furnish any of the aforesaid documents the Company shall have power to charge either the consignor or consignee or the bye-trader according to the avoirdupois weight of the timber to be ascertained in the same manner as the weight of other merchandise.

Aggregate quantities.

19. Articles of one description sent in large aggregate quantities although made up of separate parcels such as bags of sugar bags of coffee and the like shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

Station terminal not to be charged for exchange of traffic.

20. No station terminal shall be charged by the Company in respect of merchandise exchanged with handed over to or received from any other canal company for further conveyance by canal at the terminal station at which it is so exchanged handed over or received.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Classification of unenumerated articles.

21. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification the Company may unless and until such

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merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section 11 of section 24 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class B.

Rates for returned empties.

22. In respect of returned empties conveyed by the Company over the canal from the same place and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full the Company may charge the following rates for conveyance inclusive of station and service terminals viz.:—

For any distance not exceeding 25 miles - -	3*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles - - - - - -	4*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 50 miles and not exceeding 100 miles - - - - - -	8*d.* „
For each additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles - -	3*d.* „

The minimum weight to be 56 lbs. with a minimum charge of 3*d.*

Provided that—

(i.) Returned empty sacks and bags in bundles shall not be charged more than half the above rates with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

(ii.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers' crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double the above rates.

(iii.) The minimum charge for returned empty fish packages shall be 4*d.*

(iv.) Returned ale and porter casks shall not be charged more than the rate per ton when conveyed full when that rate is less than the above rates.

The weight to be calculated as follows:—

Ale pin (half a firkin) - - - - - -	14 lbs.
Firkin - - - - - -	1 qr.
12 gallon cask - - - - - -	1 qr. 14 lbs.
Kilderkin - - - - - -	2 qrs.
Barrel and half hogshead - - - - - -	3 qrs.
Hogshead - - - - - - -	1 cwt.
Butt - - - - - - -	1½ cwt.

Minimum charge 4*d.* for a single consignment.

Bye-traders' returned empties.

23. In respect of returned empties conveyed by a bye-trader over the canal from the same place and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same place and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full by the same bye-trader and by the same route the Company may charge the maximum tolls and charges as if such returned empties were merchandise included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in such empties when full.

Rates for other companies using the canal.

24. Any canal company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise over the canal or performing any of the services for which rates or charges

are authorised by this schedule shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to charge and make.

Arbitration. 37 & 38 Vict. c. 40.

25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations &c. Act 1874 shall so far as applicable apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions of this schedule.

Recovery of tolls and charges from bye-traders.

26. If on demand any bye-trader fail to pay the tolls or charges due to the Company in respect of any boat or merchandise it shall be lawful for the Company to detain and sell such boat or all or any part of such merchandise or if the same have been removed from the canal or the premises of the Company to detain and sell any other boats or merchandise on the canal or within such premises belonging to the bye-trader liable to pay such tolls or charges and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the tolls and charges payable as aforesaid and all expenses of such detention and sale rendering the overplus if any of the moneys arising by such sale and such of the boats or merchandise as shall remain unsold to the bye-trader or person entitled thereto or it shall be lawful for the Company to recover any such tolls or charges by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Definitions.

27. In this schedule unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "the Company" means the Strabane Company Limited or the Proprietors for the time being of the Strabane Canal;

The term "the canal" means the Strabane Canal for the use of which the Company were at the date of the Act confirming this Order coming into operation entitled to charge tolls;

The term "merchandise" includes all goods and things comprised in the classification;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" means any person sending or receiving or desiring to send merchandise over the canal by the Company's boats;

The term "bye-trader" means any person (other than the Company) who conveys or desires to convey merchandise over the canal;

The term "terminal station" means a place upon or in connexion with the canal at which the Company have provided or provide structural accommodation for receiving delivering loading or unloading merchandise before or after its conveyance on the canal but does not include any dock or shipping place;

The term "boat" includes all vessels barges keels sloops steam vessels compartment boats and other craft of every description however propelled or moved using the canal.

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TABLE A.

PART I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.	Maximum Service Terminals.				—
			Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
A	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	—	A
B	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	—	B
C	0 11	0 6	0 3	0 3	1	1	C
1	1 0	0 9	0 5	0 5	1·50	1·50	1
2	1 0	0 9	0 8	0 8	2	2	2
3	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2	2	3
4	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 4	3	3	4
5	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	4	4	5

PART II.—MAXIMUM TOLLS AND WHARFAGE CHARGES.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Tolls, including Wharfage Charges.
	Per Ton.
	d.
B	6·00
C	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Part III.—Exceptional Charges.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length bulk or weight or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight - - - - -	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case to be determined in the event of a dispute by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.
For articles requiring an exceptional boat or more than one boat - - - -	
For cattle live stock or animals - - -	
For dangerous or explosive goods - -	
For the passage of tugs not carrying cargo on the canal - - - - -	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of any persons and in respect of which no provision is made by this schedule - -	

Part IV.—Carriage by the Company of Small Parcels.

1. For the carriage of small parcels not exceeding in weight three hundredweight the Company may charge in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance and the maximum station and service terminals authorised by this schedule which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge" the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.	—	Per Ton.	—	Per Ton.
s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*
0 5	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	20 0	—	—
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	20 0	but does not exceed	30 0
0 7		30 0		40 0
0 8		40 0		50 0
0 9		50 0		60 0
0 10		60 0		70 0
1 0		70 0		80 0
1 2		80 0		90 0
1 4		90 0		100 0
1 6		100 0		—

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2. A small parcel under this part of the schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the classification of not less than 14 pounds each in weight.

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds in weight.

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines on demand by the Company to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

7. Nothing in this part of this table shall apply to returned empties.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

The under-mentioned provisions are to apply when the Company convey merchandise traffic :—

Class A. is applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B. and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class C. provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

Class B. is applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C. and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1 provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

Class C. is applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less than two tons the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1 provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of two tons.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this List the Letters " e.o.h.p." *are placed after the designation of any Article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

Class A.

Basic slag unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough for agricultural purposes.
Cinders coal.
Clay in bulk e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate unground.
Creosote coal-tar gas-tar gas-water in owners' tank boats.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron ore.
Iron-pyrites unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore for iron making.
Manure street stable farmyard in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material for the repair of roads.
Stone wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

Class B.

Alabaster stone in lumps unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving in blocks.
Barytes raw in bulk.
Basic material burnt limestone in bulk to steel converters.
Basic slag ground packed.
Blooms billets or ingots iron or steel.
Bog-ore for gas purifying.
Bricks clay common and fire.
Bricks crushed.
Cement in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
China clay.
Coal fuel patent.
Compost for manure.
Concrete in blocks or slabs.
Copperas green in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate ground.
Creosote coal-tar gas-tar gas water e.o.h.p.
Draff or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite in blocks rough or undressed.
Gravel tarred for paving.
Gypsum for manure.
Gypsum stone in lumps unground.

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CLASS B.—*continued.*

Iron and steel.
The following articles of iron or steel:—
Anvils.
Bar iron or steel exceeding 1 cwt. per bar.
Bars for tin-plate making.
Buoy sinkers.
Cannon balls and shot and shells not charged.
Clippings shearings and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates in compressed bundles.
Filings.
Ingot moulds.
Plates—
Open sand cast.
Scrap minimum 4 tons per consignment.
Swarf.
Wire rope old cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes in bulk.
Lime in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat) hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel in bulk for feeding cattle.
Manure (other than street stable and farmyard) in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes draining common for agricultural draining.
Pitch coal tar in blocks.
Plaster-stone in lumps unground.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt in bulk.
Skimmings flux lead tin or zinc.
Slates common.
Slate slabs in the rough or roughly squared or planed not packed.
Spar in the rough in bulk.
Spiegeleisen in bulk.
Stone in the rough state building pitching paving kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar-scum for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark
Tiles paving draining roofing or garden edging common.
Turf.
Turnips in bulk for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

CLASS C.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina hydrate of or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.

Class C.—*continued.*

Barium chloride of in casks.
Bark for tanning chopped packed in bags or hydraulic pressed.
Barley pot and pearl.
Barytes ground in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood for manure in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones calcined.
Bones for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks clay glazed or enamelled.
Bricks Flanders or scouring.
Brimstone crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages loose in bulk.
Cake for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement e.o.h.p.
Chair bottoms wooden in the rough.
Chalk ground.
Charcoal packed.
Chertstone.
China grass hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay in bags or casks.
Clips cotton tie packed.
Clog blocks rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas green e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste for paper-making hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.
Divi divi.
Dog hen and other pures or bates in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes glazed.
Dross metal.
Dyewoods—
    Barwood.
    Fustic wood.
    Lima wood.
    Logwood.
    Nicaragua wood.
Earth red.
Earth nuts or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Extracts in casks or boxes for tanners' use.
Farina e.o.h.p.
Felloes naves and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax waste for paper-making hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces wet from tanners in casks.
Flints e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes fire-clay.
Forgings iron or steel in the rough e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans returned empty from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full
Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass ground.
Glaze potters' in casks.

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CLASS C.—*continued.*

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Grain—
- Barley.
- Beans e.o.h.p.
- Bran.
- Brank or buckwheat.
- Dari.
- Dills.
- Groats.
- Gurdgeons.
- Hominy.
- Indian corn.
- Lentils.
- Linseed.
- Locusts or charubs.
- Maize.
- Malt.
- Malt culms or cummings.
- Meal.
- Middlings.
- Millet.
- Oat dust.
- Oats.
- Peas dried or split.
- Pollards or thirds.
- Rice points or husks.
- Rye.
- Sharps or seconds.
- Shelling.
- Shudes.
- Tares.
- Vetches.
- Wheat.

Grindstones in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps iron or steel.
Gypsum e.o.h.p.
Hay hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Heads and staves prepared for casks.
Hoof and horn waste e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse-shoe bars iron.
Hygeian rock building composition in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.
Iron and steel the following articles of :—
- Anchors.
- Angle bars or plates.
- Anvil blocks and cups.
- Anvils hammers and standards for steam hammers.
- Axle box guides in the rough for locomotives.
- Axle forgings in the rough.
- Axles in the rough.
- Axles and wheels (railway carriage railway waggon tram or corve).
- Bar e.o.h.p.
- Beams.
- Bearers.
- Binders.
- Bolts and nuts.
- Boot protectors.
- Bridgework—
  - Cantilevers.
  - Cross and longitudinal girders.
  - Floor plates.
  - Girders whole or in part.
  - Joists.
  - Lattice bars.
  - Screw and other piles both hollow and solid.
  - Struts and ties.
- Bundles of bars.
- Caissons.
- Cart bushes.
- Chain cables.
- Chains and traces not packed.
- Colliery tubbing.
- Columns.
- Corrugated iron.
- Crowbars.
- Curbing for roadways.
- Cylinders not turned drilled planed or slotted.
- Engine bed plates.
- Ferro-manganese e.o.h.p.
- Galvanised iron.

Class C.—*continued.*

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Gasometer sheets.
- Girders.
- Girder bars.
- Granulated iron.
- Gratings (man-hole drain pavement area or floor).
- Hammer heads in the rough.
- Heater bottoms.
- Helves or tilt hammers.
- Hoop iron.
- Hoop steel.
- Hoops iron.
- Hoops weldless in the rough.
- Horn blocks in the rough for locomotives.
- Housings chocks standards plain bed plates pinions coupling boxes and spindles for rolling mills.
- Lamp posts.
- Mortar mill rolls.
- Nail rods and sheets.
- Nails and spikes.
- Pickblocks or pickheads in the rough.
- Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes) gas water air and steam.
- Pipes for blast furnaces.
- Plates—
  - Annealing.
  - Armour.
  - Black in boxes or not packed.
  - Boiler.
  - Furnace.
  - Hoe-head in the rough.
  - Plough in the rough.
  - Railway fish.
  - Rough flooring.
  - Ships.
  - Shovel.
  - Tank.
- Press tops and bottoms unfinished.
- Railway carriage and waggon work.
- Railway chairs.
- Railway points crossings or joints.

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Railway rails.
- Retorts retort lids and retort mouthpieces in the rough.
- Rivets.
- Rods common.
- Rods (wire) rolled not drawn.
- Rolls turned or unturned not polished or packed.
- Roofwork—
  - Bed plates.
  - Gutters.
  - Rafters.
  - Struts and ties or tie rods.
  - Tun shoes for principals.
  - Wind ties—
    - Principals.
    - Purlins.
  - Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
- Scrap minimum 3 tons per consignment.
- Shafts for driving mill wheels unfinished.
- Sheet iron not packed.
- Shoe tips.
- Sleepers.
- Spiegeleisen e.o.h.p.
- Standards for hurdles packed.
- Strips not packed.
- Telegraph posts.
- Telegraph stores—
  - Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
  - Galvanised and blacked earth plates in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
  - Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners packed.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay rods in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
  - Iron poles roofs or caps.
  - Malleable cast-iron brackets galvanised packed.
- Tiles (roofing) painted galvanised or enamelled.

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CLASS C.—*continued.*

Iron and steel—*continued.*
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.
Trunnions unfinished.
Tubes and fittings for tubes (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
Tyres and tyre bars in the rough.
Wall boxes.
Wall brackets.
Weights.
Wire (iron) not packed or wrappered.
Wire iron rolled in rods or coils not packed.
Wire (steel) not packed or wrappered.
Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lime e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste for paper-making hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Magnesia rough oxide of in cases or casks.
Magnesium chloride of in casks.
Manganate of soda crude in casks.
Mangel wurzel e.o.h.p.
Manure e.o.h.p.
Marble in blocks rough.
Marble chips for pavement in sacks.
Megass hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Mexican fibre hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Millstones in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate of manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting old for paper-making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins for paper-making.
Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening for paper-making.
Pelts wet from tanners in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch e.o.h.p.
Pitwood for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares iron or steel in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Posts iron or steel for wire fencing.
Potatoes in bulk or in sacks.
Pots iron for melting iron.
Pyrites e.o.h.p.
Rags not oily hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys wooden.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone) for roofing.
Ridges slate.
Ropes old for paper-making.
Sago flour.
Salt packed.
Salt cake.
Sand glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws wet from tanners in casks.
Seeds for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle-wheels iron or steel.

Class C.—*continued.*

Shakings from cotton mills for paper-making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars wooden.
Sole plates iron or steel for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar ground.
Spelter in plates or ingots.
Spetches wet from tanners in casks.
Sticks pea and bean.
Stone sawn or roughly wrought-up such as troughs or sinks.
Straw hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco ground.
Sugar mats old for paper-making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur crude or unmanufactured.
Targets iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles e.o.h.p.
Timber.
Tow waste hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs earthenware and fire-clay.
Turnips e.o.h.p.
Turntables in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers iron or steel.
Waste paper for paper-making.
Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel including tinned or galvanised) in wrapped coils or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings for fish curing.
Wooden blocks for paving.
Wooden boxes for packing tin-plates.
Zinc white or oxide of zinc.
Zinc carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

Class 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter in casks.
Ale and porter bottled in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene crude in casks.
Ashes pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging old in bundles for paper-making.
Bags paper in bags or bundles.
Barilla.

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CLASS 1—*continued.*

Bark loose for tanning.
Bars roller and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromate of soda in casks.
Birch or ling for besoms.
Biscuits dog in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish common in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones packed.
Boring drilling planing punching shearing and slotting machines (for metal work) including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers glass black green or pale common packed.
Boundary posts (street), iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks air cast iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks wooden without hair.
Builders' implements not new and consisting of mixed consignments of the following :—
Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.
Poling boards.
Pulleys.
Builders' implements—*continued.*
Ropes.
Scaffold boards.
Steps.
Struts.
Trestles.
Wheeling pieces.
Wheeling planks.
Windlasses.
Bullets small-arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages e.o.h.p. minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Candles paraffin tallow and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings (iron or steel) light in boxes crates cases casks or hampers.
Castings mill forge and other rough and heavy unfinished castings iron or steel.
Castor oil for lubricating machinery in tins packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats garden in parts packed in cases.
Charcoal e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts extract of for tanning purposes.
Chimney-pieces slate not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney-pots earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry not bottled in casks.
Cider and perry bottled in casks or casks.

CLASS 1—*continued.*

Clips (iron) for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla in bales hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones fir in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut) dried.
Cotton raw in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames iron or steel.
Drums iron or steel for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse from print or dye works.
Dye woods e.o.h.p.
Dye woods ground in chips in bags.
Esparto grass machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood for tanning.
Farina, calcined.
Felt asphalted roofing or tarred felt or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards iron in concrete blocks.
Fern for litter or packing hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Firewood in bundles.
Fish—
- Cod and ling dried.
- Cod and ling thoroughly cured in brine.
- Herrings thoroughly cured in brine.
- Red herrings thoroughly cured.
- All other fish thoroughly salted or dried.
- Cockles limpets mussels whelks and periwinkles.

Flax in bales minimum 60 cwt. per consignment.
Flax straw machine pressed.
Flax waste for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces dry in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces wet from tanners not packed.
Flower sticks wooden or cane common.
Frames and bed plates iron or steel for timber sawing boring morticing or planing machinery.
Frames iron or steel for targets.
Fruit—
- Apples.
- Gooseberries.
- Pears.

Fruit pulp in casks.
Fuel economisers iron or steel.
Ginger beer in cases and casks.
Glass blocks for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Granite polished or dressed in blocks or slabs exceeding 2 ins. in thickness.
Grates wooden or wrought-iron for purifying gas.
Grease in casks.
Greaves.
Hair wet from tanneries.
Handles broom mop rake fork spade shovel hammer and pick.
Handspikes wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay machine pressed minimum 40 cwt. per consignment.
Headstocks iron or steel for collieries.
Hemp in bales hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste for paper-making.
Hide cuttings.

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CLASS 1—*continued.*

Hides thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Hoofs horns and horn tips buffalo cow goat ox and sheep packed.
Horn swith slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles iron or wood e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Iron and steel the following articles of :—
- Axle boxes.
- Dredger buckets and bucket backs
- Malt kiln flooring (iron wire), packed in cases.
- Pans annealing.
- Plates—
  - Canada.
  - For glass rolling.
  - Tin.
- Railway buffers buffer heads rods and sockets.
- Railway springs.
- Railway spring steel.
- Rings.
- Scrap e.o.h.p.
- Smiths' hearths.
- Standards for hurdles not packed.
- Tinned iron in sheets not packed
- Tram couplings.
- Traps sink and stench.

Jute.
Jute waste for paper-making.
Kelp.
Kips thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Ladders iron.
Ladles puddlers'.
Lasts iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes in bags.
Lead piping in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel
Lime water in casks.
Linen waste for paper-making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.
Megass machine pressed.
Mexican fibre machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aërated waters in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil-cloth cuttings for paper-making.
Oils not dangerous in casks or iron drums round or tapered at one end as follows :—
- Carbolineum avenarius.
- Castor.
- Cocoanut.
- Cod.
- Cod liver.
- Colza.
- Cotton seed.
- Earth nut or ground nut.
- Haddock.
- Herring.
- Lard.
- Linseed.
- Lubricating mineral.
- Menhadden.
- Niger.
- Oleic.
- Oleine or tallow.
- Palm.
- Palm nut.
- Pine.
- Rape seed.
- Rosin.
- Seal.
- Shale, crude.
- Soap.
- Sod.
- Sperm.
- Tar mineral.

Class 1—*continued.*

Oils—*continued.*
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers twigs and willows green and wet.
Palmetto leaf machine pressed.
Paper for news printing packing or wrappering.
Paper in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts wet from tanners not packed.
Piassava hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads iron or steel e.o.h.p.
Pipes air for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding iron or steel.
Plough bodies breasts colters side caps frames or rests iron or steel.
Plough plates finished iron or steel.
Plough shares finished iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels iron or steel.
Provender green.
Provender horse or cattle hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps brass) and pump castings e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty.
Rags not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts clay.
Retorts fire brick.
Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine in casks bags pails or cans.
Sad irons packed.
Sal ammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sawing machines for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks iron.
Screws dry in casks or bags.
Screws wet from tanners not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves iron or steel.
Shafts wrought iron for driving mill wheels finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins in casks and thoroughly salted or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot lead in bags packed in cases.
Shovel plates iron or steel finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool in casks or bags.
Sink traps earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks earthenware or fireclay.
Size in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers iron.
Slate slabs not polished or enamelled in cases.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets in casks or cases.
Spetches dry in casks or bags.
Spetches wet from tanners not packed.
Spile pegs.

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CLASS 1—*continued.*

Stampings iron or steel rough unfinished not tinned or galvanised.
Staples iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw machine pressed minimum 40 cwt. per consignment.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings for paper-making.
Studs iron or steel.
Sugar in bags cases or casks.
Sulphate of copper e.o.h.p.
Sulphur e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging for paper-making.
Syrup in casks.
Tabling water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators earthenware packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast-iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Tin ore.
Tow in bales minimum 60 cwt. per consignment.
Tow waste for paper-making.
Treacle.
Trestles wrought iron.
Turpentine crude in casks.
Valves gas or water iron or steel.
Vegetables desiccated for cattle food.
Vegetables in brine.
Vegetables not packed e.o.h.p. minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Verjuice in casks.
Vinegar in casks.
Waggon bodies in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows in parts.
Wheels cart and plough iron or steel.
Wheels fly or spur.
Wheels wheelbarrow iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches hand.
Window guards iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid in casks.
Acid cresylic in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines vertical steam engines horizontal steam engines steam ploughs steam plough vans steam tram engines threshing machines road rollers and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia liquid in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts in casks.
Annotto in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.

Class 2—*continued.*

Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid in casks.
Asbestos.
Axle boxes brass.
Axles not in the rough e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams cured packed.
Bagging e.o.h.p.
Bags hand common (hemp).
Bags paper.
Balusters iron.
Bark for tanning e.o.h.p.
Bark ground packed in bags.
Baskets iron.
Bass and whisk for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bedsteads metallic in cases.
Beef in brine.
Bees' wax.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda in boxes crates or hampers.
Biscuits.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Bleaching liquids in casks.
Blood in casks or iron drums.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks cases boxes or bags.
Boards made of compressed leather.
Bobbins in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings iron or steel.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle stoppers wood packed.
Bottles earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls iron nested or packed.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles in boxes cases or casks.
Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots rough.
Buckets and pails iron nested or packed.
Bungs wood or shives.
Buoys.
Butter in casks firkins baskets or boxes or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Cabbages packed e.o.h.p.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid liquid in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash e.o.h.p.
Cartridge cases exploded.
Cattle food prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces packed.
Chairwood rough undamageable.
Cheese in boxes casks and cases.
Chestnuts extract of e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces cement or concrete.
China in casks or crates.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled) in hampers.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coal scuttles common iron or galvanised nested or packed.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoanut fibre husk shell or matting packed.
Codilla e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.

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CLASS 2—*continued.*

Colliery screens or tips.
Colours in casks or iron drums or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery in cases casks or boxes.
Copper.
Corn flour patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton raw e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Cyanite in casks or iron drums or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dishes iron.
Distilled water e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies wooden for laundry purposes.
Dripping in casks boxes tins or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Earthenware in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels in boxes or cases.
Envelopes straw for bottles.
Fat raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Figs dried.
Files or rasps iron or steel.
Filters cast iron.
Fire-boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire-lighters.
Fish—
All fish partially cured smoked or dried e.o.h.p.
Crabs.
Herrings and sprats in any state e.o.h.p.
Flag poles or Venetian masts.
Flax in bales e.o.h.p.
Flax seed for sowing.
Flax waste e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots clay common unglazed.
Forges portable in pieces packed in boxes.
Forges portable whole cased in iron.
Forks digging in cases.
Fruit crystallised in boxes cases or casks.
Fruit—
Cherries raspberries strawberries in tubs for jam.
Fruit ripe e.o.h.p.
Funnels air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines complete.
Gates iron or wooden common.
Ginger beer e.o.h.p.
Glass blocks for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine in casks or iron drums.
Grates ovens ranges or stoves common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindstones e.o.h.p.
Gums in mats bags casks or cases.
Gun carriages.
Gun metal.
Hair raw pressed in bales or bags.
Hames.
Harrow shafts tube iron or tube steel.
Hay e.o.h.p.
Hay forks in cases.

Class 2—*continued.*

Hay rakes hand in cases.
Hemp e.o.h.p.
Hessians jute.
Hinges iron or steel.
Hoes hand.
Hollow-ware cast iron nested and packed.
Hooks ceiling.
Hooks clip galvanized iron.
Hoops wooden.
Ice.
Ink except printers' in boxes casks or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Japan wax.
Jars earthenware or stoneware.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Ladders wooden.
Laminated lead.
Lard in casks boxes tins or tubs with lids.
Lasts wooden.
Lead piping e.o.h.p.
Leather undressed except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn press-packed in bunches or bales.
Linens grey unbleached.
Locomotive engines and tenders.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery in parts in cases e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Marbles children's.
Margarine in casks firkins or boxes or in tubs with wooden lids.
Millstones finished.
Mineral and aërated waters e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor dunging liquor and red liquor).
Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard in casks cases boxes or bags.
Nails zinc.
Netting of iron wire.
Newspapers in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nuts e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils not dangerous in casks or iron drums round or tapered at one end e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Osiers twigs and willows brown.
Paints in casks or iron drums or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades iron.
Palm leaves.
Paper emery sand and tobacco.
Paper hangings common in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils in owners' tank boats not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr. when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act 1879.
Parian in casks or crates.
Pelts e.o.h.p.
Pewter.
Piassava e.o.h.p. minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles in boxes cases or casks.
Pimento.
Piston rods steel.
Plough shafts tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.

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CLASS 2—*continued.*

Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire) folded.
Preserves (fish fruit meat and provisions) in casks boxes or cases.
Printed matter not bound.
Provender horse or cattle e.o.h.p.
Prunes in casks or mats.
Pumps and pump castings in cases.
Rags pulled.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain water pipes for spoutings and their connexions cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing for ceilings.
Revalenta arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Rizine.
Rolls iron e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes wire.
Sacks.
Sad irons e.o.h.p.
Safes iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces in boxes cases or casks.
Scoops iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Scrolls iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws e.o.h.p.
Seal skins wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds agricultural e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Sheets wool new.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot lead e.o.h.p.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool e.o.h.p.
Sinks cast iron not enamelled.
Size e.o.h.p.
Slate pencils.
Slates writing.
Spades and shovels iron or steel.
Spelter sheets e.o.h.p.
Spetches e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar in casks or iron drums.
Spoutings and connexions iron or steel.
Stable fittings (except enamelled) iron or steel.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire) for bookbinders.
Starch in casks cases boxes or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel bars and bundles.
Stone blue in casks cases boxes or bags.
Stone carved for building purposes e.o.h.p.
Strickles in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Tarpaulins.
Tartar liquid.
Terne metal.
Tin in blocks cakes or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tobacco juice in casks.
Tobacco leaf in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow in bales e.o.h.p.
Tow waste e.o.h.p.
Tubes coated with brass.

Class 2—*continued.*

Tubes electro-coppered.
Tubes steam brass or copper.
Tubs iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine spirits of in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella sticks in the rough.
Varnish in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables packed e.o.h.p.
Vices iron or steel.
Vinegar in cases.
Walking sticks in the rough.
Walnuts green and husks.
Washers leather.
Weighing machines large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles and also cattle).
Window frames iron packed in cases.
Window shutters iron or steel.
Wines British in casks.
Wire cotton-covered in casks hampers cases and canvas-covered coils.
Wire iron or steel e.o.h.p.
Wire lead.
Wood bent rough unfinished.
Wool raw.
Yarn twist and weft cotton and linen in bales bags wrappers cases, boxes skips or casks.
Yeast in bags or in bags in baskets hydraulic press-packed dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

Class 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Alizarine in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia liquid in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.
Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings in slices, dried.
Apples dry or pippins.
Arsenic acid e.o.h.p.
Awl blades.
Bacon and hams cured e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Bayonets.
Beadings and mouldings gilt lacquered or varnished packed in boxes.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads e.o.h.p.
Beehives made of wood.
Bellows packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
Bells small.
Belting for machinery.
Bichromate of soda e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash e.o.h.p.
Bicycle stands wrought iron.
Bins corn or wine.
Bit burnishers packed.
Bits iron or steel.
Bitters in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders in casks.
Blankets.
Blanks bronze and copper for stamping for coins.
Blinds paper.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

Blinds, Venetian and chain in cases crates or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blow pipes.
Blue laundry liquid in boxes cases casks or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts e.o.h.p.
Boards parquet flooring.
Boards washing.
Bobbins e.o.h.p.
Bolts door.
Books e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes in casks cases or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottle jacks.
Bottles and bottle stoppers glass e.o.h.p.
Bowls wood or iron e.o.h.p.
Boxes or trunks tin or sheet iron packed in crates or cases.
Boxes safety.
Box or Italian irons.
Braces except silk for wearing apparel in bales packs or trusses.
Brands iron or steel.
Brass work spun or stamped packed.
Broom and brush heads e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes packed.
Brush backs xylonite.
Buckets and pails e.o.h.p.
Buckles brass iron or steel.
Buckram.
Bullet moulds.
Busks wooden horn or steel.
Butter in crocks in wood or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Buttons except gold silver or plated.
Calicoes.
Calipers.
Candlesticks brass or iron.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks not oily.
Caps men's or boys' except silk in bales packs or trusses. 5
Capsules metal in cases.
Carbon candles for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia in cases.
Card cloth. 10
Cards for weaving packed in cases.
Carpet bag frames.
Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork). 15
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Carriage and foot warmers. 20
Cartridge cases brass.
Castings brass German silver or nickel.
Castings iron light e.o.h.p.
Castings sanitary iron or steel for public urinals and waterclosets. 25
Castings steel e.o.h.p.
Castor oil in boxes.
Castors of all kinds.
Cellarets wrought iron. 30
Chaff in bags not for cattle feeding.
Chains curb or door.
Chalk French.
Chalk prepared.
Cheese e.o.h.p. 35
Cheese presses.
Chemicals not dangerous corrosive or explosive in casks iron drums bales or bags.
Chimney pieces marble or slate e.o.h.p. 40
China in hampers.
China grass minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Cinder sifters. 45
Cinnabar ore.

CLASS 3—*continued.*

Clasps boot book or belt except gold silver or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs in casks cases or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods) if packed in trusses packs or bales.
Clothing for soldiers police prison warders railway porters postal and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth linen packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings in packs trusses or bales.
Coach fittings metallic packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles metallic packed in cases or boxes.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre husk shell or matting e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coffee mills small hand.
Coffin furniture metallic.
Coin copper or bronze.
Collars dog.
Collars rush for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours in cans hampers boxes or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks in boxes cases or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles wood in bundles without rings or ends not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods in bales boxes cases packs or trusses e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops in hampers bales or boxes.
Cotton wool dressed and carded.
Crucibles e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Curry combs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite in cans hampers boxes or iron bottles.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes wood.
Drapery heavy — Packages containing any of the following articles:—
- American or leather cloth.
- Blankets.
- Boots and shoes including goloshes in casks cases or boxes.
- Buckram.
- Buttons except gold silver or plated.
- Calicoes.
- Carpet bags.
- Carpeting.
- Clothing waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
- Cotton and linen goods in bales boxes cases packs or trusses e.o.h.p.
- Cotton and linen thread.
- Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers bales or boxes.
- Druggeting.
- Elastic webbing.
- Eyelets.
- Flannel.
- Floor cloth including oil cloth boulinikon kamptulicon and linoleum.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

Drapery heavy—*continued.*
- Hearth rugs except skins.
- Hooks and eyes.
- Huckabacks.
- India-rubber goods except shoes and goloshes.
- Laces boot and stay cotton or leather.
- Linen cloth packed.
- Paper collars cuffs and shirt fronts.
- Shirts cotton woollen and linen in bales packs or trusses.
- Stays not silk.
- Tapes.
- Thimbles not gold silver or plated.
- Wadding cotton.
- Woollen and worsted yarn.

Dripping in crocks in wood or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs in casks bales or bags.
Drysalteries in casks.
Dust preventers.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware in hampers.
Eggs in boxes cases or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Eyelets.
Fenders packed in crates cases or boxes.
Fenders kitchen iron or steel.
Fenders ships' cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs cotton and woollen.
Fern for litter or packing minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Ferrules iron brass or steel.
Filberts.
Filters earthenware.
Fire engines steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade) packed. 5
Fire-guards metal.
Fire-irons.
Fish fresh e.o.h.p.
Fish glue. 10
Fish hooks.
Flannel.
Flax e.o.h.p.
Flax straw minimum 20 cwt. per consignment. 15
Floor cloth including oil cloth boulinikon kamptulicon and linoleum.
Flour-dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids). 20
Forges portable e.o.h.p.
Forks and spoons.
Forks toasting iron.
Fruit ripe not hothouse:—
- Apricots. 25
- Cherries.
- Nectarines.
- Peaches.
- Raspberries.
- Strawberries. 30

Fustian and corduroy.
Gas fittings in parts except brass and copper tubing.
Gas meters.
Gelatine. 35
German silver in sheets.
German silver wire in casks and cases.
Ginger e.o.h.p.
Gins wheels with frames for hoisting purposes. 40
Glass beads.
Glass crown rolled or sheet.
Glass flint e.o.h.p.
Glass plate rough.
Glass plate not silvered. 45
Gloves cotton woollen or worsted in bales packs or trusses.

Class 3—*continued.*

Gloves rough leather for labourers.
Glycerine in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease for lubricating purposes in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins e.o.h.p.
Granite polished or dressed e.o.h.p.
Grapes packed in cork dust or sawdust in casks.
Grindery.
Groceries mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class the following articles in Class 4 :—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Confectionery e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5 :—
Blue laundry liquid e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums e.o.h.p.
Gun barrels rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns machine in cases.
Gutta percha raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines e.o.h.p.
Hair for manufacturing purposes e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam) e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings metallic packed.
Harness or saddlery in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold silver or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class and any of the following articles (not gold silver or plated) viz. :—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads metallic in strawed bundles.
Bellows packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells small.
Bicycle stands wrought iron.
Bit burnishers packed.
Bits iron or steel.
Blanks bronze and copper for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts door.
Bottle jacks.
Boxes safety.
Boxes or trunks tin or sheet iron packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands iron or steel.
Brasswork spun or stamped packed.
Buckles brass steel or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks wooden horn or steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

Hardware—*continued.*

Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases brass.
Cart steps.
Castings brass German silver or nickel.
Castors of all kinds.
Chains curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps book boot or belt.
Coach fittings metallic packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles metallic packed in cases or boxes.
Coffee mills small hand.
Coffin furniture metallic.
Collars dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Curry combs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Fenders packed in crates cases or boxes.
Ferrules iron brass or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons metal.
Forks toasting iron.
Gas fittings in parts except brass and copper tubing.
Gins wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads packed.
Hammers not steam e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings metallic packed.
Hat and umbrella stands cast iron.
Hay forks in bundles.

Hardware—*continued.*

Hinges brass.
Hooks boot and button hat and coat and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Horse clippers packed in casks or cases.
Jacks small.
Japanned ware in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs range iron or steel.
Knobs door.
Knockers door.
Ladles not puddlers' iron.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns tin or iron.
Latches door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes japanned or enamelled tin new empty packed.
Matchetts.
Medals brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles iron or steel.
Nails and rivets brass or copper
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery brass, iron or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans ash.
Pans copper for closets.
Pans dust.
Pans warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns travellers' hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins metal in boxes.
Plates door.
Plates iron enamelled.

Class 3—*continued.*

Hardware—*continued.*

Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks iron.
Pulleys iron.
Pumps hand brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights letter.
Screws brass copper or zinc.
Screws table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears garden and sheep.
Ships' logs metal.
Shoe horns and pegs metallic.
Show tablets metal enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers iron or steel.
Snuffers iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons iron.
Spring balances.
Springs chair sofa mattress door or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Sweat scrapers packed.
Syringes garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders metal.
Taps brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware in casks and cases.
Tips brassed for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes metal.
Tools carpenters' coopers' edge joiners' masons' and shipwrights'.

Hardware—*continued.*

Traps sink brass or copper.
Traps vermin.
Trays iron or steel.
Trivets iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers iron portable.
Trowels.
Tubes brass or copper (except steam tubes) packed.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves brass.
Ventilators small iron or brass for buildings packed.
Washers brass or copper.
Weights brass.
Wire copper or brass packed in cases or casks or in bags.
Hassocks.
Hat and umbrella stands cast iron.
Hats rush in bales trusses and hampers.
Hay forks in bundles.
Hay rakes hand e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs except skins.
Heel balls shoemakers'.
Helmets metal in cases or boxes.
Herbs green.
Hides e.o.h.p.
Hinges brass.
Hollow-ware iron including kettles pans maslins (pots for boiling fruit) and water cans in casks or crates.
Honey in casks or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs horns and horn tips buffalo cow goat ox and sheep e.o.h.p.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks boot button hat coat reaping.
Hops.
Horse clippers packed in casks or cases.
Hosiery in bales packs or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles iron or steel on wheels.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

India-rubber goods except shoes and goloshes.
India-rubber raw.
Ink printers'.
Jacks small.
Japanned ware in casks or cases.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—Beadings and mouldings (not gilt lacquered or varnished) doors and door frames fittings and fixtures for buildings staircases balusters and hand-rails window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips e.o.h.p.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs range iron or steel.
Knobs door.
Knockers door.
Laces boot or stay cotton or leather.
Ladles (not puddlers') iron.
Lamp black.
Lamp burners.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps paraffin in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lanterns tin or iron.
Lard in bladders in crocks in wood or in tubs or tins without lids.
Latches door.
Lavatory stands and basins earthenware complete enamelled.
Lawn mowers packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone polished or dressed.
Lime water e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Locks and keys.
Looking-glass frames common wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Macaroni.
Machines fitted up packed e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Magnets.
Marble packed and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine in crocks in wood or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Match boxes japanned or enamelled tin new empty packed.
Matchetts.
Mats and matting e.o.h.p.
Medals brass or copper.
Megass minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Merinoes in bales packs or trusses.
Mexican fibre minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Mica.
Military ornaments except gold silver or plated.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers for winding paper in cases.
Mops.
Mortars and pestles iron or steel.
Mortars and pestles marble.
Moss packed.
Muslin book if packed in bales packs or trusses.
Mustard e.o.h.p.
Nails and rivets brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).

Class 3—*continued.*

Netting cotton and twine.
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Nut crackers except gold silver or plated.
Oars.
Oils not dangerous e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.
Ornaments for saddlery brass iron or steel.
Ornaments for uniform except gold silver or plated.
Osiers twigs and willows white or stained.
Osnaburgs.
Oxalic acid.
Paints in cans hampers boxes or iron bottles.
Palliasses straw.
Palmetto leaf minimum 20 cwt. per consignment.
Pans ash.
Pans chemical and dye iron or steel.
Pans copper for closets.
Pans dust.
Pans earthenware or iron for sanitary purposes.
Pans warming.
Paper e.o.h.p.
Paper collars cuffs and shirt fronts.
Paper gummed for labels.
Paper hangings e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes for cops.
Parian in hampers.
Patten rings.
Pattens in casks cases or boxes.
Patterns travellers' hardware.
Pearl shells.
Penholders wood or metal (except gold silver or plated).
Pepper.
Percussion cap shells.
Percussion caps uncharged.
Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.
Piassava e.o.h.p.
Pickles e.o.h.p.
Picture frames common wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Pins metal.
Plants e.o.h.p.
Plates door.
Plates iron enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Preserves (fish fruit meat and provisions) e.o.h.p. in crates or baskets.
Pulley blocks wood or iron.
Pulleys iron.
Pumps and pump castings e.o.h.p.
Pumps hand brass.
Quicks e.o.h.p.
Rabbit fur or hatters' wool.
Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Railway carriage keys.
Reels for garden hose.
Refrigerators.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Riddles.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock crystal.
Rugs hearth except skin.
Saddlery or harness in tin-lined cases or casks.
Saddletrees.
Sauces e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines portable packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scales and weights letter.
Scoops wood.
Screw jacks except iron.
Screws brass copper or zinc.
Screws table expanding.
Scythes and sickles.
Scythe blades.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.

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CLASS 3—*continued.*

Seaweed edible.
Sewing machines in parts packed.
Sewing machine stands in parts packed in cases or frames.
Shafts cart.
Shafts gig carriage or dog cart not painted nor varnished.
Shavings wood.
Shears garden and sheep.
Sheepskins e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' logs metal.
Ships' sails finished.
Shirts cotton woollen and linen in bales packs trusses and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes in casks cases or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard) unframed.
Show tablets metal enamelled.
Shutters revolving wooden.
Shuttles weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers iron or steel.
Skins hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables packed in cases.
Slate slabs e.o.h.p.
Snuffers iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spindles in boxes.
Spirits in casks or cases.
Spittoons iron.
Splints wood for matches.
Spring balances.
Springs chair sofa mattress door or cart.
Spurs not plated.
Squeegees for cleaning ships' decks &c.
Stable fittings and mangers iron enamelled.
Stair rods. 5
Starch e.o.h.p.
Stationery e.o.h.p.
Stays not silk for wearing apparel.
Steelyards.
Stills iron. 10
Stirrups.
Stone blue e.o.h.p.
Stoves gas or oil.
Straw minimum 20 cwt. per consignment. 15
Strickles e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods in bales packs or trusses.
Sugar e.o.h.p.
Sugar candy.
Sugar nippers except gold silver or plated. 20
Sweat scrapers packed.
Syringes garden.
Syrup in cases in tins in baskets or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers. 25
Tables cast iron or steel in parts.
Tacks.
Talc.
Taper holders metal. 30
Tapes.
Taps brass.
Tea.
Terrets.
Thimbles except gold silver or plated. 35
Thread cotton and linen.
Tinware in casks or cases.
Tips brassed for boot heels.
Toasting forks iron or steel.
Tobacco boxes metal. 40
Tobacco juice e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf e.o.h.p.
Tools carpenters' coopers' edge joiners' masons' and shipwrights'.
Tow e.o.h.p. 45
Toys packed.
Traps sink brass or copper.

Class 3—*continued.*

Traps vermin.
Trays iron or steel.
Trellis work (wood) in bundles.
Trivets iron or steel.
Troughs bakers' wooden.
Troughs cattle and other iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers iron portable.
Trowels.
Tubes brass or copper (except steam) packed.
Tubs washing.
Tubs wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves brass.
Varnish e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet cotton in bales packs or trusses.
Ventilators small iron or brass for buildings packed.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar e.o.h.p.
Wadding cotton.
Washers brass or copper.
Wash leather.
Washstand tops marble packed.
Washing and wringing machines packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Weights brass.
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels rudder or steering in cases crates or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks packed.
Winches steam.
Window frames iron e.o.h.p.
Wines British e.o.h.p.
Wines in casks or cases.
Wire copper or brass packed in cases or casks or in bags.
Wood bent e.o.h.p.
Wool dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods in bales packs or trusses.
Woollen cloth in bales packs or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

Class 4.

Agricultural machines and implements e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Algerian fibre e.o.h.p.
Alizarine e.o.h.p.
Ammonia liquid in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto e.o.h.p.
Anthracene e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams fresh or green.
Bags leather.
Beef wine in boxes.
Beehives straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows e.o.h.p.
Bells e.o.h.p.
Billiard cues in bundles.
Blinds Venetian and chain e.o.h.p
Boilers copper.
Books bound or half bound in calf Morocco roan Russia or law calf.

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CLASS 4—*continued.*

Boots and shoes including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes in hampers (white rod).
Braces for wearing apparel not silk e.o.h.p.
Bristles e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter in flats or hampers or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps men's or boys' (except silk) in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid solid.
Carboys gutta percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats garden e.o.h.p.
Chairs common folding in boxes cases crates and parcels.
Chemicals not dangerous corrosive or explosive in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces metal unpacked.
Chimney tops iron or zinc.
China in boxes or cases.
China grass e.o.h.p.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks turret and church.
Clogs e.o.h.p.
Cloth linen bleached tied in bundles but not protected by wrappers or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods) e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles e.o.h.p.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit e.o.h.p.
Curtains cotton lace.
Dandy rollers in cases for paper mills.
Drapery light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in Classes herein-before mentioned and in this Class and any of the following articles:—
Bags (leather ladies' hand courier and travelling).
Braces not silk for wearing apparel.
Carpeting exceeding 15 feet in length packed in cases.
Cloth woollen.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods) e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
Gloves cotton woollen and worsted.
Haberdashery.
Hosiery.
Muslins (book).
Needles.
Stuff goods.
Umbrellas.
Woollen and worsted goods.
Dripping in bladders.
Druggists' sundries in mixed packages.
Drugs in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes e.o.h.p.
Earthenware in boxes or cases.
Eggs e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.

CLASS 4—*continued.*

Felt hat bodies.
Fern for litter or packing e.o.h.p.
Fire engines e.o.h.p.
Fish fresh—
Brill grayling lobsters oysters prawns red mullet salmon smelt soles trout turbot whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flax straw e.o.h.p.
Flower roots e.o.h.p.
Flower stands wrought iron.
Fluid disinfecting in bottles packed in cases or hampers or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines in parts packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture in vans carts or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass in boxes or cases e.o.h.p.
Glass prepared for photographers.
Globes moons or shades glass common.
Gloves cotton woollen and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates ovens ranges or stoves polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares dead.
Harness e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware iron including kettles pans maslins (pots for boiling fruit) and water cans e.o.h.p.
Honey e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters
Hose leather and canvas.
Hosiery e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods) e.o.h.p.
Incubators complete.
Ink e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines in parts packed.
Knapsacks soldiers'.
Knitting machines in parts packed.
Lac.
Lace British not silk.
Laces boot or stay e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms not packed.
Luggage or baggage personal.
Machinery in parts not packed e.o.h.p.
Machines fitted up not packed e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps in boxes or cases.
Margarine in baskets flats or hampers or in tubs without lids.
Mats skin.
Mattresses.
Meat fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Megass e.o.h.p.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin book e.o.h.p.
Needles e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid e.o.h.p.

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CLASS 4—*continued.*

Palmetto leaf e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans copper.
Parian in boxes or cases.
Pattens e.o.h.p.
Patterns wood for castings.
Pens steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples not hothouse packed.
Pipes brass and copper.
Pipes smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines in parts packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried) in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish fruit meat and provisions) e.o.h.p.
Rabbits dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors glass with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers type printers'.
Saddlery e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines portable not packed.
Seal skins e.o.h.p.
Seeds e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands e.o.h.p.
Shafts gig carriage or dog cart e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes in hampers (white rod).
Show cards e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees e.o.h.p.
Skins fine including deer fox kid musquash and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles e.o.h.p.
Spirits in hampers.
Spirits of tar e.o.h.p. 5
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills copper.
Stone decorative carved for decorating the interior of buildings. 10
Stoves fire-clay tile.
Straw e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses. 15
Tables cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments packed.
Telephone apparatus packed. 20
Textile fabrics made of mixed cotton linen wool or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.
Tiles art.
Tin crystals. 25
Tinware e.o.h.p.
Tobacco manufactured except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys e.o.h.p. 30
Tubes tin and zinc.
Tubing brass or copper e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks e.o.h.p. 35
Vans commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables hothouse packed.
Veneers. 40
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks e.o.h.p.
Warps except silk.
Washing and wringing machines not packed. 45
Whalebone.

CLASS 4—*continued.*

Wheels cart coach and carriage.
Wheels rudder or steering e.o.h.p.
Wines in hampers.
Wire insulated.
Wire polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth e.o.h.p.
Yeast e.o.h.p.

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia liquid e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds stuffed in cases.
Aquaria glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark not for tanning e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings gilt lacquered or varnished e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue laundry liquid e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes e.o.h.p.
Boxes e.o.h.p.
Butter in crocks e.o.h.p.
Caps e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid liquid e.o.h.p.
Carboys glass.
Cards for carding machines e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals not dangerous corrosive or explosive e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold in boxes for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton in bottles packed in cases.
Colours in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses in parts.
Cordials e.o.h.p.
Cork socks e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite in jars.
Dripping in crocks e.o.h.p.
Drugs e.o.h.p.
Dyes in glass carboys.
Empty cases casks crates hampers and other empties e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders e.o.h.p.
Figures casts or ornaments alabaster bronze gypsum plaster stucco or terra cotta.
Figures flowers and heads wax.
Flowers cut.
Flower stands e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines fitted up packed.

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CLASS 5—*continued.*

Fruit hothouse.
Furniture e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass cut ornamental for doors.
Glass plate silvered.
Glass stained.
Globes for educational purposes.
Globes moons or shades glass e.o.h.p.
Gloves e.o.h.p.
Glycerine e.o.h.p.
Hair for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands wood.
Hats except soft felt and rush.
Helmets felt in cases or boxes.
Horses dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines fitted up packed.
Knitting machines fitted up packed.
Lace.
Lard e.o.h.p.
Looking-glass frames e.o.h.p.
Looking-glasses and mirrors glass.
Lustres and vases glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps e.o.h.p.
Margarine in crocks e.o.h.p.
Match boxes empty e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models clay.
Morphia in bottles in hampers.
Moss e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper in jars or stone bottles covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver in boxes for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform e.o.h.p.
Overmantels cast iron with mirrors.
Paints in jars.
Papier mâché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders e.o.h.p.
Perambulators complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer) packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines fitted up packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden) in baskets mats pots or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts glass.
Ribbons.
Rocking horses.
Rollers brass or copper.
Seal skins made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine manufactured packed.
Sewing machines fitted up packed.
Shoes and boots including goloshes, and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.

Class 5—*continued.*

Sugar nippers e.o.h.p.
Summer-houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine spirits of e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet e.o.h.p.
Ventilators e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines e.o.h.p.
Woodwork carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

Canal Rates, Tolls, and Charges Provisional Order (Strabane Canal).

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Strabane Canal.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Burt and Mr. Bryce.*)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 14 *May* 1895.

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PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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[*Price 5d.*]

[Bill 247.]

A

B I L L

TO

Permit Appeals in Cases stated for Divisional Courts in Ireland to the Court of Appeal. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extent of Act.

1. This Act shall extend to Ireland only.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Cases Stated (Appeal) (Ireland) Act, 1895.

Provision for an appeal to the Court of Appeal.

Subject to leave of the Divisional Court and to terms as to costs.

3. *From and after the passing of this Act* an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in Ireland from the decision of a Divisional Court upon all cases stated for the opinion of such Divisional Courts upon questions of law. Provided always, that no such appeal shall be brought unless by leave of such Divisional Court, and subject to such terms as to costs or otherwise as the said court shall think right.

Case Stated Appeal (Ireland).

A

B I L L

To permit Appeals in Cases stated for Divisional Courts in Ireland to the Court of Appeal.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Ross, Mr. Dane, Mr. Wm. Kenny, Mr. John Redmond, and Mr. Dunbar Barton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 99.]

Charities (Diversions) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The Charity Commission, acting under the Endowed Schools Acts, has, subject to certain conditions, statutory power to divert property from charitable purposes (not educational) to educational purposes, but they have no similar power to re-divert or restore property no longer required for educational purposes to charitable purposes (not educational). This Bill is intended to confer that power, and also to prevent diversions in future of property originally bequeathed or devoted to charitable purposes to the educational benefit of persons of a richer or higher class in life than those originally intended to be the objects of the charity. The object of this is to prevent property intended for the benefit of the poor being diverted for the benefit of middle-class education.

A

B I L L

TO

Enable the Charity Commissioners to restore to Charitable Purposes property which has been diverted, and to prevent future diversions. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS property held for charitable purposes has frequently been transferred by scheme of the Charity Commissioners or otherwise by lawful authority to educational purposes, and it is desirable to give such power of restitution as is herein-after contained:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Power to Charity Commission to restore to charities property diverted therefrom to educational purposes.

1. It shall be lawful for the Charity Commissioners, if they shall think fit, to restore to charitable purposes any property which was originally given or left or held for charitable purposes and has been transferred to or been ordered to be transferred to or is held for educational purposes.

Application of Act.

2. This Act shall not apply to school buildings or teachers residences or playgrounds or gardens attached to such buildings or residences where such buildings or residences are in actual use for educational purposes.

Definition.

3. In this Act the words "charitable purposes" shall not include educational purposes.

Amendment of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 56. s. 30.

4. The first proviso in section thirty of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, is hereby repealed, and the following words substituted therefor:—"In any scheme relating to such endowment due regard "shall be had to the educational interests of persons resident "within the same particular area as that of the persons who at the "commencement of this Act are benefited thereby, and no property

A.D. 1895.

" shall be diverted to the use or for the benefit of any richer or " higher class in life than that of such persons as aforesaid."

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Charitable Trusts (Restitution) Act, 1895.

Extent of Act.

6. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Charities (Diversions).

A

B I L L

To enable the Charity Commissioners to restore to Charitable Purposes property which has been diverted, and to prevent future diversions.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Dodd, Mr. Collings, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Mr. Rankin, and Mr. Fuller.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 4 *March* 1895.

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HODGES, FIGGIS & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 158.]

Chartered Accountants Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to complete the organisation of the profession of chartered accountants on the same lines as (to quote the most prominent examples) the professions of solicitors, medical practitioners, and veterinary surgeons have been organised.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, like the governing bodies of those professions, possesses a Royal Charter, under which provision is made for ascertaining the qualifications of intending practitioners by a system of examinations, and for the discipline of those who become members of the institute.

It is now sought, as was done in the case of each of the professions above mentioned, to confer statutory powers on the institute of keeping a register of qualified practitioners, and to enact that only practitioners so registered shall be entitled to style themselves or to hold themselves out to the public as chartered accountants. The Bill would also prohibit the use of the term "chartered" by societies or bodies which have not received any charter.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants obtained its charter in 1880, when various earlier societies were incorporated in it, and now consists of about 1,900 members, including nearly all the leading members of the profession in England and Wales.

The Bill extends to Ireland, with some necessary modifications in its application to that country.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, which received a Royal Charter in 1888, will be invested with the same functions and placed in the same position as the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to Chartered Accountants. A.D. 1895

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of persons practising as chartered accountants in England, Wales, and Ireland, and who are members of certain specified bodies incorporated by Royal Charter, and otherwise to amend the law relating to chartered accountants:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Chartered Accountants Act, 1895.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act (subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to Ireland)—

"The Institute" means the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, incorporated and regulated by a charter granted by Her Majesty in the year 1880, and herein-after referred to as "the charter."

"The council" means the council of the Institute.

"The register" means the register of chartered accountants directed to be kept under this Act.

"The registrar" means the secretary of the Institute, or other person appointed by the council to be registrar.

"Existing" means existing at the date of the passing of this Act.

Registration.

Register of names of members of Institute.

3. A register of the names of practising members of the Institute shall be kept by the registrar under the direction of the Council, in a book to be styled the Register of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

A.D. 1895.

Persons entitled to be registered.

4. All existing members of the Institute, and all persons who shall become members of the Institute under the provisions of the charter, or of the bye laws made thereunder, and who shall have commenced to practise as public accountants, shall be entitled to be registered under this Act. For the purposes of registration under this Act, a member of the Institute who is employed as a clerk in the office of a public accountant shall be deemed to be a practising member.

Description as fellows and associates.

5. All existing and future fellows of the Institute shall be described in the register as fellows, and all other members of the Institute shall be described in the register as associates.

Correction of register.

6.—(1.) The registrar shall from time to time insert in the register any alteration which may come to his knowledge in the name, or address, or description of any person registered.

(2.) The registrar shall remove from the register the name of every deceased person.

(3.) The registrar may remove from the register the name of a person who has ceased to practise, but not (save as herein-after provided) without the consent of that person.

(4.) Where the registrar has reason to think that any person registered has ceased to practice, the registrar may send by post to such person a notice inquiring whether or not he has ceased to practise or has changed his residence, and if the registrar does not within *three* months after sending the notice receive any answer thereto from such person, the registrar may within *fourteen* days after the expiration of the three months send him by post in a registered letter another notice referring to the first notice and stating that no answer thereto has been received, and if the registrar does not within *one* month after sending the second notice receive any answer thereto, such person shall for the purpose of this section be deemed to have ceased to practice, and his name may be removed accordingly.

(5.) In the execution of his duties the registrar shall act on such evidence as in each case appears sufficient.

Resolution for removal of name from register.

7. The council may resolve to remove from the register the name of any person which has been erroneously or fraudulently entered, and the name of any person who shall have been excluded or suspended from membership of the Institute by a resolution of the council under the provisions of the charter.

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Reference to court of resolution of removal.

8. Where the council resolve to remove the name of any person from the register, they shall report their resolution and the grounds thereof to the High Court. Thereupon the court may make an order directing the removal to be carried into effect, subject to such conditions (if any) as to time or otherwise as the court may think fit; or may decline to make any order, and in the latter event the resolution shall be void.

Restoration of name to register.

9.—(1.) Where the name of a person has been removed from the register it shall not be again entered in the register, except by a resolution of the council passed under this section, or by order of the High Court, and except in the case of suspension, for which provision is herein-after in this section made.

(2.) The council may, by resolution passed by a like proportion of their number as is required by the charter for the removal of a name from the register, direct the registrar to restore to the register any name removed therefrom either without fee or on payment of such fee, not exceeding the entrance fee prescribed by the charter, as the council from time to time fix, and the registrar shall restore the same accordingly.

(3.) In the case of a person who has been suspended from membership of the Institute, the registrar may, at the expiration of the period of suspension, restore the name to the register without a resolution of the council.

Committee of council.

10.—(1.) The council of the Institute shall, before passing a resolution for removing a name from, or restoring a name to, the register, ascertain the facts of the case by a committee of the council, the powers of the committee being exerciseable by not fewer than three members of the committee. The report of the committee, after hearing the person concerned if he so desires, shall be for the purpose aforesaid conclusive as to the facts, but so that the council shall form their own judgment on the case independently of any opinion of the committee.

(2.) The council shall from time to time appoint, and shall always maintain, a committee for the purposes of this section, and, subject to the provisions of this section, may from time to time determine the constitution, and the number and tenure of office of the members, and the procedure of the committee, and may fill any vacancy in the committee.

(3.) A committee under this section may, for the purpose of the execution of their duties under this Act, employ at the expense of the council such legal or other assessor or assistants as the committee think necessary or proper.

A.D. 1895.

Publication and sale of register.

11. The council shall cause correct copies of the register to be from time to time, and at least once a year, printed under their direction and published and sold, and such copies shall be admissible in evidence.

Evidence of registration.

12. A copy of the names on the register for the time being, alphabetically or otherwise arranged, which purports to be printed and published in pursuance of this Act, shall be evidence in all cases (until the contrary be made to appear) that the persons therein named are on the register; and the absence of the name of any person from such copy shall be evidence (until the contrary be made to appear) that such person is not on the register. Provided that in the case of any person whose name does not appear on such copy, a certified copy under the hand of the registrar of the entry of the name of such person in the register shall be evidence that such person is on the register.

Notice of death of chartered accountant.

13. Every registrar of deaths in the United Kingdom, on receiving notice of the death of any person on the register, shall forthwith transmit by post to the registrar a certificate under his hand of such death, with the particulars of time and place of death; and, on the receipt of such certificate, the registrar shall erase the name of such person from the register, and shall transmit to the said registrar of deaths the cost of such certificate and transmission.

List of non-practising members.

14. The council may direct the registrar to keep a list of non-practising members, containing the names of the fellows and associates of the Institute who are not registered as practising members, and, if desirable, to publish the same.

Prohibition of unregistered persons using title of chartered accountant.

15. After the *thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, it shall not be lawful for any person whose name is not on the register of chartered accountants—

(*a*) to take or use any name, title, description, or addition by letters or otherwise stating or implying that he is a chartered accountant; or

(*b*) to undertake or hold himself out as ready to undertake professionally any business as a chartered accountant.

Any person acting in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, and to a further fine not exceeding *one pound* for every day on which the offence is repeated after conviction.

Prohibition of society using title

16. After the *thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, it shall not be lawful for any institute or

society, or other body of accountants, which is not incorporated by Royal Charter, to take or use the title or description of "chartered," or any other title, description, or addition, by letters or otherwise, stating or implying that such institute or society is incorporated by Royal Charter.

"chartered," unless incorporated by Royal Charter.

If any institute or society, or other body, acts in contravention of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*, and to a further fine not exceeding *two pounds* for every day on which the offence is repeated after conviction.

Penalty for obtaining registration by false representation.

17. Any person who wilfully procures or attempts to procure himself to be placed on the register by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent declaration, certificate, or representation, either in writing or otherwise, and any person aiding and assisting him therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding *twelve months*.

Penalty for wilful falsification of register.

18. If the registrar wilfully makes, or causes to be made, any falsification in any matter relating to the register, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding *twelve months*.

Prosecutions of offences and recovery of fines.

19. All offences under this Act may be prosecuted, and all fines may be recovered, in a summary manner under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

Restriction on prosecution.

20. A prosecution under this Act may be instituted by the council, but shall not be instituted by a private person without the written consent of the council.

Exemption from serving on juries.

21. Every person registered under this Act shall be exempt, if he so desires, from serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and the name of any registered person shall not be returned in any list of persons liable to serve as aforesaid.

Confirmation of charter.

22. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the charter is hereby confirmed, and shall be binding on all persons registered under this Act.

Application of Act to Ireland.

23. This Act extends to Ireland, with the following modifications in its application; that is to say:—

(1.) A separate register of chartered accountants in Ireland shall be kept in a book to be styled the register of chartered accountants in Ireland.

A.D. 1895.

(2.) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland incorporated by Royal Charter in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and its council, shall be substituted for the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and its council, and the expression "Institute," "council," "register," "registrar," and "charter," shall be read and have effect accordingly.

(3.) The word "Ireland" shall be substituted for the words "England and Wales" whenever necessary.

(4.) "The High Court" and "the Summary Jurisdiction Acts" shall mean respectively Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland and the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

Chartered Accountants.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to Chartered Accountants.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Reginald Hanson, Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, Mr. Alban Gibbs, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, and Mr. Hulse.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 41.]

Cheap Trains (London) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to remove some of the difficulties in housing the working classes by making provision for cheaper means of communication between London and its outer suburbs.

The Legislature by the Cheap Trains Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 34), requires railway companies to provide proper and sufficient workmen's trains at such fares and at such times between six p.m. and eight a.m. as may appear to the Board of Trade to be reasonable.

This Bill is confined to companies having a terminus in London, and its object is to fix for passengers by all workmen's trains arriving at the terminus before eight a.m., from any station within twenty miles of the terminus, a maximum return fare.

It appears from the Board of Trade return to Parliament (1890 [C.—6039], p. 7) that the Great Eastern Company carry workmen to and from Liverpool Street and Enfield, nearly twenty-two miles, for twopence.

This Bill is drawn on the lines arranged and accepted by the Metropolitan and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways in 1892.

A

B I L L

TO

Secure the provision of Cheap Trains in London. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS, having regard to the congested state of the population in the central and other parts of the administrative county of London, it is expedient to afford greater facilities for the residence of London working classes in the outer suburbs:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title and construction. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 34.

1. This Act may be cited as the Cheap Trains (London) Act, 1895, and shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be read and construed together with the Cheap Trains Act, 1883.

Obligation of railway companies to provide workmen's trains at cheap fares.

2. It shall be obligatory on every railway company having a terminus in the administrative county of London to issue by all workmen's trains arriving at that terminus in the morning, before *eight* o'clock from any station within twenty miles of the terminus, daily return tickets at fares not exceeding those specified in the following scale:

Distance between Station and Terminus.	Maximum return fare.
Not exceeding five miles	*Twopence.*
Exceeding five miles and not exceeding ten	*Fourpence.*
Exceeding ten miles and not exceeding fifteen	*Sixpence.*
Exceeding fifteen and not exceeding twenty	*Eightpence.*

Such tickets shall be available for the return journey by any train departing from the terminus after *five* p.m. on the day of issue and after twelve noon on Saturdays.

Failure to comply with Act.

3. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that any such railway company has failed to comply with the foregoing enactment, the Board may order the company to remedy their

A.D. 1895.

default; and if the company refuse or neglect to comply with the order within *one month* from the date thereof, the Board of Trade shall issue a certificate to that effect to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and such certificate shall have the like effect and consequences as the certificate of the Commissioners mentioned in section three of the Cheap Trains Act, 1883.

A company on whom an order is made by the Board of Trade under this section may, within *six months* after the making of the order, appeal to the Railway and Canal Commission, who shall have the same power in the matter as if it had been originally referred to their decision.

The Board of Trade or the Railway and Canal Commission, as the case may be, may rescind or vary any order made by them under this section.

Cheap Trains (London).

A

BILL

To secure the provision of Cheap Trains in London.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir John Blundell Maple, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, and Mr. Whitmore.*)

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 67.]

Church of Scotland Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is set forth in its title. The machinery by which that object is proposed to be achieved is contained in clauses 3 and 4. Under clause 3, on the commencement of the Act, disestablishment is brought about, the office of High Commissioner to the General Assembly, the sending of delegates from town councils to that Assembly, the exclusive rights enjoyed by the Church of Scotland in respect of the proclamation of banns, the exemption of her ministers from the payment of poor rates, and other exclusive privileges are abolished. The patrimonial interests of ministers, however, remain unaffected until the occurrence of a vacancy in the church and parish. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the provisions of clause 4 come into effect. Stipends will then no longer be paid from teinds, which, with other payments from public sources, are in future to be transferred to the local authority to be applied to any one or more of the purposes enumerated in Schedule A. The structures of such churches and manses as are at present vested in heritors, parliamentary commissioners, and other public bodies become vested in the local authority, but the congregations are given the right to their exclusive use, subject to the condition of undertaking their up-keep. Glebes become vested in the local authority to be used for any of the purposes enumerated in Schedule B. For the purpose of facilitating the creation of vacancies under the Act powers are given to the local authority on the "resignation under agreement" of a minister to pay him a life annuity not exceeding half the annual amount by which the funds available for the public purposes set forth in the Bill would benefit by his resignation. Clause 5 safeguards the rights of the Church in all property derived from private benefactions, and, as it is not desired to affect its constitution as a Church, it is proposed by clause 6 that the existing constitution shall continue as if by voluntary contract among the parties concerned unless and until they think proper to modify it—provision being made that it shall be competent for them to enter into union, incorporating or otherwise, with other churches.

A

BILL

TO

Put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Scotland, and to deal with the Public Endowments thereof on the occurrence of Vacancies. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient that there should be religious equality in Scotland:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Scottish Church Act, 1895.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six*, herein-after referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Disestablishment of Church of Scotland.

3. From and after the commencement of this Act the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) The Church of Scotland, herein-after referred to as "the said Church," shall cease to be established by law.

(2.) The office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the said Church shall be abolished.

(3.) The election of representatives from royal and parliamentary burghs and from Scottish Universities to the General Assembly of the said Church shall cease and determine.

(4.) It shall not be competent to interdict any congregation from the use of bells for the summoning of their members to worship on the ground that such congregation is not a congregation belonging to the said Church.

(5.) Any enactment or act of sederunt which provides that certificates of poverty in connection with applications and petitions for admission to the benefit of the Poor's Roll shall be granted by a minister or elders, or by a minister and elders of the said Church, shall be repealed, and instead thereof such

A.D. 1895.

certificates shall be granted by two justices of the peace for the county in which the applicant for such certificate resides.

(6.) So much of section forty-one of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and the schedule referred to in the said section as authorises a minister of the said church in certain cases to act as a notary public shall be repealed.

(7.) So much of the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, as provides that a certificate from a session clerk of the said Church of the due publication of banns shall be of equal authority with a registrar's certificate granted under that Act in authorising a minister, clergyman, or priest in Scotland to celebrate a regular marriage shall be repealed, and a registrar's certificate or registrars' certificates as provided under the said Act shall alone be valid as authorising such minister, clergyman, or priest to celebrate a regular marriage.

(8.) No manse or glebe occupied by a minister of the said Church shall be exempted from any assessment whether for the relief of the poor or under the Registration, Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Scotland) Acts, 1854 to 1860, or under the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1857, or otherwise.

Disendowment of Church.

4. On the occurrence of a vacancy in any church and parish after the commencement of this Act, the following provisions shall have effect :—

Payments of public stipends to cease.

(1.) All payments, whether in name of stipend or salary, or otherwise, from or out of teinds, or from or out of the moneys set apart and appropriated in the hands of Her Majesty's Receiver-General and Paymaster in Scotland, under the Acts fifty George the Third, chapter eighty-four, and five George the Fourth, chapter seventy-two, or from or out of the Consolidated Fund under the Act five George the Fourth, chapter ninety, or from or out of the common good, or any other public fund, of any burgh, or from any feu-duties, rents, or interest of any moneys arising from glebes which have been feued in whole or in part, or from any sale or sales in fee simple of any part or parts thereof, previously in use to be made to the minister of such church and parish, shall cease as from the date of such vacancy, and shall be no longer payable, and no minister who shall be elected and appointed to fill the said vacancy shall be entitled to any payment from any such sources as aforesaid after his election and appointment, and such payments shall in future be made to the local authority

of the parish to be applied by such local authority to the purposes, or any one or more of them, set forth in Schedule A. appended to this Act, subject to such rules and regulations as may be framed from time to time by the Secretary for Scotland, or to any other purposes which Parliament may hereafter determine.

Churches &c. vested in heritors to be transferred to local authority.

(2.) Any right of property or other right in any church and any right of property or other right in any manse, churchyard, or burying ground presently vested in the heritors of any parish, for behoof of the said church and parish, shall be transferred to and vested in the local authority of the parish, and the congregation enjoying the use of and worshipping in any such church shall continue to enjoy the said use exclusively for all purposes of public worship, religious instruction, and church government, and the minister elected and appointed by them shall have the use and enjoyment of the manse as a dwelling-house, together with any garden, offices, and appurtenances connected therewith and the said congregation and the said minister shall not be liable in or subject to any payment of rent or other payment or prestation or obligation for or in respect of such use and enjoyment to the said local authority, other than the maintenance and repair of and other necessary outlays upon and connected with such church, manse, garden, offices and appurtenances, payment and performance of which shall be a condition of the use and enjoyment aforesaid, and failure to perform or fulfil which shall infer forfeiture of the said use and enjoyment and removal from such church, manse, garden, offices, and appurtenances; and the said heritors shall be wholly freed and relieved from all obligations hitherto incumbent upon them in connexion with such church and manse and others foresaid, and any churchyard or burying-ground attached or belonging thereto, and all obligations upon them in connexion with the maintenance of any churchyard or burying-ground, shall devolve upon and be prestable by the local authority of the parish in which it is situated.

Provisions as to burgh churches.

(3.) (*a.*) Any church in a burgh which is the property of the corporation of the burgh, shall continue to be the property of and to be vested in the magistrates and town council of such burgh, and the congregation enjoying the use of and worshipping in such church shall continue to enjoy the said use exclusively for all purposes of public worship, religious instruction, and church government, and shall not be liable in or subject to any payment of rent or other prestation or

A.D. 1895.

obligation for or in respect thereof to the said magistrates and town councils other than the maintenance and repair, and other necessary outlays connected with such church, which shall be a condition of the use and enjoyment of such church, and failure to perform or fulfil such obligations shall infer forfeiture of the said rights of use and enjoyment and removal from such church, and the said magistrates and town council shall be wholly freed and relieved from all obligations hitherto incumbent upon them in connexion with such church.

(*b.*) The magistrates and town council of such burghs shall no longer pay stipend or salary to the ministers of such churches, and shall no longer levy seat rents from such congregations; and in any burgh in which the magistrates and town council pay a stipend to the minister of any Church the property of which has ceased to be vested in them, such magistrates and town council shall cease to pay such stipend.

Provisions as to Edinburgh and Montrose churches.

(4.) Any right of property or other right in any church belonging to or vested in the Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the Acts twenty-three and twenty-four Victoria, chapter fifty, thirty and thirty-one Victoria, chapter one hundred and seven, and thirty-three and thirty-four Victoria, chapter eighty-seven, shall be transferred to and vested in the magistrates and town council of the city of Edinburgh and of the burgh of Montrose respectively, and thereafter the provisions of the preceding sub-section shall be held to apply and have effect in the same manner and to the same effect as therein-before provided.

(5.) If a congregation shall not within *twelve months* after the occurrence of a vacancy elect a minister to any such church as aforesaid, or if a congregation shall cease for a period of *twelve months* to occupy or use such a church for the purpose of religious worship, or if a congregation and minister shall not maintain and repair and provide for the necessary outlays connected with such church or such manse, garden, offices, and appurtenances as aforesaid, the congregation and minister, if any, shall forfeit the right to the use and enjoyment of and shall be liable to be removed from such church, manse and others foresaid, and the local authority shall be entitled to sell, feu, let, or otherwise dispose of any church, manse, garden, offices, and appurtenances in respect of which such forfeiture and removal have been incurred, and the price realised upon a sale of the said subjects, or any of them, and the rent received in respect

of the same, when they are let, shall be payable to the local authority, and shall be administered and applied by them in the same manner as payments made to them under sub-section (1.) of this section.

Churches vested in Board of Works, &c.

(6.) Any right of property or other right in any church used for the purpose of religious worship in connexion with the said church now vested in the Crown, shall be transferred to and vested in the Secretary for Scotland, and the management and control of any church now in the hands of Her Majesty's Board of Works, or of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, shall be transferred to the Secretary for Scotland, but the congregation enjoying the use of such church for such purposes as aforesaid at the commencement of this Act, shall continue to enjoy such use hereafter.

Glebes.

(7.) The glebe of the parish, if any, shall become the property of the local authority, who may let or feu it and apply the revenue to the purposes, or any one of them, set forth in Schedule A. appended to this Act, or may apply it to any of the purposes set forth in Schedule B. hereof, subject to such rules and regulations as may be framed from time to time by the Secretary for Scotland for that purpose.

Unexhausted teinds.

(8.) It shall be the duty of the local authority of the parish to report the occurrence of a vacancy to the Court of Teinds, and they may thereafter present a petition to the said Court setting forth that there are unexhausted teinds in such parish, and praying the said Court to have the said unexhausted teinds valued, and the said Court shall forthwith inquire into the statements contained in the said petition, and if it shall appear that there are unexhausted teinds, shall, by remit to a man of skill or otherwise, ascertain the actuarial value, converted into an annual charge, as at the date of the said vacancy, of contingent future augmentations of the stipend of the said parish, and shall allocate the value so ascertained on the teinds of the respective lands in such parish according to their liabilities, and the annual charge so fixed shall be payable by the persons liable therefor along with the amount previously payable in name of stipend, to the local authority of the parish.

Provision for resignation under agreement.

(9.) It shall be lawful for any local authority which on the occurrence of a vacancy would be relieved from any payment to any minister, or would come into the possession of any revenue at the commencement of this Act paid to any minister, to contract with such minister for his resignation under agree-

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ment, on consideration that the said local authority shall pay to him during his life an annuity not exceeding *one-half* of the yearly amount, calculated on the average of the *three years* immediately preceding such resignation, of the payment from which on the occurrence of a vacancy such local authority would be relieved, or *one-half* of the revenue, exclusive of any revenue arising out of unexhausted teinds, of which on the occurrence of a vacancy such local authority would come into possession; and in case of such a contract for resignation under agreement being entered into by a local authority, the annuity shall, in case of an authority relieved from a payment by such retirement be a charge upon the corporate funds of such local authority, and in the case of a local authority coming into the possession of a revenue on the occurrence of a vacancy shall constitute a first charge upon such revenue; and the annuity contracted for shall be paid on the same terms and subject to the same rules as have been observed in the case of the stipend in respect of which the annuity has been granted; and subject to the provisions of this sub-section the resignation of a minister under agreement shall constitute a vacancy under this Act.

Congregations to have power to levy seat-rents.

5. After the occurrence of a vacancy under this Act it shall be lawful for any congregation of the said church worshipping in any church, not being a church vested under this Act in the Secretary for Scotland, to levy seat-rents and to apply the proceeds to any purposes which they may deem proper.

Congregations to retain right to use of churches and manses.

6. Nothing in this Act contained shall have any application to, or in any way affect, the rights of the said Church or the ministers or congregations thereof in the endowments of quoad sacra parishes, or in the churches or other buildings, whether ecclesiastical or otherwise, other than as aforesaid, now belonging or pertaining to the said Church, ministers, and congregations, or invested in trustees for their behoof, or in any other property heritable or moveable, derived from private funds, benefactions, or endowments, gifted to, or otherwise made over to or for behoof of, the said Church.

Church to subsist as by contract.

7. From and after the commencement of this Act, the said Church shall continue to subsist as if it were constituted by voluntary contract between and among its ministers, office bearers, and members, and the present articles, rules, and ordinances of the said Church shall be deemed to be binding on the members for the time being thereof, in the same manner as if such members had mutually

contracted and agreed to abide by the same, but nothing in this section contained shall prejudice the right of the said ministers, office bearers, and members to alter the said articles, rules, and ordinances according to the law and practice of the Church, and it shall be competent to the said Church at any time to enter into an incorporating or other union with any other Church.

Definitions.

8. The expression "minister" does not include an assistant and successor appointed after the *passing of this Act.*

The expression "church" includes any ecclesiastical building or structure used for purposes of public worship, religious instruction or church government, and any session house, vestry, or other building forming part of or used in connexion with the same.

The expression "parish" means a parish quoad omnia and shall include a united parish but not a parish quoad sacra, and where in any church and parish there is more than one benefice each benefice shall be dealt with and regarded as if it were a separate parish.

The expression "vacancy" means a vacancy caused by the death, resignation, translation, deposition or otherwise of any minister.

The expression "glebe" means the lands appropriated to the minister as his glebe.

The expression "local authority" means the parish council, and when used in relation to property vested in the magistrates and town council of a burgh it means the said magistrates and town council.

The words "court of teinds" means the Court of Session as commissioners for the plantation of Kirks and valuation of teinds.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

1. Advances for the erection of artisans' dwellings, or labourers', fishermen's, or crofters' cottages.
2. Old age pensions for the industrial classes.
3. The erection or support of cottage hospitals or convalescent homes.
4. The provision of trained nurses for the sick poor.
5. The provision and maintenance of day nurseries for infant children of the industrial classes.
6. The erection and maintenance of boat harbours.
7. Advances for the stocking of crofters' or small agricultural holdings.
8. Technical and higher education.
9. The foundation and maintenance of public parish libraries.
10. Any other non-sectarian purpose of public or general utility which may be sanctioned from time to time by the Secretary for Scotland, and for which provision is not made by statute out of public rates.

SCHEDULE B.

1. The provision of sites for any purpose set forth in Schedule A.
2. The creation of crofters' or small agricultural holdings or the enlargement of crofters' holdings.
3. Allotment gardens.
4. Public parks or recreation grounds.

Church of Scotland.

A

BILL

To put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Scotland, and to deal with the Public Endowments thereof on the occurrence of Vacancies.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Charles Cameron, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Beith, Mr. Stephen Williamson, and Mr. Dunn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *March* 1895.

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[Bill 148.]

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the Reference of the Question of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of Scotland to the Parliamentary Electors of Scotland. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is right and expedient that the people of Scotland, as represented by the parliamentary electors, should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the distinct and separate issue whether the Church of Scotland ought to be disestablished and disendowed, before that question is considered by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Poll of parliamentary electors in Scotland on question of disestablishment and disendowment of Church of Scotland.

1. Between the *first day of November* and the *fifteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five* a poll shall be taken as herein-after mentioned upon the question whether the Church of Scotland ought to be disestablished and disendowed.

Provisions as to mode of taking the poll.

2. The poll shall be taken by ballot in each county and burgh, and the right of voting shall be the same as at a parliamentary election for such county or burgh. The arrangements for taking the poll and preliminary and incident thereto shall be made by or under the directions of the sheriff who is the returning officer at parliamentary elections for such county or burgh, and who for the purposes of the said poll shall have all the powers of a sheriff at a parliamentary election, provided that in regard to fixing the date and giving notice of the poll, and preparing for and taking such poll, counting the votes, and returning the result of the poll, effect shall be given as nearly as may be to the enactments regulating parliamentary elections in such county or burgh, which enactments

A.D. 1895

shall apply accordingly, subject to the necessary variations and to the modifications following (that is to say):—

(1.) The *first day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five* shall be substituted for the day of the receipt of the writ at a parliamentary election.

(2.) The notice of the poll and of the polling stations shall be in the form contained in Schedule A. annexed to this Act.

(3.) The ballot papers shall be in the form contained in Schedule B. annexed to this Act.

(4.) The directions for the guidance of voters shall be in the form contained in Schedule C. annexed to this Act.

(5.) The returning officer may appoint as presiding officers any fit persons although not possessing any professional status or qualification.

(6.) Section six of the Ballot Act, 1872, shall apply in the case of taking the poll under this Act.

(7.) The returning officer shall determine what persons not exceeding two shall be present as agents in each polling station and at the counting of the votes, provided that in so determining the returning officer shall ascertain that one of such persons represents those who are in favour of and the other represents those who are opposed to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

(8.) The returning officer shall upon the completion of the counting of the votes make a return under his hand to the Registrar General for Scotland of the number of the persons who have voted "Yes" and who have voted "No" at the poll aforesaid. As soon as the returns have been received from all the counties and burghs the Registrar General for Scotland shall sum up the numbers of all the persons who have voted as aforesaid, and shall under his hand make a report thereof to the Secretary for Scotland, who shall cause the same to be laid as soon as may be before both Houses of Parliament.

(9.) All expenses properly incurred by the returning officer under this Act shall be deemed to be part of the expense of making up the register of parliamentary electors in the county or burgh, as the case may be, and shall be defrayed and provided for accordingly.

Application of Corrupt, &c. Practices Acts.

3. The enactments with respect to corrupt and illegal practices at parliamentary elections shall, with the necessary variations,

apply to the proceedings at and preliminary and incident to the taking and returning the result of the poll under this Act. A.D. 1895.

4. In this Act the following expressions have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them (that is to say) :— Definitions.

The expression "county" means a county returning or contributing to return a member to serve in Parliament; and where a county is divided for the purpose of such return includes a division of such county.

The expression "burgh" means a burgh returning or contributing to return a member to serve in Parliament; and where a burgh is divided for the purpose of such return includes a division of such burgh.

5. This Act may be cited as the Church of Scotland Reference Act, 1895, and shall apply to Scotland only. Short title and application of Act.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of Notice of Poll and Polling Stations.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Church of Scotland Reference Act, 1895, the returning officer of the of will, on the day of now next ensuing, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. take a poll of the parliamentary electors for the said on the question *Ought the Church of Scotland to be disestablished and disendowed.*

The following is the situation of the polling stations and the description of voters entitled to vote at each.

Situation of Polling Stations.	Description of Voters entitled to Vote at each Station.

Directions for the guidance of Voters in voting.

[*Here insert the directions as given in Schedule B. to this Act.*]

Take notice that all persons who are guilty of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, or other corrupt practices, or any illegal practice at or in connection with the said poll, will, on conviction of such offence, be liable to the penalties mentioned in that behalf in the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, and the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and the Ballot Act, 1872, and the Acts amending the said Acts.

(Signed) *A.B.*,
Sheriff [*as the case may be*],
Returning Officer.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Directions for the guidance of the Voter in voting, which shall be printed in conspicuous characters, and placarded outside every Polling Station and in every Compartment of every Polling Station.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and with the pencil provided in the compartment, place a cross on the right-hand side opposite the answer he desires to give to the question printed on the ballot paper thus ×

The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to show the official mark on the back, and leaving the compartment will, without showing the front of the paper to any person, show the official mark on the back to the presiding officer, and then, in the presence of the presiding officer, put the paper into the ballot box, and forthwith quit the polling station.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he can return it to the officer, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another paper.

If the voter places any mark on the paper by which he may be afterwards identified, or places more than one cross thereon, his ballot paper will be void, and will not be counted.

If the voter takes a ballot paper out of the polling station, or deposits in the ballot box any other paper than the one given him by the officer, he will be guilty of a crime and offence, and be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Note.—These directions shall be illustrated by examples of the ballot paper.

SCHEDULE C.

Form of Ballot Paper.

FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER.

Counterfoil No. .

Note.—The counterfoil is to have a number to correspond with that on the back of the ballot paper.

Question.	Answer.	
Ought the Church of Scotland to be disestablished and disendowed?	Yes.	
	No.	

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER.

No.

Poll for county [*or as the case may be*] of

18 .

Note.—The number on the ballot paper is to correspond with that on the counterfoil.

Church of Scotland Reference.

A

B I L L

To provide for the Reference of the Question of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of Scotland to the Parliamentary Electors of Scotland.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Thorburn, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Parker Smith, Sir Mark Stewart, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Baird, and Mr. Maxwell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 8 *Feb.* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 57.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law respecting the exercise of Church Patronage and the avoidance of Benefices, and to further amend the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminaries to presentation and institution.

1.—(1.) The presentation to a benefice by any patron shall not be complete until the bishop has received—

(*a*) a statutory declaration by the presentee of all benefices, offices, and employments held by him since his ordination as a deacon; and

(*b*) letters testimonials in the prescribed form signed by three beneficed clergymen having such knowledge of the presentee as is stated in the letters, and countersigned by the bishop of the diocese in which each of the clergymen signing is beneficed, which counter-signature it shall be the duty of every such bishop to give with or without qualification.

(2.) The bishop shall not institute any person to a benefice until the expiration of *one clear month* after notice that the bishop proposes to institute him, has been sent by the bishop to the churchwardens of the parish, which notice shall be published by the churchwardens in the prescribed manner; and any parishioner may send to the bishop a representation in writing objecting to the institution on any ground which entitles the bishop to refuse to institute.

Grounds of bishop's refusal to institute.

2.—(1.) If the bishop is satisfied either—

(*a*) that at the date of the presentation the presentee has not been more than *one year* in priest's orders; or

(*b*) that the presentee is unfitted for the discharge of the pastoral duty of the benefice to which he has been presented by reason

A.D. 1895.

of any circumstance not being a question of doctrine or ritual which may be represented to him by any parishioner, and is of opinion, after having given to such presentee a reasonable opportunity of being heard, that the institution would on such ground be injurious to the interests of the parish,

the bishop may refuse to institute the presentee.

(2.) A bishop shall signify his refusal to institute to both the patron and presentee by a notice stating the grounds thereof, and the presentee may, within *one month* after such signification, appeal therefrom in the prescribed manner to the archbishop of the province, who shall hear the appeal in the like manner as an appeal by a curate against a revocation of his licence, and give his decision in writing, which shall be final.

(3.) Where the benefice is in the diocese of an archbishop the appeal under this section shall lie to such three bishops of the province as Her Majesty the Queen under Her Sign Manual may appoint, and this section shall apply as if those bishops or the majority of them were substituted for the archbishop.

(4.) If within one month after a decision on an appeal in favour of a presentee the bishop fails to institute him, the archbishop, or if the appeal was from an archbishop, the vicar-general or official principal of the archbishop, shall institute him.

(5.) Where, on any presentation, institution is refused under the provisions of this section, such refusal shall be a bar to any action of quare impedit or suit of duplex querela in respect of that presentation.

Amendment of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 54.

3. In section three of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, there shall be substituted for the words "One other of such "Commissioners shall be a layman in the commission of the peace "of the county wherein the benefice is situated" the following words; (that is to say,) "One other of such Commissioners shall "be a barrister of not less than seven years' standing."

Bishop may inhibit incumbent in certain cases.

4.—(1.) In addition to the powers conferred upon the bishop and the said Commissioners by the Acts recited in section two of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, as amended by that Act, it shall be lawful for the bishop to require the Commissioners to inquire and report whether, having regard to the inadequate performance of the ecclesiastical duties of a benefice, the incumbent is unable or unwilling competently to discharge the cure of souls therein, and if at least four of the Commissioners report in writing under their hands to the bishop that the incumbent is so unable or unwilling, it shall be lawful for the bishop, in lieu of taking the proceedings mentioned in section seventy-seven of the Pluralities

Act, 1838, to inhibit the incumbent from the exercise of the office of incumbent, and thereupon and during the continuance of any such inhibition, the incumbent shall be in the same position with regard to the said cure and benefice as if he had been suspended from office.

(2.) An inhibition issued under this Act may be determined by the bishop whenever he thinks fit.

(3.) It shall be lawful for the bishop, if in the interests of the parishioners he thinks fit, whenever an inhibition is issued under this Act by such inhibition to require the incumbent to vacate the residence house of the benefice and to reside elsewhere during the continuance of the inhibition.

Saving as to non-residence.

5. An incumbent shall not during the continuance of an inhibition issued under this Act be deemed non-resident within the meaning of the Pluralities Act, 1838.

Curate to be appointed.

6.—(1.) Whenever an incumbent shall be inhibited under this Act the bishop shall appoint and license a curate or curates in charge of the benefice, and section seventy-seven of the Pluralities Act, 1838, and section eight of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, shall be applicable as if the incumbent for *three months* after requisition made, had neglected or omitted to nominate a curate, and the curate or curates so appointed and licensed shall (subject as herein-after provided) be in the same position in all respects as if he or they had been appointed and licensed under the said sections or one of them.

(2.) Provided that in lieu of the scale enacted in the said Acts, for the purposes of this Act the following provisions shall apply—

(*a*) where the annual value of the benefice shall not exceed *one hundred pounds*, the incumbent shall not be required to pay any stipend to the curate or curates;

(*b*) where the annual value of the benefice shall exceed *one hundred pounds*, the stipend or stipends of the curate or curates shall not, in so far as they arise from the income of the benefice, exceed, in the aggregate, the annual value less *one hundred pounds* or *two thirds* of the annual value, whichever sum be the smaller;

and subject to these conditions the amount of such stipend or stipends shall be decided by the bishop.

(3.) The bishop may assign the residence house of the benefice as the residence of the curate or curates during the continuance of an inhibition under this Act, or he may authorise the said residence house to be let during the same period. The rent (if any) arising

A.D. 1895.

from the letting of the residence house shall be deemed to be part of the income of the benefice.

(4.) The decision of the bishop under the provisions of this section shall be included amongst the terms of the inhibition within the meaning of this Act.

Appeal.

7.—(1.) No inhibition shall be issued under this Act until the expiration of *thirty-five days* after service on the incumbent (by registered letter addressed to him at his last known place of abode) of a copy of the report, and of the terms of the inhibition (if any) which the bishop intends to issue.

(2.) At any time within *one month* after the service aforesaid the incumbent may appeal to the archbishop of the province against the inhibition intended to be issued by the bishop. The archbishop shall hear the appeal in like manner as an appeal by a curate against a revocation of his license, and may approve or disapprove, or vary the terms of the proposed inhibition, or may decide that no inhibition ought to be issued, and the decision of the archbishop shall be final.

(3.) Where the benefice is in the diocese of an archbishop, the appeal under this section shall lie to such three bishops of the province as Her Majesty the Queen under Her Sign Manual may appoint, and this section shall apply as if those bishops, or the majority of them, were substituted for the archbishop.

Inquiry may be adjourned.

8. Whenever, in the opinion of at least four of the Commissioners, it shall be desirable, they may adjourn the inquiry for any period not exceeding *eighteen months* from the date of such adjournment, and at such adjourned inquiry they shall have regard to the performance of the ecclesiastical duties of the benefice during the said adjournment.

In case of the avoidance of office of any Commissioner during the adjournment, the adjourned inquiry shall be heard before a commission constituted in all respects as if the adjourned inquiry were an original inquiry.

Power of bishop in case of interference by inhibited incumbent.

9. Where an incumbent has been inhibited under this Act, and in the opinion of the bishop interferes, during the continuance of the inhibition, with the proper discharge of ecclesiastical duties in the parish, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the bishop may direct the whole income of the benefice to be paid in such manner as he shall think fit to the curate or curates, as if it were the stipend or stipends originally decided: Provided that such direction shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal as the inhibition itself.

A.D. 1895.

Provision as to dilapidations.

10. Whenever an inhibition issues under this Act and the bishop has assigned the residence house of the benefice as the residence of the curate or curates during the continuance thereof, such arrangements with regard to the repairs of the said residence shall be made as the parties shall agree upon, or, in default of agreement, as the bishop shall think just having regard to the liability of the incumbent under the Dilapidation Acts.

Avoidance of benefice for debt.

11. Where, after the *passing of this Act*, on the bankruptcy of an incumbent, or in aid of any writ of execution against his property, the benefice of that incumbent is sequestrated within *twelve months* after his institution, or where such sequestration, if issued after that period, continues for the space of one *whole year*, or where the incumbent incurs two such sequestrations in the space of *two years*, the benefice shall, unless the bishop otherwise direct, become void, and section fifty-eight of the Pluralities Act, 1838, shall apply in like manner as if the benefice had become void under that section.

1 & 2 Vict. c. 106.

Extension of Incumbents Resignation Acts, 1871 and 1887.

12. If a representation is made to the bishop, signed by any five parishioners, that the incumbent of the parish has, for not less than *three years* last preceding, been incapacitated by continuing mental or bodily infirmity from the due performance of the duties of his benefice, or if it otherwise becomes known to the bishop that such incumbent has for the said period been so incapacitated, the bishop, if he thinks fit, may issue a commission under the Incumbents Resignations Acts, 1871 and 1887, and those Acts shall apply in all respects as if the said representation had been made by the incumbent under section five of the Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871: Provided that *one month* at least before issuing the commission, a copy of the representation or notice of the bishop's intention to issue a commission shall be served in the prescribed manner on the incumbent.

34 & 35 Vict. c. 44.

50 & 51 Vict. c. 23.

Privileged communications.

13. Without restricting the existing law, it is hereby declared that any statement or communication, whether verbal or in writing, made bonâ fide to or by a bishop or other official person in or for the purpose of any letters, testimonial, or representation given or made, or proposed to be given or made under this Act, shall be a privileged statement or communication.

False declaration.

14. If any declaration made under the provisions of this Act is false, to the knowledge of the person making it, any presentation, institution, or registration in relation to which the false declaration was made shall be void.

A.D. 1895.

Lapse.

15. In reckoning the date for lapse, no account shall be taken of—

(*a*) the period between a presentation by the patron and the refusal by the bishop to institute the presentee; or

(*b*) the period between any notice of appeal against, and the confirmation of, such refusal.

Rules.

16. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the judge of the provincial court, and the archbishops and bishops who are members of the Privy Council, or any three of the said persons, two of them being the Lord Chancellor and one other of the aforesaid judicial persons, may make rules for carrying this Act into effect, and in particular for regulating all matters relating to procedure, practice, costs, expenses, and fees, under this Act, and for prescribing the forms to be used and all matters incidental to or connected with proceedings under this Act.

Amendment of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 54. s. 2.

17. Section two of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, is repealed in part, namely, so far as the words following are concerned, namely, "and the performance of which shall have "been required of him in writing by the Bishop."

Savings and definitions.

18.—(1.) For the purposes of this Act ecclesiastical duties, as defined by the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885,—

(*a*) shall not include duties concerning questions of doctrine or ritual;

(*b*) shall be deemed to be inadequately performed whenever the conduct or duty embraced in that definition, except as aforesaid, is improperly pursued or discharged by the incumbent owing to his wiful default.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall affect any existing right of a bishop to refuse to institute a presentee.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall apply to any of Her Majesty's chapels royal, or any royal peculiar, or any chapel belonging to Her Majesty in right of Her Duchy of Lancaster.

Interpretation of terms.

19. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "benefice" includes a rectory with cure of souls, vicarage, new vicarage, perpetual curacy, donative, public chapel, whether endowed or otherwise, parochial chapelry, chapelry or district formed for ecclesiastical purposes by virtue of statutory authority, or belonging or reputed to belong, or annexed or reputed to be annexed to any church or chapel, and extends to any benefice, as above defined, the patronage of which is vested in or exercised by Her Majesty,

whether in right of Her Crown, or in right of the Duchy of Lancaster or otherwise:

The expression "bishop" includes, with reference to the diocese of an archbishop, that archbishop, and includes, with reference to a presentation the archbishop or bishop whose duty it is to institute to a benefice:

The word "presentee" includes a person collated to a benefice:

The expression "institution" includes collation and admission to a benefice, whether by license or otherwise, and the word "institute" and similar words shall be construed accordingly:

The expression "presentation" includes the petition by a patron for his own institution to a benefice; and the words "present" and "presentee" shall be construed accordingly:

The expression "parish" means parish or district for ecclesiastical purposes, and in relation to a right of patronage of a benefice, or to a benefice, means the area for ecclesiastical purposes of that benefice:

The expression "parishioners" means parishioners of full age:

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act:

The expression "inquiry" means an inquiry by Commissioners held under the section seventy-seven of the Pluralities Act, 1838.

Short title.

20. This Act may be cited as the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act 1895.

Church Patronage.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law respecting the exercise of Church Patronage and the avoidance of Benefices, and to further amend the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Hayes Fisher, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Talbot,
Mr. Griffith Boscawen, Mr. Brodrick,
Viscount Cranborne, and Mr. Bartley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 17.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAW]

TO

Amend the Law respecting the exercise of Church Patronage and the avoidance of Benefices, and to further amend the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminaries to presentation and institution.

1.—(1.) The presentation to a benefice by any patron shall not be complete until the bishop has received—

(*a*) a statutory declaration by the presentee of all benefices, offices, and employments held by him since his ordination as a deacon; and

(*b*) letters testimonial in the prescribed form signed by three beneficed clergymen having such knowledge of the presentee as is stated in the letters, and countersigned by the bishop of the diocese in which each of the clergymen signing is beneficed, which counter-signature it shall be the duty of every such bishop to give with or without qualification.

(2.) The bishop shall not institute any person to a benefice until the expiration of one clear month after notice that the bishop proposes to institute him, has been sent by the bishop to the churchwardens of the parish, which notice shall be published by the churchwardens in the prescribed manner; and any parishioner may send to the bishop a representation in writing objecting to the institution on any ground which entitles the bishop to refuse to institute, and the bishop shall consider such representation before determining to institute the presentee.

A.D. 1895.

Grounds of bishop's refusal to institute.

2.—(1.) If the bishop and one of the assessors herein-after named are satisfied either—

(*a*) that at the date of the presentation the presentee has not been more than one year in priest's orders; or

(*b*) that the presentee is unfitted for the discharge of the pastoral duty of the benefice to which he has been presented by reason of any circumstance not being a question of doctrine or ritual, or of opinions or action in matters of policy in church or state, and are of opinion, after having given to such presentee and the patron a reasonable opportunity of being heard, that the institution would on such ground be injurious to the interests of the parish,

the bishop may refuse to institute the presentee. For the purpose of considering any such representation and of hearing the presentee there shall be two assessors appointed to sit with the bishop, of whom one shall be the chancellor of the diocese, or, if he is unable to attend, a barrister or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing, nominated by him, or in default of such nomination by the vicar general or official of the archbishop of the province, and the other assessor shall be the archdeacon, or, if the archdeacon is unable to attend, the rural dean of the archdeanery or rural deanery in which the benefice is situate, or in his default a canon prebendary or beneficed clergyman of the diocese nominated by the bishop.

(2.) A bishop shall signify his refusal to institute to both the patron and presentee by a notice stating the grounds thereof, and the patron or presentee may, within one month after such signification, appeal therefrom in the prescribed manner to the archbishop of the province, who shall hear the appeal in the like manner as an appeal by a curate against a revocation of his licence, and if the appellant so requires in open court and shall give his decision in writing, which shall be final. Provided that on any such appeal the archbishop shall have power to require in the prescribed manner the attendance of such witnesses, and the production of such documents, evidences, and writings as may be necessary on either side; such witnesses shall give their evidence upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation where an affirmation is allowed by law instead of an oath, which oath or affirmation shall be administered in the prescribed manner.

(3.) Where the benefice is in the diocese of an archbishop the appeal under this section shall lie to such three bishops of the province as Her Majesty the Queen under Her Sign Manual may

appoint, and this section shall apply as if those bishops or the majority of them were substituted for the archbishop. A.D. 1895.

(4.) If within one month after a decision on an appeal in favour of a presentee the bishop fails to institute him, the archbishop, or if the appeal was from an archbishop, the vicar-general or official principal of the archbishop, shall institute him.

(5.) Where, on any presentation, institution is refused under the provisions of this section, such refusal shall be a bar to any action of quare impedit or suit of duplex querela in respect of that presentation.

Amendment of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 54.

3. In section three of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, there shall be substituted for the words "One other of such "Commissioners shall be a layman in the commission of the peace "of the county wherein the benefice is situated" the following words; (that is to say,) "One other of such Commissioners shall "be a barrister or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing."

Bishop may inhibit incumbent in certain cases.

4.—(1.) In addition to the powers conferred upon the bishop and the said Commissioners by the Acts recited in section two of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, as amended by that Act, it shall be lawful for the bishop to require the Commissioners to inquire and report whether, having regard to the inadequate performance of the ecclesiastical duties of a benefice, the incumbent is unable, through his own fault, or unwilling competently to discharge the cure of souls therein, and if at least four of the Commissioners report in writing under their hands to the bishop that the incumbent is so unable or unwilling, it shall be lawful for the bishop, in lieu of taking the proceedings mentioned in section seventy-seven of the Pluralities Act, 1838, to inhibit the incumbent from the exercise of the office of incumbent, and thereupon and during the continuance of any such inhibition, the incumbent shall be in the same position with regard to the said cure and benefice as if he had been suspended from office.

(2.) An inhibition issued under this Act may be determined by the bishop whenever he thinks fit.

(3.) It shall be lawful for the bishop, if in the interests of the parishioners he thinks fit, whenever an inhibition is issued under this Act by such inhibition to require the incumbent to vacate the residence house of the benefice and to reside elsewhere during the continuance of the inhibition.

Saving as to non-residence.

5. An incumbent shall not during the continuance of an inhibition issued under this Act be deemed non-resident within the meaning of the Pluralities Act, 1838.

A.D. 1895.

Curate to be appointed.

6.—(1.) Whenever an incumbent shall be inhibited under this Act the bishop shall appoint and license a curate or curates in charge of the benefice, and section seventy-seven of the Pluralities Act, 1838, and section eight of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, shall be applicable as if the incumbent for three months after requisition made, had neglected or omitted to nominate a curate, and the curate or curates so appointed and licensed shall (subject as herein-after provided) be in the same position in all respects as if he or they had been appointed and licensed under the said sections or one of them.

(2.) Provided that in lieu of the scale enacted in the said Acts, for the purposes of this Act the following provisions shall apply—

(*a*) where the annual value of the benefice shall not exceed one hundred pounds, the incumbent shall not be required to pay any stipend to the curate or curates;

(*b*) where the annual value of the benefice shall exceed one hundred pounds, the stipend or stipends of the curate or curates shall not, in so far as they arise from the income of the benefice, exceed, in the aggregate, either the annual value less one hundred pounds or two thirds of the annual value, whichever sum be the smaller;

and subject to these conditions the amount of such stipend or stipends shall be decided by the bishop.

(3.) The bishop may assign the residence house of the benefice as the residence of the curate or curates during the continuance of an inhibition under this Act, or he may authorise the said residence house to be let during the same period. The rent (if any) arising from the letting of the residence house shall be deemed to be part of the income of the benefice.

(4.) The decision of the bishop under the provisions of this section shall be included amongst the terms of the inhibition within the meaning of this Act.

Appeal.

7.—(1.) No inhibition shall be issued under this Act until the expiration of thirty-five days after service on the incumbent (by registered letter addressed to him at his last known place of abode) of a copy of the report, and of the terms of the inhibition (if any) which the bishop intends to issue.

(2.) At any time within one month after the service aforesaid the incumbent may appeal in the prescribed manner to the archbishop of the province against the inhibition intended to be issued by the bishop. The archbishop shall hear the appeal in like manner as an appeal under section two of this Act, except as herein-after provided, and may approve or disapprove, or vary the terms of the proposed

inhibition, or may decide that no inhibition ought to be issued, and the decision of the archbishop shall be final.

(3.) Where the benefice is in the diocese of an archbishop, the appeal under this section shall lie to such three bishops of the province as Her Majesty the Queen under Her Sign Manual may appoint, and this section shall apply as if those bishops, or the majority of them, were substituted for the archbishop.

(4.) For the purposes of this section the archbishop or the three bishops shall be assisted by an assessor being the vicar general of the archbishop or the chancellor of one of the dioceses of the province to be nominated by Her Majesty.

Inquiry may be adjourned.

8. Whenever, in the opinion of at least four of the Commissioners, it shall be desirable, they may adjourn the inquiry for any period not exceeding eighteen months from the date of such adjournment, and at such adjourned inquiry they shall have regard to the performance of the ecclesiastical duties of the benefice during the said adjournment.

In case of the avoidance of office of any Commissioner during the adjournment, the adjourned inquiry shall be heard before a commission constituted in all respects as if the adjourned inquiry were an original inquiry.

Power of bishop in case of interference by inhibited incumbent.

9. Where an incumbent has been inhibited under this Act, and in the opinion of the bishop interferes, during the continuance of the inhibition, with the proper discharge of ecclesiastical duties in the parish, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the bishop may direct the whole income of the benefice to be paid in such manner as he shall think fit to the curate or curates, as if it were the stipend or stipends originally decided: Provided that such direction shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal as the inhibition itself.

Provision as to dilapidations.

10. Whenever an inhibition issues under this Act and the bishop has assigned the residence house of the benefice as the residence of the curate or curates during the continuance thereof, such arrangements with regard to the repairs of the said residence shall be made as the parties shall agree upon, or, in default of agreement, as the bishop shall think just having regard to the liability of the incumbent under the Dilapidation Acts.

Avoidance of benefice for debt.

11. Where, after the passing of this Act, on the bankruptcy of an incumbent, or in aid of any writ of execution against his property, the benefice of that incumbent is sequestrated within

A.D. 1895.

twelve months after his institution, or where such sequestration, if issued after that period, continues for the space of one whole year, or where the incumbent incurs two such sequestrations in the space of two years, the benefice shall, unless the bishop otherwise direct, become void, and section fifty-eight of the Pluralities Act, 1838, shall apply in like manner as if the benefice had become void under that section.

1 & 2 Vict. c. 106.

Extension of Incumbents Resignation Acts, 1871 and 1887.

12. If a representation is made to the bishop, signed by any five parishioners, that the incumbent of the parish has, for not less than three years last preceding. been incapacitated by continuing mental or bodily infirmity from the due performance of the duties of his benefice, or if it otherwise becomes known to the bishop that such incumbent has for the said period been so incapacitated, the bishop, if he thinks fit, may issue a commission under the Incumbents Resignations Acts, 1871 and 1887, and, save as in this Act provided, those Acts shall apply in all respects as if all the conditions, under section five of the Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871, authorising an incumbent to make a representation and the bishop to issue such a commission, had been fulfilled.

34 & 35 Vict. c. 44.

50 & 51 Vict. c. 23.

Provision as to notice and proceedings of commissioners.

13.—(1.) Six weeks at least before issuing a commission under section twelve of this Act a copy of the representation (if any) and notice of the bishop's intention to issue a commission shall be served in the prescribed manner on the incumbent.

(2.) If the incumbent shall not within five weeks after the sending of such notice nominate in writing to the bishop a commissioner according to the provisions of section six of the Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871, to act with the other commissioners on such commission, such other commissioners may proceed alone.

(3.) Where the commissioners find that notwithstanding the incapacity of the incumbent due provision has been made for the adequate discharge of the ecclesiastical duties of the parish they may certify that the resignation is inexpedient.

(4.) In every case when a commission under this Act reports that the resignation of the incumbent is expedient, the pension that shall be allowed to him out of the revenues of the benefice shall be equal—

(*a*) when the annual value of the benefice shall not exceed one hundred pounds, to the whole annual value of such benefice;

(*b*) when the annual value of the benefice shall exceed one hundred pounds to one-third of the annual value or to one hundred pounds, whichever sum be the greater.

A.D. 1895.

Lapse.

14. In reckoning the date for lapse, no account shall be taken of—

(*a*) the period between a presentation by the patron and the refusal by the bishop to institute the presentee; or

(*b*) the period between any notice of appeal against, and the confirmation of, such refusal.

Rules.

15. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the judge of the provincial court, and the archbishops and bishops who are members of the Privy Council, or any three of the said persons, two of them being the Lord Chancellor and one other of the aforesaid judicial persons, may make rules for carrying this Act into effect, and in particular for regulating all matters relating to procedure, practice, costs, expenses, and fees, under this Act, and for prescribing the forms to be used and all matters incidental to or connected with proceedings under this Act.

Amendment of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 54. s. 2.

16. Section two of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, is repealed in part, namely, so far as the words following are concerned, namely, "and the performance of which shall have "been required of him in writing by the Bishop."

17.—(1.) It is hereby declared that ecclesiastical duties as defined by the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885, includes not only the Acts referred to in that definition, but also the due observance in other respects by a clergyman of the several promises solemnly made at his ordination.

Savings and definitions.

(2.) For the purposes of the Pluralities Act Amendment Act, 1885, and this Act, ecclesiastical duties, as defined by the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885—

(*a*) shall not include duties in respect of questions of doctrine or ritual;

(*b*) shall be deemed to be inadequately performed whenever the conduct or other duty embraced in that definition, except as aforesaid, is improperly pursued or discharged, but otherwise shall have the same meaning as defined in the first-mentioned Act.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall affect any existing right of a bishop to refuse to institute a presentee.

(4.) Nothing in this Act shall apply to any of Her Majesty's chapels royal, or any royal peculiar, or any chapel belonging to Her Majesty in right of Her Duchy of Lancaster.

Interpretation of terms.

18. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "benefice" includes a rectory with cure of souls, vicarage, new vicarage, perpetual curacy, donative,

A.D. 1895.

public chapel, whether endowed or otherwise, parochial chapelry, chapelry or district formed for ecclesiastical purposes by virtue of statutory authority, or belonging or reputed to belong, or annexed or reputed to be annexed to any church or chapel, and extends to any benefice, as above defined, the patronage of which is vested in or exercised by Her Majesty, whether in right of Her Crown, or in right of the Duchy of Lancaster or otherwise:

The expression "annual value of the benefice" shall mean "the net annual value, exclusive of the parsonage, vicarage, or other place of residence of the incumbent, after deducting all rates, taxes, and charges assessed upon and payable out of the benefice, which charges shall include any annual payments in respect of any terminable mortgage having at the time of the inhibition more than two years to run."

The expression "bishop" includes, with reference to the diocese of an archbishop, that archbishop, and includes, with reference to a presentation the archbishop or bishop whose duty it is to institute to a benefice:

The word "presentee" includes a person collated to a benefice:

The expression "institution" includes collation and admission to a benefice, whether by license or otherwise, and the word "institute" and similar words shall be construed accordingly:

The expression "presentation" includes the petition by a patron for his own institution to a benefice; and the words "present" and "presentee" shall be construed accordingly:

The expression "parish" means parish or district for ecclesiastical purposes, and in relation to a right of patronage of a benefice, or to a benefice, means the area for ecclesiastical purposes of that benefice:

The expression "parishioners" means parishioners of full age:

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act:

The expression "inquiry" means an inquiry by Commissioners held under the section seventy-seven of the Pluralities Act, 1838.

Short title

19. This Act may be cited as the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act 1895.

Church Patronage.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAW]

To amend the Law respecting the exercise of Church Patronage and the avoidance of Benefices, and to further amend the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, 1885.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Hayes Fisher, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Griffith Boscawen, Mr. Brodrick, Viscount Cranborne, and Mr. Bartley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *May* 1895.

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[Bill 241.]

Coal Mines Regulation Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

Dangerous Mines.

1. Notice that a mine is a dangerous mine.
2. Constitution of Coal Mines Board.
3. Appeal to board against notice.
4. Powers and proceedings of board.
5. Special rules as to dangerous mines.
6. Shot-firing in dangerous mines.

Miscellaneous Amendments.

7. Representation of workmen on arbitration or appeal.
8. Deductions by agreement.
9. Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 58. s. 13, as to check-weigher.
10. Particulars to be shown by returns from mines.
11. Plan of abandoned mine.
12. Amendment of general rules as to inspection, trimming of lamps, and tamping.
13. Provision as to explosives.
14. Qualification and examination for certificates.

Short Title.

15. Short title.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Dangerous Mines.

Notice that a mine is a dangerous mine. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 58.

1.—(1.) Where it appears to any inspector appointed under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 (in this Act referred to as the principal Act) that any mine, or seam, or part of a mine is dangerous, as being either fiery, or dry and dusty, or both, he shall serve a notification to that effect on the owner, agent, or manager of that mine, and from and after the expiration of *one month* after the service of the notification, or if the notification is confirmed on appeal under this Act, *one month* after such confirmation, the mine, or seam, or part of the mine mentioned in the notification shall be subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to dangerous mines.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act—

The expression "fiery mine" means a mine, or seam, or part of a mine, in the return air of which a dangerous per-centage of fire-damp is found :

The expression "dry and dusty mine" means a mine, or seam, or part of a mine in which a dangerous amount of dry coal dust is found.

The expression "dangerous mine" means a mine or seam or part of a mine which is dangerous.

Constitution of Coal Mines Board.

2.—(1.) For the purposes of this Act there shall be a board of three persons, to be called "The Coal Mines Board" (in this Act referred to as the board), of whom the chairman shall be a person who is not a mine owner or a miner's agent or employed

A.D. 1895.

in or about a mine, one other member shall be a person who is or has been an owner or manager of a mine, and the third shall be a person who is or has been employed in or about a mine and is not and has not been an owner or manager of a mine.

(2.) The powers of the board shall continue until the end of the year *one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight*, and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise determines.

(3.) Each member of the board shall be appointed and may be removed by a Secretary of State.

(4.) On the occurrence of any vacancy in the board, or during the temporary absence of any member thereof through illness or other unavoidable cause, a Secretary of State may appoint a fit person to be a member, or to act temporarily as a member, as the case may be, in lieu of the member whose place is vacated, or who is temporarily absent as aforesaid.

(5.) Each member of the board shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Treasury may direct.

(6.) The board may, with the consent of a Secretary of State, and the consent of the Treasury as to number and remuneration, appoint or employ and remove such officers and persons, with such remuneration, as may appear necessary for enabling the board to perform their duties under this Act.

(7.) *The remuneration aforesaid, and all incidental expenses sanctioned by the Treasury of the performance of the duties of the board, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.*

Appeal to board against notice.

3. Any owner, agent, or manager of a mine on whom a notification has been served under this Act by an inspector may appeal to the board, and may show cause against the notification, and the board shall either confirm the notification, or, if they are satisfied that the mine is not dangerous within the meaning of this Act, make an order annulling the notification, and the same shall be annulled accordingly, without prejudice to any power of issuing a fresh notification if circumstances should make it expedient so to do.

Powers and proceedings of board.

4.—(1.) For the purposes of and incidental to the hearing and determination of any appeal the board shall, subject to any rules of procedure made under this section, have all the powers of a court of summary jurisdiction when acting as a court in its ordinary jurisdiction, and all the powers of an inspector under the principal Act, and, in addition, the following powers, namely:

(*a*) power to enter and inspect, or to authorise any person to enter and inspect, any mine or premises the entry or inspection whereof appears to the board requisite for the said purposes:

(*b*) power by summons, signed by the chairman of the board, to require the attendance of all such persons as they think fit to call before them and examine for the said purposes, and to require answers or returns to such inquiries as they think fit to make: A.D. 1895.

(*c*) power to require the production of all books, papers, and documents which they consider important for the said purposes:

(*d*) power to administer an oath and require any person to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

(2.) Every person attending as a witness before the board shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed to a witness attending before a court of record.

(3.) The board may order any costs and expenses incurred in and about any appeal to be paid either by the appellant or by any person summoned before it or partly by the appellant and partly by any such person, as they may direct, and any such order shall, on the application of any person entitled to the benefit thereof, be enforced by any court of summary jurisdiction as if the costs and expenses were a penalty imposed by that court; but subject to any such order, such costs and expenses shall be deemed to be expenses of the board in the execution of this Act.

(4.) In case of dispute as to the amount to be allowed under this section for any costs or expenses, the board may, if they think fit, refer the matter to a master of the Supreme Court, who, on request signed by the chairman of the board, shall ascertain and certify the proper amount of the costs or expenses.

(5.) If any person without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) either fails, after he has had the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled tendered to him, to comply with any summons or requisition of the board under this section, or prevents or impedes the board in the execution of their duty, he shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds*, and in case of failure to comply with any requisition for making any return or producing any document, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds* for every day that such failure continues.

(6.) The board may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, make rules as to the procedure to be followed in cases of appeal to the board, including the time and notice of appeal, and as to fees to be paid by appellants and other parties.

A.D. 1895.

(7.) The Public Offices Fees Act, 1879, shall apply to fees payable under this Act.

42 & 43 Vict. c. 58.

Special rules as to dangerous mines.

5.—(1.) A Secretary of State may make special rules for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of any dangerous mine or employed in or about the mine, with respect to any of the following matters :—

(*a*) the lights to be used in the mine; and

(*b*) the explosives to be used in the mine, the mode of using and storing such explosives, and of making and stemming holes, and the times at which and the manner in which shots are to be fired in the mine; and

(*c*) the watering of the mine or any ways or places therein; and

(*d*) generally the precautions to be adopted for the prevention of accidents from fire-damp and coal dust.

(2.) Any special rules made under this section shall be served on the owner, agent, or manager of the mine to which they are to apply, and if the owner, agent, or manager does not within *twenty days* after the special rules are received by him object in writing to them, the proposed special rules shall be established.

(3.) If the owner, agent, or manager sends his objection in writing within the said twenty days to the Secretary of State the matter shall be referred to arbitration under the principal Act, and the date of the receipt of the objection by the Secretary of State shall be deemed to be the date of the reference, and the rules shall be established as settled by an award on arbitration.

(4.) While any such special rules are in force in any dangerous mine, any general rule contained in section forty-nine of the principal Act, and any special rule established under the principal Act, which may be inconsistent with any special rules made under this section shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be suspended in relation to that mine.

(5.) Any special rules made under this section shall come into force on such date or dates as may be therein appointed, and from and after the date on which any such rule comes into force it shall be observed in and about the mine to which it applies in like manner as if it were enacted in the principal Act.

(6.) Sections fifty-seven and fifty-eight of the principal Act shall apply to the publication of special rules made under this section in like manner as to the publication of special rules established under that Act.

Shot-firing in dangerous mines.

6. In any dangerous mine no shot shall be fired unless all the workmen employed therein are for the time being out of the mine, except those firing the shot and others necessarily present,

not exceeding ten persons, or such greater number as may be allowed in the case of the mine by special permission of a Secretary of State. A.D. 1895.

Miscellaneous Amendments.

Representation of workmen on arbitration or appeal.

7. Where any matter in difference is referred to arbitration under the principal Act, and where any appeal against any notification is brought before the board under this Act, the arbitrators or umpire, or the board, as the case may be, may, on the application of any of the workmen employed in the mine to which the arbitration or notification relates, and on such security, if any, as may appear to the arbitrators or umpire or board sufficient to provide for the costs of and consequential on the application, appoint any person to represent the workmen, or any class of them, on the arbitration or appeal, and any person so appointed shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the arbitration or appeal to such extent and in such manner as the board may direct, and be subject to the same liability with respect to costs as if he were a party to the arbitration or appeal.

Deductions by agreement.

8.—(1.) Any agreement to vary wages in accordance with the amount of stones or substances other than the mineral contracted to be gotten, or in accordance with the mode of filling any tubs, baskets, or hutches, shall be treated as an agreement for deductions under section twelve of the principal Act.

(2.) In estimating any deduction under that section, regard may be had not only to the amount of the stones or substances aforesaid, or to the nature or extent of the improper filling, but also to the diminution in the value of the coal or to any additional expense caused thereby.

(3.) Any such agreement for deductions, and any deduction made in pursuance thereof, shall be illegal, null, and void unless—

(*a*) the agreement is evidenced by a memorandum in writing signed by the workman; and

(*b*) the deduction authorised by the agreement is reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(4.) Any deduction made in pursuance of any such agreement shall not be lawful unless particulars in writing, showing the nature and items of the deduction, are supplied to the workman on each occasion when the deduction is made.

A.D. 1895.

Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 58. s. 13, as to check-weigher.

9.—(1.) A statutory declaration made by any person acting or claiming to act as a check-weigher under section thirteen of the principal Act or by any other person entitled to be represented by such a check-weigher, to the effect that he was present at a meeting for the purpose of appointing a check-weigher, and that the person named in the declaration was duly appointed check-weigher by that meeting, shall be primâ facie evidence of that appointment.

(2.) Where the check-weigher was appointed by a majority ascertained by ballot of the persons employed in the mine, and paid according to the mineral gotten by them, the declaration shall so state, and if it does not so state then it shall state the names of the persons by whom or on whose behalf the check-weigher was appointed. Where a check-weigher is appointed by such a majority as aforesaid he shall be deemed to be appointed on behalf of all the persons employed in the mine who are entitled to appoint him.

(3.) The facilities to be afforded to a check-weigher under section thirteen of the principal Act shall include a shelter from the weather and a desk or table at which the check-weigher may write.

Particulars to be shown by returns from mines. [50 & 51 Vict. c. 58. s. 33.]

10. The annual return under section thirty-three of the principal Act shall, with respect to the year mentioned in that section, show for each mine, in such form as the Secretary of State may prescribe,—

(1) to the best of the information and belief of the person making the return, the distribution of the coal gotten at the mine, specifying whether it is supplied for colliery consumption, for domestic consumption, for the manufacture of coke, for the manufacture of gas, for other manufacturing purposes, or for export; and

(2) the quantity and value of coke produced at the mine; and

(3) the rates of and total amount paid for royalties, rents, and wayleaves, in respect of coal, ironstone, fireclay, oil shale, and other minerals respectively; and

(4) the average price of coal at the pit's mouth.

Plan of abandoned mine.

11. Section thirty-eight of the principal Act shall be amended as follows:—

(1.) The following subsection shall be substituted for subsection one:—

"(1.) Where any mine or seam is abandoned, the person who is owner of the mine or seam at the time of its abandonment

shall, within *three months* after the abandonment, send to a Secretary of State :

(i.) An accurate plan of the mine or seam, being either the original working plan or an accurate copy thereof made by a competent draftsman, and showing—

(*a*) the boundaries of the workings of the mine or seam, including not only the working faces but also all headings in advance thereof, up to the time of the abandonment;

(*b*) the pillars of coal or other mineral remaining unworked;

(*c*) the position, direction, and extent of every known fault or dislocation of the seam with its vertical throw;

(*d*) the position of the workings with regard to the surface;

(*e*) the general direction and rate of dip of the strata; and

(*f*) a statement of the depth of the shaft from the surface to the seam abandoned; and

(ii.) A section of the strata sunk through, or if that is not reasonably practicable, a statement of the depth of the shaft with a section of the seam.

"Every such plan must be on a scale of not less than that of the ordnance survey of twenty-five inches to the mile, or on the same scale as the plan used at the mine at the time of its abandonment."

(2.) In sub-section two, after the words "without the consent of "the owner of the mine or seam" shall be inserted the words "or the licence of a Secretary of State."

(3.) The following sub-sections shall be added to the said section:—

"(6.) At any time after the expiration of *ten years* from the time of the abandonment, the Secretary of State may, with the consent of any local authority, deposit with that authority the said plan and section, or may authorise the local authority to deposit the same in any public library or other public building, and may make rules for the safe custody, inspection, and copying of the same, and as to the fees (if any) to be taken in respect thereof. Every plan and section so deposited shall be delivered up to the Secretary of State on demand."

A.D. 1895.

"(7.) The High Court, or in Scotland the Court of Session, may, on application by or on behalf of the Secretary of State, make an order requiring any person who has for the time being the custody or possession of any plan or section of an abandoned mine or seam to produce the same to the Secretary of State for the purpose of inspecting or copying the same."

Amendment of general rules as to inspection, trimming of lamps, and tamping.

12.—(1.) The inspection before the commencement of work required by Rule 4 (i.) contained in section forty-nine of the principal Act shall extend to the roadways and to all parts of the mine the condition of which may affect the safety of the mine.

(2.) Rule 10 of the general rules contained in section forty-nine of the principal Act shall apply to the trimming of safety lamps in like manner as to the examining thereof, and shall be read as if the words "and trim," "and trimmed," and "and trimming" were respectively inserted after the words "examine," "examined," and "examining" wherever those words respectively occur.

(3.) A safety lamp shall not be used in any mine or part of a mine unless it is the property of the owner of the mine, and no portion of any safety lamp shall be removed by any person from the mine while the lamp is in ordinary use.

(4.) In Rule 12 of the said general rules, for the words "nor shall coal or coal dust be used for tamping," shall be substituted the words "and only clay or other non-inflammable substances shall be used for tamping."

Provision as to explosives.

13. An explosive shall not be used in any mine unless it is of a kind for the time being certified by a Secretary of State as fit to be used in that mine or in any designated class of mines including that mine, and the Secretary of State may grant certificates for the purpose of this section in such form, on such terms, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

Qualification and examination for certificates.

14.—(1.) To sub-section one of section twenty-three of the principal Act shall be added the following words "or such "experience or other training as the board to which he applies "may consider equivalent to such five years' experience."

(2.) The examinations for certificates of competency under the principal Act shall be partly by examination papers and partly by oral examination.

(3.) The examination by examination papers shall be conducted by examiners to be appointed by a Secretary of State, and any rules made by any board under section twenty-four of the principal

Act, so far as relates to the examiners appointed under this section, shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State; but save as aforesaid section twenty-four of the principal Act shall apply to all examinations conducted under the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act. A.D. 1895.

Short Title.

15. This Act may be cited as the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1895, and the principal Act and the Coal Mines (Check Weighers) Act, 1894, and this Act may be cited collectively as the Coal Mines Regulation Acts 1887 to 1895. Short title. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 52.

Coal Mines Regulation.

A

B I L L

To amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Secretary Asquith and Mr. George Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *April* 1895.

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[Bill 194.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to provide in certain Cases for the Alteration of the Boundaries of Colonies. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Alteration of boundaries of colony.

1.—(1.) Where the boundaries of a colony have, either before or after the passing of this Act, been altered by Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council or letters patent the boundaries as so altered shall be, and be deemed to have been from the date of the alteration, the boundaries of the colony.

(2.) Provided that the consent of a self-governing colony shall be required for the alteration of the boundaries thereof.

(3.) In this Act "self-governing colony" means any of the colonies specified in the schedule to this Act.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

Canada.
Newfoundland.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
South Australia.
Queensland.
Western Australia.
Tasmania.
New Zealand.
Cape of Good Hope.
Natal.

Colonial Boundaries.

[H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to provide in certain Cases for the Alteration of the Boundaries of Colonies.

(*Brought from the Lords 2 July* 1895.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 2 *July* 1895.

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[Bill 333.]

A

BILL

TO

Enable the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London to provide Baths and Wash-houses within the said City. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the City of London Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1895.

Definitions. **2.** In this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "Commissioners of Sewers" means the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74.

The expression "the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882," means the Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1846, the Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1847, the Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1878, and the Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1882. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 14. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 30.

Commissioners of Sewers to act as commissioners of baths and wash-houses. **3.** It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Sewers by a resolution passed at a special meeting held under the provisions of the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, to apply the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882, to the City of London, and thereupon such Commissioners of Sewers shall have and exercise within the said city all the powers and authorities vested in commissioners appointed to carry into execution the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882: Provided always, that such powers and authorities may be exercised by such Commissioners of Sewers without the sanction or approval of any vestry or other body of persons whose sanction or approval is made necessary by and under the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882.

Commissioners of Sewers to **4.** The provisions contained in the Act of fifty-seven George the Third, chapter twenty-nine, and in the City of London Sewers

A.D. 1895.

act under the Sewers Acts.

Acts, 1848 and 1851, with respect to the purchase and auxiliary to the sale or disposal of lands purchased, shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Sewers in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and all the provisions of the said City of London Sewers Acts and all powers at present possessed by such Commissioners, and applicable to the exercise of any powers which under this Act may be vested in such Commissioners, shall be applicable to and for the purposes of this Act, as if the powers which under this Act may become vested in such commissioners had been powers vested in them under the said City of London Sewers Acts or otherwise.

Commissioners of Sewers and their servants to have same authority as given by Baths and Wash-houses Acts.

5. Any Act or thing authorised to be done by commissioners appointed under the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882, or by the officers or servants of such commissioners, may be done by the Commissioners of Sewers or their officers or servants to the same extent and effect, and any penalty or disability imposed by such Acts may be recovered by or from such Commissioners of Sewers or their officers or servants as if they were respectively commissioners, officers, or servants, directly appointed or included by or within the provisions of such Acts.

Expenses of carrying out provisions of Act.

6. All expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Sewers in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid out of their sewer rate and consolidated rate, or either of such rates, and all moneys received by such Commissioners in respect of charges for the use of baths and wash-houses shall be applicable in aid of such sewer or consolidated rate, as the case may be, and such part of any penalty recovered under the provisions of the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882, as shall not be awarded to the informer, shall be paid to the credit of such sewer rate or consolidated rate as aforesaid.

Appeal against bye-laws and orders of Commissioners of Sewers.

7. Any person aggrieved by any byelaw, order, direction, or appointment of or made by the Commissioners of Sewers in carrying out the provisions of this Act, may appeal therefrom to the next or to any adjourned general or quarter sessions of the city of London on giving such notice of appeal and entering into such recognisances and under the conditions specified in section one hundred and eighty-nine of the City of London Sewers Act, 1848.

Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London (Baths and Wash-houses).

A

B I L L

To enable the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London to provide Baths and Wash-houses within the said City.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Alpheus Morton, Mr. Boulnois, Mr. Alban Gibbs, Sir Reginald Hanson, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. James Rowlands.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 12 *February* 1895.

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[Bill 95.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

TO

Enable the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London to provide Baths and Wash-houses within the said City. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the City of London Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1895.

Definitions.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "Commissioners of Sewers" means the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

Commissioners of Sewers to act as commissioners of baths and wash-houses.

3. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Sewers by a resolution passed at a special meeting held under the provisions of the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, to apply the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882, to the City of London, and thereupon such Commissioners of Sewers shall have and exercise within the said city all the powers and authorities vested in commissioners appointed to carry into execution the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882: Provided always, that such powers and authorities may be exercised by such Commissioners of Sewers without the sanction or approval of any vestry or other body of persons whose sanction or approval is made necessary by and under the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882: Provided, however, that no byelaw made under the authority of this Act shall be of any legal force until the same shall have received the approval of the Local Government Board, and that all moneys borrowed for the purposes of this Act shall be borrowed under the provisions of the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848 and 1851, or of the Local Loans Act, 1875.

[Bill 163.]

A.D. 1895.

Commissioners of Sewers to act under the Sewers Acts.

4. The provisions contained in the Act of fifty-seven George the Third, chapter twenty-nine, and in the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848 and 1851, with respect to the purchase and auxiliary to the sale or disposal of lands purchased, shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Sewers in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and all the provisions of the said City of London Sewers Acts and all powers at present possessed by such Commissioners, and applicable to the exercise of any powers which under this Act may be vested in such Commissioners, shall be applicable to and for the purposes of this Act, as if the powers which under this Act may become vested in such commissioners had been powers vested in them under the said City of London Sewers Acts or otherwise.

Commissioners of Sewers and their servants to have same authority as given by Baths and Wash-houses Acts.

5. Any Act or thing authorised to be done by commissioners appointed under the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882, or by the officers or servants of such commissioners, may be done by the Commissioners of Sewers or their officers or servants to the same extent and effect, and any penalty or disability imposed by such Acts may be recovered by or from such Commissioners of Sewers or their officers or servants as if they were respectively commissioners, officers, or servants, directly appointed or included by or within the provisions of such Acts.

Expenses of carrying out provisions of Act.

6. All expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Sewers in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and the costs, charges, and expenses preliminary to and of, and incidental to the preparing, applying for, obtaining, and passing of this Act, shall be paid out of their sewer rate and consolidated rate, or either of such rates, and all moneys received by such Commissioners in respect of charges for the use of baths and wash-houses shall be applicable in aid of such sewer or consolidated rate, as the case may be, and such part of any penalty recovered under the provisions of the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1882, as shall not be awarded to the informer, shall be paid to the credit of such sewer rate or consolidated rate as aforesaid.

Appeal against bye-laws and orders of Commissioners of Sewers.

7. Any person aggrieved by any byelaw, order, direction, or appointment of or made by the Commissioners of Sewers in carrying out the provisions of this Act, may appeal therefrom to the next or to any adjourned general or quarter sessions of the city of London on giving such notice of appeal and entering into such recognisances and under the conditions specified in section one hundred and eighty-nine of the City of London Sewers Act, 1848.

Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London (Baths and Wash-houses).

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

To enable the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London to provide Baths and Wash-houses within the said City.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Alpheus Morton, Mr. Boulnois, Mr. Alban Gibbs, Sir Reginald Hanson, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. James Rowlands.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 12 *March* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 163.]

Commons and Open Spaces Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The main object of this Bill is to provide simpler and less expensive machinery for regulating commons. At present a common cannot be regulated or placed under local management without a Provisional Order or a Scheme confirmed by Act of Parliament.

It is also proposed by Part II. of the Bill to make some minor amendments in the Inclosure Acts, and in the enactments relating to open spaces and recreation grounds, and to repeal certain enactments relating to commons which are either obsolete or inconsistent with modern legislation.

Commons and Open Spaces Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PART I.

REGULATION OF COMMONS.

Clause.

1. Power for district council to make scheme for regulation of common.
2. Procedure for making scheme.
3. Management of regulated common.
4. Power for parish council to apply to county council for scheme.
5. Provision for delegation of powers of district council to parish council.
6. Power for parish council to contribute to expenses.
7. Provision for compensation.
8. Provision for adjustment of rights.
9. Power for district council to acquire property in regulated common.
10. Power for county council to make scheme where common in two or more districts.
11. Digging of gravel.
12. Power to amend scheme.
13. Provisions as to byelaws.
14. Expenses.
15. Power for urban district council to contribute towards expenses.
16. Application to London and to county boroughs.
17. Saving for commons regulated under other Acts.
18. Definitions.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Exhausted parish lands.
20. Surplus rents from field gardens.

Clause.

21. Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 32. as to open spaces.
22. Power to modify provisions as to recreation grounds, &c.
23. Amendment of law as to notices of intended exchanges and divisions.
24. Amendment of law as to adjournment of meetings.
25. Annual report to Parliament of proceedings under this Act and Metropolitan Commons Acts.
26. Restrictions on inclosures under scheduled Acts.
27. Repeal.
28. Short title.

SCHEDULES.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, and the Law relating to Commons and Open Spaces.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

Regulation of Commons.

Power for district council to make scheme for regulation of common.

1.—(1.) The council of an urban or rural district may make a scheme for the regulation and management of any common within their district with a view to the expenditure of money on the drainage, levelling, and improvement of the common, and to the making of byelaws and regulations for the prevention of nuisances and the preservation of order on the common.

[See 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122. s. 6.]

(2.) The scheme may contain any of the statutory provisions for the benefit of the neighbourhood mentioned in section seven of the Commons Act, 1876.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 56.

(3.) The scheme shall be in the prescribed form, and shall identify by reference to a plan the common to be thereby regulated, and for this purpose an ordnance survey map shall, if possible, be used.

Procedure for making scheme.

2.—(1.) Not less than *forty days* before the making of a scheme under this Part of this Act the council shall give the prescribed notice of their intention to make it, and shall state thereby where copies of the draft of the scheme may be obtained, and where the plan therein referred to may be inspected. They shall also send to the Board of Agriculture as soon as possible a copy of the draft and plan.

A.D. 1895.

(2.) During the forty days aforesaid any person may obtain copies of the draft on payment of a sum not exceeding *sixpence* per copy, and may inspect the plan at the prescribed place, and may make in writing to the Board of Agriculture any objection or suggestion with respect to the scheme or plan.

(3.) After the expiration of the said forty days the Board of Agriculture shall take into consideration any objections or suggestions so made, and for that purpose may, if they think fit, direct that an inquiry be held by an officer of the Board.

(4.) The Board of Agriculture may by order approve of the scheme, subject to such modifications, if any, as they may think desirable, and thereupon the scheme shall have full effect.

Management of regulated common.

3. The management of any common regulated by a scheme made by a district council under this Part of this Act shall be vested in the district council.

Power for parish council to apply to county council for scheme.

4.—(1.) A parish council may apply to the district council of the district comprising the parish to make a scheme under this Part of this Act for the regulation and management of any common within the parish, and if the district council refuse or neglect to make a scheme the parish council may apply for that purpose to the county council.

(2.) The county council, if satisfied that the circumstances are such that a scheme should be made for the regulation and management of the common, shall pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon the powers and duties of the district council under this Part of this Act, so far as regards that common, shall be transferred to the county council, and the management of the common shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be vested, by the scheme, in that council.

(3.) Where a resolution has been passed by a county council under this section, the provisions of section sixty-three of the Local Government Act, 1894, shall have effect.

56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.

Provision for delegation of powers of district council to parish council.

5. A rural district council may delegate to a parish council any powers conferred by this Part of this Act on the district council in relation to any commons within the parish, and thereupon the Public Health Acts shall apply as if the parish council were a parochial committee.

Power for parish council to contribute to expenses.

6. A parish council may agree to contribute the whole or any portion of the expenses of and incidental to the preparation and execution of a scheme for the regulation and management of any common within their parish (including any compensation paid

under this Act), and the provisions of section eleven of the Local Government Act, 1894, shall apply to the expenses incurred by the parish council for the purposes of such contribution. A.D. 1895. 56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.

Provision for compensation. [See 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122. s. 15.]

7. No estate, interest, or right of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting any common shall, except with the consent of the person entitled thereto, be taken away or injuriously affected by any scheme under this Part of this Act without compensation being made or provided for the same by the council making the scheme, and such compensation shall, in case of difference, be ascertained and provided in the same manner as if it were for the compulsory purchase and taking, or the injurious affecting, of lands under the Lands Clauses Acts.

Provision for adjustment of rights. 39 & 40 Vict. c. 56.

8. A scheme under this Part of this Act may, with the previous consent in writing of the persons whose consents are required to a Provisional Order under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, include provisions for "adjustment of rights" within the meaning of the Commons Act, 1876, and the subsequent proceedings for carrying such provisions into effect (inclusive of the making of any award, if deemed necessary by the Board, and the raising by rate of the expenses of such subsequent proceedings) shall be the same, so far as practicable, as if the provisions were contained in a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament under those Acts, and those Acts shall apply accordingly.

Power for district council to acquire property in regulated common.

9. A district council may acquire the fee or any less estate in any common regulated by a scheme under this Part of this Act by gift or by purchase by agreement, and hold the same without licence in mortmain for the purposes of the scheme, and the expenses thereby incurred by the district council shall be part of their expenses of executing the scheme.

Power for county council to make scheme where common in two or more districts.

10. Where any common is situated in the districts of two or more district councils, the county council of the county within which the common is situate shall in relation thereto have all the powers conferred by this Part of this Act upon a district council in relation to any common within their district, and this Act shall apply to the county council as if that council were a district council, and the management of the common shall be vested in the county council.

Digging of gravel. 39 & 40 Vict. c. 56.

11. Section twenty of the Commons Act, 1876 (which relates to the digging of gravel), shall apply to any common regulated by a scheme under this Part of this Act.

Power to amend scheme.

12. The power to make a scheme under this Part of this Act shall include power to amend or supplement any such scheme.

A.D. 1895.

Provisions as to byelaws.

13. The provisions with respect to byelaws contained in sections one hundred and eighty-two to one hundred and eighty-six, both inclusive, of the Public Health Act, 1875, and any enactment amending or extending those sections, shall apply to all byelaws made in pursuance of a scheme under this Part of this Act, and any fine imposed by any such byelaw shall be recoverable summarily and be payable to the council in whom the management of the common is vested.

Expenses.

14.—(1.) All expenses incurred by the Board of Agriculture in relation to a scheme under this Part of this Act, and all expenses of and incidental to the preparation and execution of the scheme (including any compensation paid under this Act) shall—

(*a*) where the scheme is made by a county council, be paid out of the county fund; and

(*b*) in any other case, be paid by the district council.

(2.) All expenses incurred by a district council under this Part of this Act shall be treated as part of the expenses of the district council in the execution of the powers conferred by the Local Government Act, 1894.

56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.

(3.) A district council may for the purposes of this Act borrow money in like manner and subject to the like conditions as they may borrow for defraying expenses incurred in the execution of the Public Health Acts, and the said Acts shall apply accordingly.

Power for urban district council to contribute towards expenses.

15. The council of any urban district may, with a view to the benefit of the inhabitants of their district, and subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, enter into an undertaking with any other council making or having made a scheme under this Part of this Act to contribute any portion of the expenses incurred by that council in executing the scheme.

Application to London and to county boroughs.

16. This Act shall apply to the London county council and to the council of a county borough in like manner as if those councils respectively were councils of urban districts, and any expenses incurred by the London county council under this Act shall be deemed to be incurred for general county purposes.

Saving for commons regulated under other Acts.

17. A scheme under this Part of this Act shall not apply to any common which is the subject of a scheme made under the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 to 1878, or is regulated by a Provisional Order under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, or is the subject of any local and personal Act of Parliament having for its object the preservation of the common as an open space.

18. In this Part of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires— Definitions.

The expression "common" shall include any land subject to be inclosed under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, any metropolitan common within the meaning of the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 to 1878, and any town or village green.

The expression "prescribed" shall mean prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Agriculture.

PART II.

Miscellaneous.

Exhausted parish lands. 39 & 40 Vict. c. 62. 56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.

19. A parish council shall, in respect of any land liable to be sold under the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876, be entitled to exercise the powers conferred by section eight, subsection (1) (*d*) of the Local Government Act, 1894.

Surplus rents from field gardens. [See 39 & 40 Vict. c. 56. s. 27. 42 & 43 Vict. c. 37. s 2.]

20. Surplus rents arising from field gardens may, in addition to the purposes for which they are now applicable, be applied for any of the purposes for which surplus rents arising from recreation grounds may be applied.

Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 32. as to open spaces.

21.—(1.) The powers exerciseable by the district council of a rural district under section five of the Open Spaces Act, 1887, may be exercised whether the council has been invested by an order of the Local Government Board with the powers of the Open Spaces Acts, 1877 to 1890, or not.

(2.) A county council may invest a parish council with the powers of the Open Spaces Acts, 1877 to 1890, and thereupon those Acts shall apply in like manner as if the parish council were a district council, and the parish were the district thereof, except that any expenses incurred by the parish council shall be defrayed as expenses incurred under the Local Government Act, 1894, and be subject to the provisions of section eleven of that Act, and that byelaws made by a parish council need not be under common seal.

(3.) Section seven of the Open Spaces Act, 1887, shall apply to a parish council in like manner as it applies to a district council.

Power to modify provisions as to recreation grounds, &c.

22. Any provisions with respect to allotments for recreation grounds, field gardens, or other public or parochial purposes contained in any Act relating to inclosure or in any award or order made in pursuance thereof, and any provisions with respect to the management of any such allotments contained in any such Act, order, or award, may, on the application of any district or parish council interested in any such allotment be dealt with by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in the exercise of their

A.D. 1895.

ordinary jurisdiction, as if those provisions had been established by the founder in the case of a charity having a founder.

Amendment of law as to notices of intended exchanges and divisions. [8 & 9 Vict. c.118. s.150.]

23. Section one hundred and fifty of the Inclosure Act, 1845, shall have effect as if "*two* successive weeks" were therein inserted instead of "three successive weeks," and as if "*one month*" were therein inserted instead of "three calendar months."

Amendment of law as to adjournment of meetings.

24. Where notice has been given of any sitting, whether original or by adjournment, to be held by an officer of the Board of Agriculture under the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 to 1878, that officer may, by notice to be published in such manner as the Board direct, adjourn the sitting without attending for the purpose of the adjournment.

Annual report to Parliament of proceedings under this Act and Metropolitan Commons Acts.

25. Section twenty of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, is hereby repealed, and the Board of Agriculture shall include in an annual report to Parliament a statement of their proceedings under Part I. of this Act and under the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 to 1878, during the year ending the *thirty-first day of December* then last past, with such particulars as to their proceedings under the last-mentioned Acts as are required by section twenty-one of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866.

29 & 30 Vict. c. 122.

Restrictions on inclosures under scheduled Acts.

26.—(1.) A grant or inclosure of common purporting to be made under the general authority of any of the Acts mentioned in the First Schedule hereto or any Act incorporating the same, or any provisions thereof, shall not be valid unless it is either—

(*a*) specially authorised by Act of Parliament; or

(*b*) made to or by any Government Department; or

(*c*) made with the consent of the Board of Agriculture.

(2.) The Board of Agriculture, in giving or withholding their consent under this section, shall have regard to the same considerations, and shall, if necessary, hold the same inquiries as are directed by the Commons Act, 1876, to be taken into consideration and held by the Board before forming an opinion whether an application under the Inclosure Acts shall be acceded to or not.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 56.

Repeal.

27. The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act (being enactments which either have been made unnecessary by or are inconsistent with subsequent enactments) are hereby repealed.

Provided that this repeal shall not affect the construction or effect of any local and personal Act of Parliament passed before the commencement of this Act, whereby any provisions of the said enactments or either of them are intended to be incorporated.

Short title.

28. This Act may be cited as the Commons Act, 1895, and shall read with the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882.

SCHEDULES.

A.D. 1895.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS relating to INCLOSURES subject to restriction under the Act.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
43 Eliz. c. 2. - -	The Poor Relief Act, 1601.
17 Geo. 3. c. 53. -	The Clergy Residences Repair Act, 1776.
51 Geo. 3. c. 115. -	An Act for amending the Act forty-third George the Third, to promote the building, repairing, or otherwise providing the churches and chapels, and of houses for the residences of ministers, and the providing of churchyards and glebes.
58 Geo. 3. c. 45. -	The Church Building Act, 1818.
1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 42. -	An Act to amend an Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third for the relief and employment of the poor.
1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 59. -	An Act to enable churchwardens and overseers to inclose land belonging to the Crown for the benefit of poor persons residing in the parish in which such Crown land is situate.
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 69. -	The Union and Parish Property Act, 1835.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 38. -	The School Sites Act, 1841.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 18. -	The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 112. -	The Literary and Scientific Institutions Act, 1854.

A.D. 1895.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
29 Geo. 2. c. 36. -	An Act for inclosing, by the mutual consent of the lords and tenants, part of any common for the purpose of planting and preserving trees fit for timber or underwood; and for more effectually preventing the unlawful destruction of trees.	The whole Act.
31 Geo. 2. c. 41. -	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled "An "Act for inclosing, by the mutual "consent of the lords and "tenants, part of any common "for the purpose of planting and "preserving trees fit for timber "or underwood; and for more "effectually preventing the un-"lawful destruction of trees."	The whole Act.
41 Geo. 3. c. 109. -	The Inclosure (Consolidation) Act, 1801.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 23. -	An Act to amend the law respecting the inclosing of open fields, pastures, moors, commons, and waste lands in England.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 30. -	An Act to facilitate the exchange of lands lying in common fields.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 115. -	An Act for facilitating the inclosure of open and arable fields in England and Wales.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 31. -	An Act to extend the powers and provisions of the several Acts relating to the inclosure of open and arable fields in England and Wales.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Vict. c 118. -	The Inclosure Act, 1845 -	Sections one hundred and twenty-one and one hundred and twenty-two.

Commons and Open Spaces.

A

B I L L

To amend the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, and the Law relating to Commons and Open Spaces.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. Thomas Ellis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *May* 1895.

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[Bill 251.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order of the Board of Agriculture relating to the Regulation of Bexhill Down in the county of Sussex. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the Board of Agriculture did in pursuance of the Inclosure Acts 1845–1882 issue in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five the Provisional Order of Regulation set forth in the schedule hereto and in a special report certified that it was expedient that the same should be confirmed by Parliament: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118., &c.

And whereas a Committee of the House of Commons to which the same Provisional Order was referred recommended that the same ought to be confirmed by Parliament without modification:

And whereas the said Regulation cannot be proceeded with without the previous authority of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Provisional Order of Regulation set forth in the schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed. Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited as the Commons Regulation (Bexhill) Provisional Order Confirmation Act 1895. Short title.

[Bill 256.]

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONAL ORDER FOR THE REGULATION OF BEXHILL DOWN.

WHEREAS persons interested in certain lands called or known as Bexhill Down situate in the parish of Bexhill in the county of Sussex such lands being a common within the meaning of the Inclosure Acts 1845 to 1882 have made application to the Board of Agriculture to issue a Provisional Order for the regulation of the Down and to certify that it is expedient that such Provisional Order should be confirmed by Parliament:

And whereas it has been made to appear to the said Board that the persons making the said application represent at least one-third in value of such interests in the Down as are proposed to be affected by the Provisional Order:

And whereas the said Board having taken the said application into consideration were satisfied that a *primâ facie* case had been made out and that regard being had to the benefit of the neighbourhood as well as to private interests it was expedient to proceed further in the matter and accordingly ordered a local inquiry to be held by an officer of the Board:

And whereas the said officer having caused public notice to be given as required by the said Acts held pursuant to the said notice public meetings at the Bexhill Institute at Bexhill on the 18th and 19th days of January 1895 at the respective hours of eleven in the morning and seven in the evening to hear all persons desirous of being heard on the subject matter of the said application and any information or evidence which might be offered in relation thereto and inquired into the correctness of the statements in the said application and otherwise into the expediency of making the Provisional Order applied for and into the nature of the provisions to be inserted in such Provisional Order:

And whereas the said officer inspected the Down as required by the said Acts:

And whereas the said officer duly reported in writing to the said Board the result of the local inquiry and of the public meetings held by him together with the information obtained by him as to the several particulars in the said application and all other information required by the said Acts and annexed to his report a sketch-map of the Down a copy of which map is deposited in the office of the said Board:

And whereas the Bexhill Urban District Council as the urban sanitary authority of a town to which the Down is suburban within the meaning of the said Acts have with the sanction of the said Board entered into an undertaking to contribute out of their funds such sums as may from time to time be necessary for the maintenance of the Down:

Now therefore the Board of Agriculture in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Board of Agriculture Act 1889 and the said Acts and being

satisfied that having regard to the benefit of the neighbourhood as well as to private interests the regulation of the Down is desirable have framed for the consideration of the persons interested this draft Provisional Order specifying the provisions for the benefit of the neighbourhood and for improvement which are to be put in force and the terms and conditions on which provided the necessary consents are given thereto they are prepared to certify that it is expedient the Provisional Order should be confirmed by Parliament that is to say:

Provisions for benefit of neighbourhood.

That there be reserved to the inhabitants of Bexhill and the neighbourhood a right of free access to the Down and a privilege of playing cricket and other games and enjoying reasonable recreation thereon subject to such byelaws as may from time to time be made by the Bexhill Urban District Council.

Provisions for management and improvement.

That in consideration of the said council having undertaken to contribute out of their funds such sums as may from time to time be necessary for the maintenance of the Down the general management of the Down be vested in the said council who shall have power for the improvement of the Down to drain manure level fence plant or in any other way improve or add to the beauty of the Down to lay out and preserve any cricket ground or grounds thereon to lay out and make with the consent in writing of the lord of the manor any new roads or paths over the Down and to make byelaws and regulations for the prevention of and protection from nuisances and for keeping order upon the Down including the regulation of the exercise of lawful rights of common subsisting over or on the Down.

Saving of mineral rights.

That this Provisional Order be without prejudice to the rights of the lord of the manor in the mines minerals stone and other substrata under the Down.

Expenses.

That the expenses incurred by the said council under or in pursuance of this Provisional Order shall be defrayed by means of any moneys applicable to the purpose that may come into their hands and subject thereto in manner provided by the said Acts and that the receipts and expenditure of the said council under or in pursuance of this Provisional Order shall for the purposes of sections 245 247 (except so much thereof as is repealed by the District Auditors Act 1879) 249 and 250 of the Public Health Act 1875 be deemed to be receipts and expenditure under the last-mentioned Act.

Provisions to be inserted in award.

That for the purpose of giving complete effect to this Provisional Order there shall be inserted in the award to be made in pursuance of the said Acts such provisions not inconsistent with such Acts as the Board of Agriculture shall think desirable and proper.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their official seal this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.) (Signed) RICHARD DAWSON
Authorised by the President.

Commons Regulation (Bexhill) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order of the Board of Agriculture relating to the Regulation of Bexhill Down in the County of Sussex.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Herbert Gardner and Sir John Hibbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 20 *May* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 256.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order of the Board of Agriculture relating to the Regulation of High Road Well Moor in the borough of Halifax. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the Board of Agriculture did in pursuance of the Inclosure Acts 1845–1882 issue in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five the Provisional Order of Regulation set forth in the schedule hereto and in a special report certified that it was expedient that the same should be confirmed by Parliament: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118. &c.

And whereas a Committee of the House of Commons to which the same Provisional Order was referred recommended that the same ought to be confirmed by Parliament without modification:

And whereas the said Regulation cannot be proceeded with without the previous authority of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Provisional Order of Regulation set forth in the schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed. Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited as the Commons Regulation (Halifax) Provisional Order Confirmation Act 1895. Short title.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONAL ORDER FOR THE REGULATION OF HIGH ROAD WELL MOOR HALIFAX.

WHEREAS the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Halifax with the consent of persons representing at least one-third in value of the interests in certain lands called or known as High Road Well Moor situate in the said borough of Halifax in the county of York such lands being a common within the meaning of the Inclosure Acts 1845 to 1882 and herein-after referred to as "the common" have made application to the Board of Agriculture to issue a Provisional Order for the regulation of the common and to certify that it is expedient that such Provisional Order should be confirmed by Parliament:

And whereas the said Board having taken the said application into consideration were satisfied that a *primâ facie* case had been made out and that regard being had to the benefit of the neighbourhood as well as to private interests it was expedient to proceed further in the matter and accordingly ordered a local inquiry to be held by an officer of the Board:

And whereas the said officer having caused public notice to be given as required by the said Acts held pursuant to the said notice public meetings at the Town Hall Halifax on the 7th and 8th January 1895 at the respective hours of eleven in the forenoon and half-past eight in the evening to hear all persons desirous of being heard on the subject-matter of the said application and any information or evidence which might be offered in relation thereto and inquired into the correctness of the statements in the said application and otherwise into the expediency of making the Provisional Order applied for and into the nature of the provisions to be inserted in such Provisional Order:

And whereas the said officer inspected the common as required by the said Acts:

And whereas the said officer duly reported in writing to the said Board the result of the local inquiry and of the public meetings held by him together with the information obtained by him as to the several particulars in the said application and all other information required by the said Acts and annexed to his report a sketch map of the common a copy of which map is deposited in the office of the said Board:

And whereas the common is waste land of the manor of Skircoat of which manor the Right Honourable John Savile Baron Savile is the lord:

And whereas the Corporation of the borough of Halifax to which borough the common is suburban within the meaning of the said Acts have with the

sanction of the said Board entered into an undertaking to contribute such sums as may from time to time be necessary for the maintenance and the management of the common : A.D. 1895.

Now therefore in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Board of Agriculture Act 1889 and the said Acts the Board of Agriculture being satisfied that having regard to the benefit of the neighbourhood as well as to private interests the regulation of the common is desirable have framed for the consideration of the persons interested this Draft Provisional Order specifying the provisions for the benefit of the neighbourhood and the improvement of the common which are to be put in force and the terms and conditions on which provided the necessary consents are given thereto they are prepared to certify that it is expedient the Provisional Order should be confirmed by Parliament that is to say :

Provision for recreation.

That there be reserved to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighbourhood a right of free access to the common and a privilege of enjoying lawful recreation thereon subject to such byelaws as may from time to time be made by the said Corporation.

Provision for roads

That such roads and paths be set out and made to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture as may be convenient for public use.

Provision for future management.

That in consideration of the said Corporation having undertaken to contribute such sums as may from time to time be necessary for the maintenance and the management of the common the general management of the common be vested in the said Corporation who shall have power for the improvement of the common to drain manure level fence plant or in any other way improve or add to the beauty of the common and to make byelaws and regulations for the prevention of and protection from nuisances and for keeping order on the common.

Provisions to be inserted in award.

That for the purpose of giving complete effect to this Provisional Order there shall be inserted in the award to be made in pursuance of the said Acts such provisions not inconsistent with such Acts as the said Board shall think desirable and proper.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their official seal this thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and nine-five.

(L.S.) (Signed) RICHARD DAWSON,
Authorised by the President.

Commons Regulation (Halifax) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order of the Board of Agriculture relating to the Regulation of High Road Well Moor in the borough of Halifax.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Herbert Gardner and Sir John Hibbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *May* 1895.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 255.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Companies Acts as to the Registration of Debentures, and other Matters.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1895.

This Act and the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, may be cited together as the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1895.

Amendment of section 26 of Companies Act, 1862.

2. Every limited company having a capital divided into shares, shall, in addition to the particulars required to be specified in the summary mentioned in section twenty-six of the Companies Act, 1862, also specify in that summary:

(8.) All mortgages and charges affecting property of the company, together with a short description (in the case of a specific charge) of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created, and the names of the mortgagees, debenture holders, or other persons entitled to such charge.

If any such company makes default in complying with the foregoing enactment, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding *five pounds* for every day during which such default continues, and every director and manager of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Amendment of section 43 of Companies Act, 1862.

3. Section forty-three of the Companies Act, 1862, shall be read and have effect as if the word "specifically" were omitted therefrom, so that the said section shall extend to all cases where the undertaking or all or any property of a company is mortgaged or charged, whether in specific or general language.

[Bill 91.]

A.D. 1895.

Amendment of section 49 of Companies Act, 1862.

4. The interval between any two general meetings of a company (not being a company of which the winding up has commenced) shall not exceed *fifteen months*.

If in any year a general meeting of any such company is not held, the company shall incur a penalty not exceeding *five pounds* for every day after the expiration of such year until the meeting is held, and every director and manager of the company who authorises or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Power of Board of Trade to enforce provisions.

5. It shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, in any case in which it may appear to the Board expedient in the interests of the public so to do, to take proceedings for the recovery of any penalty or penalties incurred by any company or by any director or manager of a company for any contravention of or default in complying with any of the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, or of this Act; *and the expenses of any such proceedings shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.*

Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any person to take any such proceedings as aforesaid.

Companies Acts (Registration of Debentures).

A

B I L L

To amend the Companies Acts as to the Registration of Debentures, and other Matters.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. Mather, Mr. Bucknill, and Mr. Barrow.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 11 *February* 1895.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 91.]

Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Powers of Board of Trade in trade disputes.
2. Power of Board to appoint conciliator or board of conciliation.
3. Power for Board to aid in establishment of local boards of conciliation.
4. Powers of county and borough councils to appoint or assist in appointing conciliators or boards of conciliation.
5. Power for Board to invest conciliator or board of conciliation with additional powers.
6. Provisions as to conciliation in labour disputes.
7. Register of conciliation and arbitration boards.
8. Annual report to Parliament.
9. Expenses of Board of Trade.
10. Repeal of 5 Geo. 4. c. 96 and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 105.
11. Short title.

A

B I L L

TO

Make better provision for the Settlement of Trade Disputes. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Powers of Board of Trade in trade disputes.

1. Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely,—

(*a*) inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference, and make such report, if any, thereon as appears to the Board expedient; and

(*b*) invite the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the Board of Trade or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference.

Power of Board to appoint conciliator or board of conciliation.

2. In the case of any difference to which the foregoing section applies, the Board of Trade may, on the application of any of the employers or workmen interested, and if the Board, after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or the trade, and the circumstances of the case and of the application, are of opinion that the circumstances are such as to justify them in proceeding under this section, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation, and the person or persons so appointed shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties and otherwise, shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference, and may make such report as he or they may think fit.

A.D. 1895.

Power for Board to aid in establishment of local boards of conciliation.

3. If it appears to the Board of Trade that in any district or trade where disputes are of frequent occurrence adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a board of conciliation for the district or trade, they may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with employers and employed, and, if they think fit, with any local authority, as to the expediency of establishing a local board of conciliation or arbitration.

Powers of county and borough councils to appoint or assist in appointing conciliators or boards of conciliation.

4. Where it appears to the council of any county or borough that adequate means do not exist within their county or borough for having disputes between employers and workmen submitted to a conciliator or board of conciliation, they may appoint, or aid in appointing, a conciliator or board of conciliation for their county or borough, or for any part of their county, or for any trade carried on within their county or borough, and may, if they think fit, pay out of the county or borough rate or fund, as the case may require, any expenses of or incidental to the work of any conciliator or board of conciliation appointed by them, or of any board of conciliation on which they are represented.

Power for Board to invest conciliator or board of conciliation with additional powers. [See 57 & 58 Vict. c. 28. s. 3. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60. s. 729.]

5.—(1.) For the purpose of enabling a conciliator or board of conciliation to obtain information about facts relating to any particular difference existing or apprehended between any employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order, invest the conciliator or board of conciliation, with all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(*a*) power, for that purpose, to administer an oath, and require any person examined to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination;

(*b*) power, for that purpose, to require, by summons signed by the conciliator or by a member of the board of conciliation, the attendance of any such person as the conciliator or board may think fit to call before him or them and examine as to any matter relating to or bearing on the difference, and to require answers or returns to such inquiries as the conciliator or board of conciliation may think fit to make;

(*c*) power, for that purpose, to require the production of any books, papers, and documents which the conciliator or board of conciliation may consider material.

A.D. 1895.

(2.) Provided as follows:—

(i.) A witness summoned under any such powers shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed to him if attending on subpœna to give evidence before any court of record; and

(ii.) A person shall not under any such powers be compelled to produce any document which he could not be compelled to produce on the trial of an action, nor to produce any books or accounts showing the profit or loss in his trade or business, nor to produce the books or accounts of any trade union, nor to answer any question as to profit and loss or as to books or accounts of a trade union which he objects to answer.

(3.) If any person—

(i.) having been required in pursuance of powers conferred under this section to attend as a witness before any conciliator or board of conciliation, and having had a tender made to him of the expenses, if any, to which he is entitled, refuses so to attend; or

(ii.) refuses or neglects to make any answer or to produce any document in his possession which he may be required under this section to make or produce;

he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*.

Provisions as to conciliation in labour disputes. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 49.

6.—(1.) Where there is a written agreement to submit to arbitration present or future differences between an employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(*a.*) Subject to any written agreement to the contrary, a person shall not be required to produce any books or accounts showing the profit or loss in his trade or business, nor to produce the books or accounts of any trade union, nor to answer any question as to profit and loss or as to books or accounts of a trade union which he objects to answer;

(*b.*) The power given by section five of the Act to the court or a judge to appoint an arbitrator, umpire, or third arbitrator, may be exercised also by the Board of Trade.

(2.) Where there is an agreement to refer to arbitration any question as to the rate of future wages, or the future price of labour or workmanship, the parties to the arbitration, or any of them, may deposit or otherwise secure a sum of money to be paid in the event of any breach of the award.

A.D. 1895.

Register of conciliation and arbitration boards.

7. The Board of Trade shall keep a register of boards of conciliation and arbitration, and may record, in such manner and with such particulars as to the Board may seem expedient, the constitution and proceedings of such boards.

Annual report to Parliament.

8. The Board of Trade shall present to Parliament annually a report of their proceedings under this Act.

Expenses of Board of Trade.

9. *The expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.*

Repeal of 5 Geo. 4. c. 96 and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 105.

10. The Masters and Workmen Arbitration Act, 1824, and the Councils of Conciliation Act, 1867, are hereby repealed.

Short title.

11. This Act may be cited as the Conciliation Act, 1895.

Conciliation (Trade Disputes).

A

B I L L

To make better provision for the Settlement of Trade Disputes.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Bryce, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Attorney-General.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed, 5 March* 1895.

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[Price 1d.]

[Bill 160.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient that police burghs in Scotland should be enabled to join the Convention of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Construction of principal Act. 42 & 43 Vict. c. 27.

1. This Act shall be read as one with the Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879.

Amendment of principal Act.

2. Sections two and three of the Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879, shall be read as if the words "or police" were inserted after the word "parliamentary," and the words "or burgh commissioners" after the words "town council" in each place where those words occur.

Definition. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 55.

3. The expression "police burgh" shall mean a populous place, the boundaries of which shall have been fixed under the General Police Acts, as defined in the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, or under any Local Police Act, or under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, or under any Act amending the same.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879, Amendment Act, 1895.

[Bill 120.]

Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879, Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Parker Smith, Dr. Clark, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Donald Crawford, and Mr. Renshaw.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 18 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 120.]

Corporate Associations' Property Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Property of associations held on trust for successors.
2. Associations exempted from operation of the Act.
3. Definitions.
4. Short title.

A

BILL

FOR

The better securing their Property to Corporate Associations, and for preventing the alienation of their Funds. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS divers corporate associations have been established within the United Kingdom for the advancement of commerce, art, science, religion, or learning, or of the interests of certain trades or professions, or for other non-trading purposes:

And whereas it appears from the instruments relating to their establishment, or from the fact of their having existed for many years, or from other evidence, that such associations were established with a view to a continued existence:

And whereas doubts are entertained whether it is not lawful for the individual members for the time being of such associations, by arrangement amongst themselves, to terminate the existence of such associations contrary to the intentions of the persons who established the same, and to divide the property amongst themselves; and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Property of associations held on trust for successors.

1. It is hereby declared that where a corporate or quasi association has been or may hereafter be established for the advancement of commerce, art, science, religion, or learning, or of the interests of certain trades or professions, or for any other purpose not being a trading purpose, and it appears from the instruments relating to its establishment, or from the fact of its having existed for many years, or from other evidence, that such association was established with a view to a continued existence, in any such case the property belonging to or held on trust for the association shall, in so far as the application thereof is not affected by any express trust, be deemed to be and to have been held on trust for the members for the time being of the association and their successors; and it shall not be

A.D. 1895.

lawful for the members for the time being of the association, by arrangement or otherwise, to terminate without the leave of one of Her Majesty's superior courts the existence of such association, or to apply such property to the benefit of the individual members of the association for the time being, otherwise than in so far as may be consistent with carrying into effect the objects of the association.

Associations exempted from operation of the Act.

2. This Act shall not apply to any association established for trading purposes, or to any association by the constitution of which express power is given to the members for the time being to terminate the existence of the association, or to divide the property or its proceeds amongst themselves, or to any association which proves to the satisfaction of one of Her Majesty's superior courts that, by reason of its objects or the shortness of the time during which it has been established, the members for the time being are justified in dissolving the same, and in dividing the property or the proceeds thereof amongst themselves; and this Act shall not affect any powers vested in any competent tribunal of disposing of or altering the trusts of any property.

Definitions.

3. "A quasi-corporate association" means an association in which the vacancies among the members are filled up or may be filled up according to the regulations or practice of the association by the substitution of other members from time to time in such manner as to provide for the preservation of the continuity of the association.

"An association established for trading purposes" means a joint stock or other association the main object of which is to carry on a trade or business with a view of producing profits to be applied for the pecuniary benefit of the members of the association.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Corporate Property Security Act, 1895.

Corporate Associations' Property.

A

BILL

For the better securing their Property to Corporate Associations, and for preventing the alienation of their Funds.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Howell, Mr. Barrow, Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. Benn, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. Stuart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 93.]

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act (1883) Amendment Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to prevent the growing practice of making, during an election contest, false statements affecting the personal character and conduct of a candidate.

At present statements most injurious to a candidate may be circulated at a time when there is no opportunity for contradiction, without there being any remedy for such injury.

The only means of attempting to secure any remedy is by bringing an action for slander. But such action only lies where the slander suggests that a criminal act has been committed. The loss of votes would probably not be held to amount to "special damage."

The Bill proposes to create a new remedy against the evil to be dealt with.

Great care, however, has to be taken not to exceed the limits necessary for repression. The slanderous statements dealt with are confined to those relating to the personal character and conduct of the candidate. Making such statements, if they are untrue in fact, will constitute an illegal practice. But the person making them may have honestly believed them to be true, in which case he will be absolved. A person charged with having committed such illegal practice will be a competent witness on his own behalf.

The penalty inflicted upon the person guilty of such illegal practice is the same as that imposed by the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883, section 10, viz., a fine not exceeding 100*l.*, to be recovered on summary conviction, and incapacity for five years to be registered as an elector within the constituency in which the illegal practice has been committed.

As it may be though unjust that the sitting member should be made responsible for the act of an ordinary agent, so as to cause him to lose his seat, the Bill suggests that a middle course should be pursued.

If the member or his election agent has been guilty of the illegal practice, the consequences following the committing of a corrupt practice ensue, and the seat will be vacated. In the case of the offence being committed by an agent, other than the election agent, the seat will not be rendered vacant, unless it can be shown that the election of the sitting member was procured, or materially assisted, by the circulation of the slanderous statements complained of.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Certain false statements concerning a candidate to be an illegal practice. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.

1. Any person who, before or during an election, shall, for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate at such election, make any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of such candidate shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and shall be subject to all the penalties for and consequences of committing an illegal practice in the said Act mentioned, and the said Act shall be taken to be amended as if the illegal practice defined by this Act had been contained therein.

Evidence on hearing of charge under the Act.

2. No person shall be deemed to be guilty of such illegal practice if he can show that he had reasonable grounds for believing, and did believe, the statement made by him to be true.

Any person charged with an offence under this Act, and the husband or wife of such person, as the case may be, shall be competent to give evidence in answer to such charge.

Candidate exonerated in certain cases of illegal practice by agents.

3. A candidate shall not be liable, nor shall his election be avoided, for any illegal practice under this Act committed by his agent other than his election agent, unless it can be shown that the candidate or his election agent has authorised or consented to the committing of such illegal practice by such other agent, or has paid for the circulation of the false statement constituting the illegal practice, or unless upon the hearing of an election petition

A.D. 1895.

the election court shall find and report that the election of such candidate was procured or materially assisted in consequence of the making or circulation of such false statements.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1895.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act (1883) Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr T. H. Bolton, Sir Henry James, Sir Frederick Milner, and Sir Charles Hall.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 8 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 10.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAW]

TO

Amend the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act 1883.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Certain false statements concerning a candidate to be an illegal practice. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.

1. Any person who, or the directors of any body or association corporate which, before or during any parliamentary election, shall, for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate at such election, make or publish any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of such candidate shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and shall be subject to all the penalties for and consequences of committing an illegal practice in the said Act mentioned, and the said Act shall be taken to be amended as if the illegal practice defined by this Act had been contained therein.

Evidence on hearing of charge under the Act.

2. No person shall be deemed to be guilty of such illegal practice if he can show that he had reasonable grounds for believing, and did believe, the statement made by him to be true.

Any person charged with an offence under this Act, and the husband or wife of such person, as the case may be, shall be competent to give evidence in answer to such charge.

Injunction against person making false statement.

3. Any person who shall make or publish any false statement of fact as aforesaid may be restrained by interim or perpetual injunction by the High Court of Justice from any repetition of such false statement or any false statement of a similar character

A.D. 1895.

in relation to such candidate, and for the purpose of granting an interim injunction primâ facie proof of the falsity of the statement shall be sufficient.

Candidate exonerated in certain cases of illegal practice by agents.

4. A candidate shall not be liable, nor shall be subject to any incapacity, nor shall his election be avoided, for any illegal practice under this Act committed by his agent other than his election agent, unless it can be shown that the candidate or his election agent has authorised or consented to the committing of such illegal practice by such other agent, or has paid for the circulation of the false statement constituting the illegal practice, or unless upon the hearing of an election petition the election court shall find and report that the election of such candidate was procured or materially assisted in consequence of the making or publishing of such false statements.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1895, and shall be construed as one with the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Acts, 1883 and 1895.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act (1883) Amendment.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAW]

To amend the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. T. H. Bolton, Sir Henry James, Sir Frederick Milner, and Sir Charles Hall.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 28 *May* 1895.

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PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 290.]

A

B I L L

TO

Establish County Councils in Ireland. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Establishment of county councils.

1. On and after the *first March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* there shall be established in every county at large in Ireland a county council for the discharge of the administrative and financial business of such county.

Transfer of grand jury powers.

2. The powers and duties of grand juries in counties at large, except in relation to bills of indictment or criminal business and the powers and duties of presentment sessions, shall on and after *the first March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* cease and determine, and thereupon they shall be transferred to and devolve upon the county council of each such county.

Application of English Acts by Order in Council.

3. So much of the provisions of the County Electors Act, 1888, and the Local Government Acts, 1888 to 1894, or of any rules made thereunder, or of any Act amending or affecting the said Acts, shall apply in Ireland as the Lord Lieutenant shall by Order in Council declare applicable and with such modifications as the said Order shall prescribe, provided that no such modification shall be made to alter the franchise created by the said Acts or to impose a different qualification from the qualification therein enacted. Such Order shall set forth the terms in which the said Acts shall apply and be construed, and the provisions of such Order shall be of the same force and effect and have the same operation as if they were in this Act enacted.

Powers of Local Government Board.

4. The Irish Local Government Board shall make and publish in the prescribed manner, rules for the supervision of the business of the councils, and for the establishment of baronial councils in any barony or area, or in grouped baronies, or grouped electoral divisions, or other areas within a county at large, and for the

A.D. 1895.

devolution and transfer of any portion of the business and duties of county councils to baronial councils, and for such other matters as the Order in Council shall provide.

Date and proof of Order in Council.

5. The said Order in Council shall be made before the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six* and shall be published in the Dublin Gazette, and the production of a copy of the Dublin Gazette purporting to be printed by authority and to contain such order shall be proof that the said Order in Council was duly made and published. Said Order in Council may be amended by a supplemental Order in Council, but no such amending Order in Council shall be made under this Act after the *thirty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.*

Application and short title.

6. This Act shall apply to Ireland only, and may be cited as the County Councils (Ireland) Act, 1895.

County Councils (Ireland).

A

B I L L

To establish County Councils in Ireland.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Dr. Fox, Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. Sexton,
Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Crilly, Mr. Knox,
and Mr. Thomas B. Curran.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *February* 1895.

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90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 25.]

A

B I L L

TO

Enable Women to be elected and to act as County Councillors.

A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Women may be elected county councillors and aldermen.

1. It shall be lawful for women to be elected and to act as county councillors and aldermen in the same manner and on the same conditions as men.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the County Councillors (Qualification of Women) Act, 1895.

[Bill 127.]

County Councillors (Qualification of Women).

A

B I L L

To enable Women to be elected and to act as County Councillors.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Spicer, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Walter M'Laren, Mr. Murray Macdonald, and Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 19 *February* 1895.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 127.]

Court of Criminal Appeal Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The Bill is brought in by reason of the recommendation of the judges, contained in their Report in 1892 to the Lord Chancellor, urging the creation of a Court of Appeal and Revision of Sentences in Criminal Cases, presented to the House of Commons, May 22nd, 1894.

The Bill is a faithful copy of the one brought in by the Attorney-General (Sir H. James), Sir William Harcourt, then Home Secretary, and the Solicitor-General (Sir F. Herschell), in 1883 (No. 9) as it was amended and reported to the House by the Standing Committee on Law in that year, after very careful consideration.

The only additions are such as are required to carry out the recommendations of the judges: for the revision of sentences sec. 4 (2): and for reference to the court for its decision of any case by the Secretary of State or Lord Lieutenant in Ireland (sec. 22).

Court of Criminal Appeal Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Preliminary.

Clause.

1. Short title.

Appeal in Capital Cases.

2. Right of appeal in capital cases.
3. Regulations as to appeal in capital cases.

Appeal in Non-capital Cases.

4. Appeal and regulations as to appeal in non-capital cases.

Case Stated.

5. Question for decision of court may be stated in case in both capital and non-capital cases.

Respite of Execution.

6. Respite of execution on appeal or case stated.

Courts of Criminal Appeal.

7. Constitution of Court of Criminal Appeal.
8. Jurisdiction of Court of Criminal Appeal.
9. Appeal to the House of Lords.

Procedure.

10. Procedure on appeal in capital cases.
11. Procedure on appeal in non-capital cases.
12. Applications for leave to appeal.
13. Procedure on case stated.
14. Procedure where new trial ordered by Court of Criminal Appeal.
15. Procedure where several defendants to one indictment.
16. Costs.
17. Assistance to be given to convict desirous of appealing.
18. Hearing the Director of Public Prosecutions.
19. Business of Master of the Crown Office, how transacted.

[Bill 53.]

Clause.

20. Rules of Court and power of Court of Criminal Appeal as to procedure.
21. Rules of Court to be made by Committee of judges and to be laid before Parliament.
22. Reference to the Court by Secretary of State or Lord Lieutenant.

Miscellaneous.

23. Provision in case of judgment recorded.
24. Exercise of power by court of trial.
25. Provision as to 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66. and amending Acts.
26. Definitions.
27. Abolition of writ of error as regards future indictments.
28. Repeal of Acts.

Application of Act.

29. Act not to extend to Scotland.
30. Application of Act to Ireland.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

FOR

The creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal and Revision of Sentences. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Appeal Act, 1895. Short title.

Appeal in Capital Cases.

2. A defendant convicted on an indictment before a court, in this Act referred to as a court of trial, upon whom judgment of death has been pronounced may, in manner in this Act provided, appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal herein-after mentioned on any ground whether of law or fact or of mixed law and fact arising in or out of his trial. Right of appeal in capital cases.

3. The following regulations shall apply to the case of an appeal by a defendant upon whom judgment of death has been pronounced, that is to say,— Regulations as to appeal in capital cases.

(1.) Where, on the hearing of the appeal, it appears to the Court of Criminal Appeal—

(*a.*) That there was no jurisdiction in the grand jury to find the indictment or in the court of trial to try the same; or

(*b.*) That the indictment, combined with the verdict, does not disclose any crime in point of law,

the Court of Criminal Appeal may quash the indictment and the proceedings thereon.

(2.) Where, on the hearing of the appeal, it appears to the Court of Criminal Appeal—

(*c.*) That there was no evidence given at the trial proper to be submitted to the jury in proof of the crime charged in the indictment,

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the Court of Criminal Appeal may direct a verdict of not guilty to be entered.

(3.) Where, on the hearing of the appeal, it appears to the Court of Criminal Appeal—

(*d.*) That the verdict was against the evidence or was not founded on sufficient evidence, or that evidence tendered by the defendant which ought to have been received was rejected, or that evidence tendered on the part of the Crown which ought to have been rejected was received; or

(*e.*) That the court of trial misdirected the jury on a matter of law, or came to a wrong conclusion upon a question of law, and that such misdirection or conclusion was adverse to the defendant; or

(*f.*) That by reason of some informality or irregularity in the trial, or the non-production of evidence, whether known or not to the defendant at the time of trial, and material to have been brought forward in the interests of justice, or from any cause whatsoever, there has been such a miscarriage of justice as to render it necessary in the interests of justice that a new trial should be had,

the Court of Criminal Appeal may order a new trial, provided that a second new trial shall not be granted on the ground of the non-production of evidence known to the defendant at the time of either of the former trials.

(4.) Where, on the hearing of the appeal, it appears to the Court of Criminal Appeal—

(*g.*) In the case of a special verdict having been found that the court of trial came to a wrong conclusion on the effect of the verdict,

the Court of Criminal Appeal may cause to be recorded such conclusion as appears to the Court to be justified by the special verdict, and thereupon, if necessary, the Court of Criminal Appeal may itself pronounce such judgment as ought to have been pronounced, or may remit the case to the court of trial, with a direction to pronounce the proper judgment.

(5.) Where, on the hearing of the appeal, it appears to the Court of Criminal Appeal—

(*h.*) That the punishment awarded by the judgment was illegal,

the Court of Criminal Appeal may itself pronounce such judgment as ought to have been pronounced, or

may remit the case to the court of trial, with a direction to pronounce the proper judgment.

(6.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may deal with any count or part of an indictment separately, and may for that purpose amend the indictment; and if it appears to such Court on the hearing of the appeal that the defendant, although not properly convicted on some count or part of the indictment, has been properly convicted on some other count or part of the indictment, the Court may either affirm the judgment pronounced on the defendant or may pronounce such judgment as appears to the Court proper to be pronounced on the defendant, or may remit the case to the court of trial with a direction to pronounce the proper judgment. Provided that—

(*a.*) Where the Court of Criminal Appeal is of opinion that a new trial ought to be ordered in respect of any count or part of the indictment, and not in respect of the whole indictment, the defendant shall nevertheless be entitled to a new trial on the whole indictment, unless assent is given on the part of the Crown to a stay of proceedings in respect of the count or part of the indictment aforesaid, in which case the Court of Criminal Appeal shall not order a new trial, but may deal with the judgment in manner aforesaid; a stay of proceedings for the purposes of this section may, with the leave of the Court of Criminal Appeal, be entered on the part of the Crown without any direction from the Attorney General;

(7.) Where by law an objection cannot be taken, or an application be made after plea or after verdict, or after any other particular time, nothing in this Act shall authorise any appeal on the ground of the matter of such objection or application, unless the objection was taken, or the application made, when allowed by law, and the appeal is from the decision on such objection or application.

(8.) Where it appears to the Court of Criminal Appeal that any matter complained of in any appeal was immaterial, and either could not reasonably have affected the result of the trial, or that it did not occasion any substantial wrong or miscarriage, the Court may disregard such matter and dismiss the appeal.

(9.) Subject as in this Act provided, the Court of Criminal Appeal, on the hearing of any appeal, may dismiss the appeal, or make such order thereon as it thinks just.

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Appeal in Non-capital Cases.

Appeal and regulations as to appeal in non-capital cases.

4.—(1.) A defendant convicted on an indictment upon whom a judgment other than that of death has been pronounced may, by leave of the court of trial or of the Court of Criminal Appeal as respects questions of fact, or of mixed fact and law, and may by leave of the court of trial, or Court of Criminal Appeal, or of the Attorney General as respects questions of law, have the same right of appeal as if judgment of death had been pronounced on such defendant, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to such appeal in the same manner, so far as circumstances admit, as if it were an appeal by a defendant upon whom judgment of death had been pronounced.

Revision of sentences.

(2.) A defendant convicted on an indictment upon whom a judgment other than that of death has been pronounced, may, by leave of the Court of Criminal Appeal, apply for the revision of his sentence only, or the Attorney General may apply to the Court of Criminal Appeal for the like purpose, and the Court of the Criminal Appeal shall confirm, increase, or diminish the sentence. Provided that a sentence shall not be increased unless and until an opportunity has been given to the prisoner to be heard by himself or counsel.

Case Stated.

Question for decision of Court may be stated in case in both capital and non-capital cases.

5.—(1.) The court of trial may, either on application or of its own motion, reserve for decision by the Court of Criminal Appeal any question of law arising in or out of the trial of any indictment, and shall for the purposes of such decision state such question, with the special circumstances upon which the same has arisen, in a case to be drawn up in accordance with such rules or orders of court as are now in existence, or which hereafter may be made under the authority of this Act.

(2.) The Court of Criminal Appeal on deciding a case stated shall have power to reverse, affirm, amend, or avoid any judgment pronounced, or to quash any proceedings, or to order a verdict of not guilty to be entered, or to arrest judgment, or if no judgment has at the time been pronounced, to pronounce judgment or remit the case to the court of trial with a direction to pronounce judgment, or to make such other order as justice may require.

(3.) Where a court of trial during the trial of any indictment reserves a question of law, and it appears that the question is of sufficient importance, and that it would be unjust towards the

defendant to such indictment or inconvenient in the public interest to proceed with the trial or to pronounce judgment before such question of law is decided, such court of trial may, at the request or with the consent of the defendant, postpone or adjourn the trial, and, if a jury has been sworn, discharge the jury, or postpone judgment until such decision.

(4.) A question may be reserved and a case may be stated under this section although the defendant pleads guilty, but a case shall not be stated if the trial is proceeded with and the defendant is acquitted.

Respite of Execution.

Respite of execution on appeal or case stated.

6.—(1.) Judgment of death shall not be executed until after the expiration of the time within which an appeal under this Act may be brought, and if an appeal is brought or a question reserved for the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal, judgment of death shall not be executed until after the determination of such appeal or until the decision of such question.

(2.) Where in addition to penal servitude or imprisonment for more than *ten days* a defendant is sentenced to be whipped, such whipping shall not be carried into execution until after the expiration of *ten days* after the judgment was pronounced, or of such longer period as may be directed by the court of trial or the Court of Criminal Appeal, or where leave to appeal has been given, or a question reserved for the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal, until the determination of such appeal or until the decision of such question.

(3.) In any other case the court of trial and also the Court of Criminal Appeal may in its discretion respite the execution of the judgment.

(4.) A respite of execution of judgment in pursuance of this section may be on such terms as to the detention and treatment of the defendant in prison or his admission to bail or otherwise as to the court seems just.

Courts of Criminal Appeal.

Constitution of Court of Criminal Appeal.

7.—(1.) The judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice and Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor, shall be judges of a court to be called Her Majesty's Court of Criminal Appeal.

(2.) In hearing and determining an appeal or deciding a case stated, the Court of Criminal Appeal shall be constituted of not less than three nor more than seven judges.

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(3.) Application to the Court of Criminal Appeal for leave to appeal may be made to not less than two judges sitting in a Divisional Court, and the decision of such judges on the application shall not be subject to appeal, any other jurisdiction of the Court of Criminal Appeal under this Act may be exercised by a judge of the High Court of Justice, but any order made by a single judge may be discharged or varied by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

(4.) Provided that a judge who sat in the court of trial shall not sit in the Court of Criminal Appeal on any appeal under this Act by a defendant tried before such judge, nor shall a judge hear any such appeal against any decision given by him.

(5.) The determination of any appeal or the decision of a case stated shall be according to the opinion of a majority of the judges who heard the appeal or case. The members of the Court of Appeal shall not pronounce several judgments upon the question whether the verdict was against the evidence or was not founded upon sufficient evidence, but the decision of the Court on any such question shall be declared by one of such members. If the Court of Criminal Appeal is equally divided in opinion in the case of an appeal, the judgment of the court of trial shall stand, and if the Court of Criminal Appeal is equally divided in opinion on a case stated, such case shall be re-argued before a court consisting of an uneven number of judges.

(6.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may sit in two or more divisions, and each of such divisions shall be constituted in manner in which the Court of Criminal Appeal is required to be constituted by this Act, and shall in the construction of this Act be deemed to be the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Jurisdiction of Court of Criminal Appeal.

8.—(1.) The Court of Criminal Appeal shall be a superior court of record, and have for the purposes of this Act all the jurisdiction and power of the High Court of Justice and of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court of Criminal Appeal shall have full power to decide on applications for leave to appeal and to hear and determine the questions raised by an appeal, and to hear and decide the questions raised by a case stated under this Act.

(3.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may, if it appears to such Court just so to do, hear and determine any appeal of which it has cognizance on any ground not specified in the statement of appeal, and where it appears on the hearing of a case stated that a question has not been reserved on the trial which ought to have

been reserved, the Court may remit the case stated to the court of trial for the purpose of having a case stated with regard to such question.

(4.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may make any amendment in any indictment or pleadings which might have been made at the trial.

(5.) Where an order is made by the Court of Criminal Appeal remitting any case to the court of trial for the purpose of such court pronouncing judgment, the court of trial or the then next subsequent court having the same jurisdiction as the court of trial, or any other court named in the order of the Court of Criminal Appeal, shall pronounce judgment in pursuance of the order.

(6.) Any judgment passed by or in pursuance of an order of the Court of Criminal Appeal shall, unless the Court pronouncing the judgment otherwise orders, have effect from the date of the pronouncing thereof, and may be pronounced in the absence of the defendant, except in a case where no judgment has previously been pronounced, in which case the defendant must be present. Provided that in the case of the absence of the defendant the Master of the Crown Office shall give the prescribed notice of such judgment to the sheriff, governor of a prison, and other persons concerned in the execution of the judgment, and to the governor of the prison in which the defendant, if in prison, is confined, and it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith to give a copy of such notice to the defendant.

Appeal to the House of Lords.

9.—(1.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may, on the application either of the Crown or of the defendant, give leave—

(*a.*) where the court has determined an appeal, for a further appeal to the House of Lords in respect of any question of law so determined, and

(*b.*) where the court has decided a case stated, for the rehearing of such case by the House of Lords;

but save as aforesaid the determination by the Court of Criminal Appeal of an appeal or a decision by that court of a case stated shall be final.

(2.) The hearing of any such appeal and the re-hearing of any such case shall be brought on in the House of Lords within such time and conducted in such manner as may be from time to time directed by the orders of the House of Lords, and the House of Lords may make any order which in their view the Court of Criminal Appeal ought to have made, and for the purpose of any such order the

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House of Lords shall, in addition to all other powers belonging to such House, have all powers and jurisdiction by this Act conferred on the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Procedure.

Procedure on appeal in capital cases.

10. With respect to appeals by a defendant upon whom judgment of death has been pronounced, the following provisions shall have effect; that is to say,—

(1.) A written statement of the defendant setting forth the ground of his appeal shall be sent to the Master of the Crown Office within *seven days* after judgment has been pronounced, or if a person is, at the passing of this Act, lying under sentence of death, then within *seven days* after the *passing of this Act*, or within such further time as may for due cause be allowed by the court of trial or by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

(2.) The defendant may, by notice in writing sent to the Master of the Crown Office, withdraw his appeal; and the appeal if withdrawn shall be deemed to have been determined against the defendant.

(3.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may disregard any informality or irregularity in relation to the statement of appeal, and may direct or permit the amendment of any statement of appeal.

(4.) The Master of the Crown Office shall take the prescribed steps for procuring the sitting of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

(5.) Appeals shall, so far as the interests of justice will allow, be brought on for hearing as soon as possible, and subject, as in this section mentioned, not later than *twenty-one days* after a statement of appeal has been received by the Master of the Crown Office, or as soon thereafter as the state of business then pending before the Court of Criminal Appeal will admit; and arrangements shall be made by the said Court, in accordance with this Act, for the speedy hearing of appeals, and judgment shall be delivered as soon after the hearing of any appeal as is consistent with the interests of justice.

(6.) The hearing of an appeal may be postponed by the Court of Criminal Appeal for the production of evidence, or for any other purpose, desirable in the interests of justice.

(7.) The defendant shall not be entitled to be present at the hearing of the appeal unless the Court of Criminal Appeal otherwise directs, but he shall be entitled to appear by counsel,

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and the Court may, and on application shall, assign counsel to the defendant in the prescribed manner. The defendant may also submit a written statement in support of his appeal.

(8.) On the occasion of any appeal the notes taken by the judge or other person who presided at the trial, or a copy thereof shall be forwarded by him to the Court of Criminal Appeal. The Court of Criminal Appeal may use such notes as evidence, and may further, if the Court of Criminal Appeal thinks fit, receive affidavits in relation to any matter incidental to the appeal, whether such matter was or was not given in evidence, or did or did not arise at the trial. The defendant shall be entitled, on demand, to copies of affidavits intended to be used on the part of the Crown, and shall deposit at the Crown Office for use on the part of the Crown, copies of affidavits intended to be used by such defendant.

(9.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may, if it thinks it essential for the purpose of doing justice, call before the Court any witness, whether such witness was or was not called at the trial, and shall allow the witness to be examined or cross-examined on the part of the Crown and of the defendant, but a witness shall not be so called unless the defendant is present or is represented by counsel.

(10.) The Master of the Crown Office shall give or cause to be given such notices of the appeal, and of the result of the appeal, to such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Procedure on appeal in non-capital cases.

11. With respect to appeals by a defendant upon whom a judgment other than that of death has been pronounced the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) A written statement of the defendant setting forth the grounds of his appeal shall be sent to the Master of the Crown Office within *seven days* after the leave for such appeal is given, or within such further time as may be allowed by the court of trial or by the Court of Criminal Appeal; and, where the leave is given by the Attorney-General, shall be accompanied by the written authority of the Attorney-General.

(2.) In other respects the provisions of the last preceding section, except the provision requiring that the Court shall on application assign counsel, shall apply to appeal within this section.

Application for leave to appeal.

12.—(1.) A case stating a question reserved by a court of trial shall be signed by the judge, commissioner, recorder, chairman, or other person who presided in that court, and shall be sent to the

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Master of the Crown Office within *fourteen days* after the time at which the question is reserved.

(2.) A written statement of a defendant applying to the Court of Criminal Appeal for leave to appeal, setting forth the grounds of such application, shall be sent to the Master of the Crown Office within *seven days* after judgment has been pronounced, or within such further time as may for due cause be allowed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

(3.) An application to the Court of Criminal Appeal for leave to appeal shall, so far as the interests of justice will allow, be heard as soon as possible, and subject as in this Act mentioned not later than *ten days* after the application has been received by the Master of the Crown Office, or as soon thereafter as the state of business in the Court will allow.

(4.) The Master of the Crown Office shall give or cause to be given such notice of an application for leave to appeal, and of the result of such application, to such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Procedure on case stated.

13.—(1.) A case stating a question reserved by a court of trial shall be signed by the judge or other person who presided in that court, and shall be sent to the Master of the Crown Office within *fourteen days* after the time at which the question is reserved.

(2.) A case stated shall, as far as the interests of justice will allow, be heard as soon as possible, and save as in this section mentioned, not later than *twenty-one days* after it has been received by the Master of the Crown Office, or as soon thereafter as the state of business then pending before the Court of Criminal Appeal will admit, and arrangements shall be made by the said Court in accordance with this Act for the speedy hearing of cases stated, and judgment shall be delivered as soon after the hearing of a case as is consistent with the interests of justice.

(3.) The hearing of a case stated may be postponed by the Court of Criminal Appeal when it is desirable in the interests of justice that the hearing should be postponed.

(4.) The defendant shall not be entitled to be present at the hearing of a case stated unless the Court of Criminal Appeal otherwise directs, but he shall be entitled to appear by counsel. The court may, and upon application on the part of a defendant under judgment of death shall, assign counsel to the defendant in the prescribed manner; the defendant may also submit to the court a written argument on any question of law involved in the case.

A.D. 1895.

(5.) The Master of the Crown Office shall give or cause to be given such notice of a case stated and of the decision thereon to such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6.) The Court of Criminal Appeal may send back any case stated in order to have the question raised therein more fully stated.

Procedure where new trial ordered by Court of Criminal Appeal.

14.—(1.) Where a new trial is ordered, the trial may be had before the court directed by the Court of Criminal Appeal, and if no such direction is given, shall be had before the court before which the former trial took place, or before some other court having the same jurisdiction in the same county or place.

(2) The court directed by the Court of Criminal Appeal may be either—

(*a.*) the High Court; or

(*b.*) the Central Criminal Court; or

(*c.*) some court of assize or court of quarter sessions, for trial before which the defendant could be committed, if at the date of the order for a new trial he were charged before a justice with the offence charged in the indictment.

(3.) The new trial shall be had at the next practicable sitting of the court which occurs after the date of the order for such new trial, unless such trial is postponed or adjourned in manner provided by law.

(4.) Unless the Court of Criminal Appeal otherwise directs, the new trial shall be had upon the same indictment as the former trial, or upon that indictment as amended by the Court of Criminal Appeal; and the court before which the new trial is to be had shall have full jurisdiction to hear and determine the indictment, in like manner as if the indictment had been duly found by the grand jury before that court.

Procedure where several defendants to one indictment.

15.—(1.) Where there are two or more defendants to one indictment and some of those defendants appeal and others do not, the Court of Criminal Appeal shall give to a defendant not appealing the benefit of any decision on the appeal which appears to the court to affect that defendant; but save as aforesaid, a decision on the appeal shall not affect the defendants who do not appeal, and an indictment may be amended or otherwise dealt with for the purpose of giving effect to this section.

Costs.

16.—(1.) Any costs incurred on an appeal or case stated under this Act shall be deemed to be costs of the prosecution and defence respectively at the court of trial *and shall be defrayed in like manner as the costs of the prosecution and defence at the trial are by law to be defrayed*, and the Court of Criminal Appeal shall for

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the purposes of such costs have the same jurisdiction and powers of making orders as if it were the court of trial; and regulations respecting such costs may be made by the like authority by whom regulations may be made respecting costs in criminal prosecutions.

(2.) Where there is a new trial the enactments in force with respect to costs shall apply in like manner as if it were an original trial.

Assistance to be given to convict desirous of appealing.

17. Where a convicted defendant being in any prison informs any officer of the prison that he desires to appeal, or to apply for leave to appeal, it shall be the duty of such officer forthwith to inform the governor of the prison, and such governor shall without delay afford to the defendant all reasonable means, opportunities, and assistance for enabling such defendant to appeal or apply for leave to appeal, or to obtain an assignment of counsel, and shall forward the grounds of appeal, application for leave to appeal, or other documents required to initiate the appeal, to the Master of the Crown Office, court of trial, or the Attorney-General, as the case may require.

Hearing the Director of Public Prosecutions.

18. Where the Director of Public Prosecutions, in accordance with the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1879, appears on behalf of the Crown on any appeal or case stated under this Act, he shall, subject to the said Prosecution of Offences Act, be entitled to be heard by himself or his counsel.

Business of Master of the Crown Office how transacted. See 42 & 43 Vict. c. 78.

19. All business directed by this Act to be transacted by the Master of the Crown Office, and all business otherwise connected with the Court of Criminal Appeal which requires to be transacted by officers of the Court, shall be business of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and shall be deemed to be business to be performed in the Central Office of that Court, and shall, save as otherwise directed by rules under section twenty-two of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Officers) Act, 1879, be performed by the Queen's coroner and attorney and the master and other officers who perform the duties appertaining to the Queen's coroner and attorney, to the Master of the Crown Office, or to the Crown Office; and the expression "Master of the Crown Office" in this Act shall be construed accordingly.

Rules of court and power of Court of Criminal Appeal as to procedure.

20.—(1.) Regulations may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be made by rules of court under this Act with respect to the following matters, or any of them; that is to say—

(*a.*) The formation, composition, and sittings of the Court of Criminal Appeal; and

(*b.*) the practice and procedure in respect of appeals, applications for leave to appeal, and cases stated under this Act, and the

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carrying into effect of an order made on any such appeal or case; and

(*c.*) the transmission of any records, documents, and things required to be transmitted for the purposes of an appeal, application for leave to appeal, or case stated, or new trial, or otherwise for the purposes of this Act; and

(*d.*) the attendance of sheriffs, gaolers, constables, officers, and other persons whose attendance is required for the purposes of an appeal or new trial, or otherwise for the purposes of this Act; and

(*e.*) the removal, custody, discharge, commitment, or bail of, or other dealing with the defendant, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this Act with respect to an appeal or case stated or new trial; and

(*f.*) the attendance of witnesses, and the taking, varying, or otherwise dealing with recognizances by a witness, defendant, or surety for the purposes of an appeal or new trial, or otherwise for the purposes of this Act; and

(*g.*) generally with respect to anything directed to be prescribed by this Act or necessary to be regulated for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act relating to appeals, applications for leave to appeal, or cases stated, or new trials.

(2.) It shall be lawful by such rules to extend, for the purposes of a new trial under this Act, such of the enactments for the time being in force with respect to prosecutions for indictable offences as relate to the summoning of witnesses and to witnesses and defendants who refuse or fail to attend to give evidence or to enter into recognizances upon a charge before a justice for an indictable offence; and power may be given by any such rules to a court or justice to take recognizances for any of the purposes of this Act.

(3.) Subject to this Act and to any rules for the time being in force, and in so far as such rules do not extend, the Court of Criminal Appeal may by order in any case provide for any of the matters for which rules may be made in pursuance of this section.

Rules of court to be made by committee of judges and to be laid before Parliament.

21. (1.)—Rules of court for the purposes of this Act shall be made and when so made may be revoked, altered, or added to by a committee of such seven judges of the High Court of Justice and Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, or either of them, as the Lord Chancellor may from time to time appoint.

(2.) Any rules of court so made shall be of the same valdity as if they were enacted in this Act.

A.D. 1895.

(3.) Any rules of court made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament within such time, and be subject to be annulled upon an address by either House of Parliament in like manner as rules of court made in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

Reference to the Court by Secretary of State or Lord Lieutenant.

22. Where a complaint is made at any time to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, or to the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, with regard to any conviction or sentence, he may by order in writing refer the same to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the Court at his request may exercise in relation thereto any of the powers herein-before created in case of appeal, and consider the complaint, and confirm or set aside and reverse the conviction, or diminish the sentence, or make such other order as justice seems to them to require.

Provision in case of judgment recorded.

23. Where judgment of death has been recorded against a defendant in pursuance of an Act of the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter forty-eight, intituled "An Act for enabling courts to abstain from pronouncing sentence of death in certain capital felonies," this Act shall apply in the same manner as if judgment other than that of death had been pronounced upon such defendant.

Exercise of power by court of trial.

24. Any power under this Act of a court of trial in respect of any defendant either to give leave to appeal or to state more fully, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Criminal Appeal, a question in any case may, where such court has ceased to sit, be exercised by the judge, or other person who presided at the trial of such defendant, in like manner as it might have been exercised by the court of trial at the trial of such defendant.

Provision as to 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66. and amending Acts.

25. Nothing in the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 to 1882, shall be construed to exclude any such appeal as is allowed by this Act by a defendant convicted on an indictment.

Definitions.

26. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "Attorney-General" means the Solicitor-General in the case of any vacancy in the office of the Attorney-General.

The expression "court of assize" means a court of assize, a court of oyer and terminer, and a court of gaol delivery, or all or any of such courts, and includes the Central Criminal Court.

The expression "court of quarter sessions" includes general sessions.

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by rules of court made in pursuance of this Act.

The expression "indictment" includes a coroner's inquisition and a criminal information, other than a quo warranto, and expressions referring to indictments shall be construed with the necessary modifications accordingly.

The expression "defendant" means the person charged in any indictment.

The expression "trial" shall be deemed to include all proceedings at or incidental to the trial, including the summoning and return of the jury, and for the purposes of this Act the trial shall be deemed to commence with the preferring of the indictment, and to include the discharge of the prisoner or the delivery of a final judgment; and where a trial as defined by this Act is had partly in one court and partly in another, each of such courts shall, according as circumstances require, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the court of trial.

The expression "question arising in or out of a trial" includes any question relating to the indictment.

Abolition of writ of error as regards future indictments.

27.—(1.) Where the verdict on any indictment has been given before the *passing of this Act*, unless lying under sentence of death at the passing of this Act, the defendant to such indictment shall not be entitled to appeal under this Act, but a writ of error shall lie, and any question reserved upon the trial of such indictment may be decided, and the proceedings on such writ or question may be completed and carried into effect, in like manner as if this Act had not passed.

(2.) Save as aforesaid, a writ of error shall not, after the *passing of this Act*, lie in relation to any indictment.

Repeal of Acts.

28. After the *passing of this Act* the Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent in the third column of that Schedule specified.

Application of Act.

Act not to extend to Scotland.

29. This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

Application of Act to Ireland.

30. In the application of this Act to Ireland, the following provisions shall take effect:—

(1.) The expression "Attorney-General" means the Attorney-General for Ireland.

The expression "Solicitor-General" means the Solicitor-General for Ireland.

A.D. 1895.

The expression "High Court of Justice" means Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland.

The expression "Her Majesty's Court of Appeal" means Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in Ireland.

The expression "Lord Chancellor" means the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The expression "Central Office" means the Crown Office.

The expressions "court of assize" and "central criminal court" include the Commission Court in Dublin.

(2.) The authority by whom rules of court may be made for the purposes of this Act shall be the authority by whom rules may be made under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 57.

(3.) Any reference to the Supreme Court of Judicature (Officers) Act, 1879, shall be construed to refer to the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.

45 & 46 Vict. c. 25.

(4.) This Act shall not apply to a trial by a special commission court in pursuance of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882, and a person convicted by such a special commission court shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, continue to be entitled to an appeal under that Act, and shall not be entitled to an appeal under this Act. Where judgment of death (after a postponement of execution in pursuance of this Act) is to be executed, the execution shall be on such day as may be fixed in pursuance of regulations made from time to time by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being, notwithstanding that a day for such execution has been otherwise previously fixed.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1895.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 & 8 Will. 3. c. 3. -	An Act for regulating of tryals in cases of treason and misprision of treason.	Section nine, from "but neverthelesse" to end of the section.
11 Geo. 4. and 1 Will. 4. c. 70.	An Act for the more effectual administration of justice in England and Wales.	Section eight.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 68. -	An Act to stay execution of judgment for misdemeanours upon giving bail in error.	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 24. -	An Act for removing some defects in the administration of criminal justice.	Section four.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 78. -	An Act for the further amendment of the administration of the Criminal Law.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 32. -	An Act to make further provision for staying execution of judgment for misdemeanors upon giving bail in error.	Sections one to six, inclusive.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 6. -	An Act to alter the constitution and amend the procedure of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.	So much as relates to writs of error upon indictments as defined by this Act.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 66. -	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873.	So much of section forty-seven as amends any enactment hereby repealed.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 77. -	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875.	In section nineteen the words "including "the practice and "procedure with "respect to crown "cases reserved."

A.D. 1895.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 57. -	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.	So much of section fifty as amends any enactment repealed by this Act. In section sixty-five the words "including the practice and procedure with respect to crown cases reserved."
44 & 45 Vict. c. 68. -	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1881.	Section fifteen.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

A

B I L L

For the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal and Revision of Sentences.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Hopwood, Sir Henry James, Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. Lease, Mr. Shiress Will, Mr. Cremer, Dr. Fox, and Mr. John Wilson (Durham).)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *February* 1895.

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[Price 2½d.]

[Bill 53.]

A

BILL

TO

Make provision in regard to the Consignation of Money in the Court of Session in Scotland; and for other purposes. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. This Act may be cited as the Court of Session Consignations (Scotland) Act, 1895, and shall apply to Scotland only.

Definition.

2. In this Act the expression "consignation" shall extend and apply to any sum of money consigned or deposited in any bank under orders of the Court, or in virtue of the provisions of any Act of Parliament, and shall include any sum of money, or any bank deposit receipt, security, or other voucher for a sum of money, received by the Accountant of Court (herein-after called the Accountant), or by any of the clerks of court, as the case may be, for deposit or consignation, in any cause or proceeding, whether by order of court or otherwise, and any sum of money lodged by way of caution or security in corroboration of any bond, and also any unclaimed dividends, or special deposits, or unapplied balances, in any sequestration or cessio, deposited in any bank in terms of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, or otherwise.

Accountant of court to be sole custodier of consignations. 12 & 13 Vict. c. 51. 20 & 21 Vict. c. 18.

3. The provisions of section thirty-five of the Judicial Factors Act, 1849, and of sections five and six of the Bill Chamber Procedure Act, 1857, so far as relating to consignations, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby provided that the Accountant shall be the sole custodier of all consignations under this Act, and the Clerk of Court, in each process in which, after the *passing of this Act*, a consignation is made, shall forthwith lodge the same with the Accountant, whose receipt therefor shall be a discharge to such clerk.

No fees shall be payable to the Accountant in cases of consignations other than those which are or may be prescribed by the Lords of Council and Session with the sanction of the Treasury.

A.D. 1895.

Consignations to be entered in books kept by Accountant of Court.

4. All consignations shall be entered by the Accountant in a book or books, to be kept by him for the purpose, in such form as the Lords of Council and Session may from time to time by Act of Sederunt prescribe, and any person interested shall be entitled to inspect such books under such regulations as to fees or otherwise as the Accountant may, with the approval of the said Lords and of the Treasury, prescribe.

Consignations to be deposited in bank.

5. Within *ten days* after receipt of any consignation in money the Accountant shall lodge the same on deposit receipt in one of the banks in Scotland, established by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter, and every deposit receipt for money lodged in any of the said banks representing a consignation, whether lodged by the Accountant, or by any party to a cause, or by any other person, shall be taken in name of the Accountant and his successors in office, and shall bear on the face of it the name of the party or parties by whom or on whose behalf the consignation is made, and of the cause, or proceeding, or bond to which it relates.

Responsibility of Accountant of Court for safe custody.

6. The Accountant shall be responsible for the safe custody of all consignations made with him, and shall be bound to account for the same with interest, if any, accrued thereon to the person having right thereto, subject to the orders of the Court. The Accountant shall not be liable for any loss resulting from the failure of any bank in which any consignation shall have been made as aforesaid.

Lord Ordinary in Exchequer to determine amount of consignations prior to 1889 not accounted for.

7. As soon as may be after the *passing of this Act*, the Lord Ordinary in Exchequer Causes, on the representation of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, shall, after such inquiry as he may deem necessary, determine the amount of consignations made prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, in the name of the Accountant, or of any of the Clerks of Court, as the case may be, or deposited in bank in the name of any person by order of the Court, or in virtue of the provisions of any Act, or otherwise deposited in the name of any party or agent in a cause or proceeding, or by a trustee in a sequestration or cessio as an unclaimed dividend or special deposit, and not paid out, or otherwise accounted for; and shall certify the same to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, appending to his certificate a list of the consignations made prior to the said date and found by him to be still unpaid, or not otherwise accounted for, including any interest which may have accrued thereon, and also the amount at the aforesaid date at the credit of the fund called "the Interest Account of Unclaimed Dividends," in terms of section one hundred and fifty-three of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856; and the

A.D. 1895.

Accountant or the Clerk of Court, as the case may be, shall account for, and any bank having the custody of such consignation shall pay over, within *one month* after the receipt of a requisition to that effect, the amount so determined, to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, who shall in exchange grant a receipt binding himself and his successors in office to relieve the said Accountant, or Clerk of Court or bank, of any claim that may be established in respect of any sum so paid over to him, which receipt shall be a discharge to the said Accountant, or the said clerk or bank.

Clerks to lodge returns of consignations subsequent to 1888 with Accountant of Court.

8. Any Clerk of Court who may have, at the passing of this Act, the custody of any consignations made with him or his predecessors in office respectively, shall within *six months after the passing of this Act*, lodge with the Accountant a detailed statement of all consignations made with him or his predecessors in office on or after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and not at the date of the passing of this Act paid out or otherwise accounted for, and the Accountant shall examine and check such statement with the relative books and vouchers in the hands of the said clerk; and the said clerk shall thereafter, on being required by the Accountant, pay over to him the several amounts so found due, with interest, if any, or deliver to him the deposit receipts or other securities or vouchers applicable to the said consignations, and the Accountant shall, upon such payment being made, grant a receipt binding himself and his successors in office to relieve the said clerk so paying over or making delivery as aforesaid, of any claim that may be established in respect of such consignations and interest and shall thereupon become responsible for any consignations so paid over or delivered.

Accountant to lodge returns of consignations with Lord President.

9. On or before the *first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven*, the Accountant shall lodge with the Lord President of the Court of Session, and with the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, a detailed return of all consignations made with him and his predecessors in office, or with any of the Clerks of Court during the year ending thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and which are unpaid or not accounted for at the date of the said return; and, similarly, on or before the *first day of April* in each succeeding year, a like return of unpaid consignations shall be made in respect of the year which shall have terminated seven years prior to the previous thirty-first December, and the Accountant shall, along with the said return,

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deliver the deposit receipts or other vouchers, or pay the amount of such consignations mentioned therein, with any interest which may have accrued thereon, to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, and the endorsation by the said Remembrancer of any deposit receipt or other voucher shall be a sufficient warrant to a bank to pay the amount deposited, with interest, to the said Remembrancer, who shall, upon such payment being made, grant a receipt binding himself and his successors in office to relieve the Accountant of any claim that may be established in respect of such consignations and interest, and shall thereupon become responsible for any consignations so paid over or delivered.

Unclaimed dividends in a sequestration to be made over to the Queen's Remembrancer.

10. Section one hundred and fifty-three of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, is hereby repealed, in so far as regards the manner in which unclaimed dividends after the lapse of twenty-five years from the closing of a sequestration, and any interest thereon, are to be dealt with, and in lieu thereof the Accountant shall at the end of *seven years* from the date of deposit hand over the deposit receipts or other securities or vouchers for any unclaimed dividends or special deposits or unapplied balances belonging to a bankrupt estate, and received by him in terms of the above-mentioned section, to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, who shall thereupon obtain payment, in the manner and on the conditions aforesaid, of the amount due, principal and interest, from the bank in which the deposit was made, and each bank in which a deposit of unclaimed dividends has been made, shall on or before the *first day of April* in each year account to the said Remembrancer for the interest on the interest account of unclaimed dividends for the preceding calendar year, and a receipt under the hand of the said Remembrancer shall be a sufficient discharge to the Accountant for the duties imposed on him by the said section, and to the said banks for the payments so made by them.

Unclaimed dividends if under twenty shillings in amount.

11. It shall not be necessary for the Accountant to enter in detail in the register of unclaimed dividends the names of those creditors whose unclaimed dividends do not, respectively, exceed *one pound* sterling, and section one hundred and fifty-three of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, in so far as inconsistent therewith, is hereby repealed.

Cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

12. The Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer shall report to the Lord President of the Court of Session any instance of non-compliance with the provisions of this Act which may come or

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be brought to his knowledge, and the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, or any person deputed by him, may at any time have access to the consignation books and registers of unclaimed dividends, and may call for exhibition of the deposit receipts, accounts, and all other documents applicable or relating to consignations.

Payment by Queen's Remembrancer to Exchequer.

13. It shall be lawful for the Treasury from time to time to direct the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer to pay over to the Exchequer out of the moneys accumulated in his hands under the provisions of this Act such sums as to them may seem fit.

Provision for deficiency in balance left with Queen's Remembrancer.

14. *If at any time the moneys in the hands of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer under the provisions of this Act is reduced to a sum not sufficient, in the opinion of the Treasury, to meet the demands upon it, the Treasury shall advance out of the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof, such sum as they may think necessary, not exceeding in the whole the amount of the sums paid over to the Exchequer in pursuance of this Act.*

Treasury empowered to pay five thousand pounds towards improvements in Advocate's Library.

15. *It shall be lawful for the Treasury to pay to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings out of moneys accumulated under the provisions of this Act towards the making of any additions, alterations, or improvements in or about the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at or adjoining the Parliament House, Edinburgh, and of such alterations of the buildings, courts, offices, and chambers at the said Parliament House, as the said Commissioners, with the consent of the said Faculty, may think proper, such sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of five thousand pounds, as shall by the said Commissioners be required.*

Right to claim moneys in Queen's Remembrancer's hands.

16. Every person having any legal claim to the moneys to be paid over in terms of this Act, or any part of them, shall have such and the like claim thereto, and such and the like right to demand and recover the same from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, after payment thereof to the said Remembrancer, as from the person or persons having possession of such moneys before payment to the said Remembrancer; and an order by the court in which any consignation has been made or received for the payment thereof, or of any part thereof, to any person or persons named, shall be sufficient warrant to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer to make such payment, and such court shall continue to have jurisdiction relative to the disposal of such consignation, and the parties to the cause shall have the same

A.D. 1895.

rights of appeal and otherwise in case of dispute regarding the consignation as they would have had if the money had remained in the hands of the Accountant or any of the Clerks of Court.

Definition.

17. The expression "Clerk of Court" shall mean and include the Clerk or any of the Circuit Clerks of Justiciary, the Principal, Depute, or other Clerks of Session, the Clerk of the Bills, and the Clerk of Teinds.

Court of Session Consignations (Scotland).

A

B I L L

To make provision in regard to the Consignation of Money in the Court of Session in Scotland; and for other purposes.

(Prepared and brought in by The Lord Advocate, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mr. Munro Ferguson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 21 *May* 1895.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 271.]

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the Regulation of Fees payable in the Courts of Law in Scotland. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title and extent.

1. This Act may be cited as the Courts of Law Fees (Scotland) Act, 1895, and shall apply to Scotland only.

Power of Court of Justiciary and Court of Session to regulate fees.

2. *From and after the passing of this Act,* it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of the High Court of Justiciary, as to that Court, and for the Lords of Council and Session, as to the Court of Session and Sheriff Courts, with the approval, in each case, of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to make by Act of Adjournal, or Act of Sederunt, respectively, such rules and regulations as may, in their judgment, from time to time be necessary for carrying out the following purposes, viz. :—

(*a.*) To alter or otherwise regulate the amount of any fees for the time being payable in any of the above-named Courts of Law, or in any office connected therewith, or to the officers thereof, and to prepare or approve of amended tables of fees in place of the fees now payable.

(*b.*) To frame regulations as to the time and place of payment of the said fees, and to prescribe forms of books to be kept in any office in which such fees are payable.

Provided always, that when, under any Act of Parliament, it is enacted that the fees to be drawn from any office or department shall not be greater than may be reasonably sufficient for defraying the expenses of such office or department, such provision shall receive effect in any regulation of fees under this Act.

[Bill 178.]

A.D. 1895.

Accounts in Court of Justiciary to be taxed by auditor of Court of Session.

3. All accounts of expenses found due in the High Court of Justiciary, or in any Inferior Court whose judgment has been brought under the review of the High Court of Justiciary, by suspension or appeal, or otherwise, unless the amount of the expenses found due shall have been determined or modified by the said High Court, shall be remitted to the auditor of the Court of Session to be examined and taxed in like manner, and subject to the same regulations, as accounts of expenses in actions in the Court of Session.

Power to Commissioners of Treasury to regulate fees to keepers of *London* and *Edinburgh Gazettes* for certain notices.

4. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to regulate, alter, and amend the table of fees payable to the keepers of the *London Gazette*, and of the *Edinburgh Gazette*, for notices under the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856; and section one hundred and eighty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

5. All Acts of Parliament or Acts of Sederunt, in so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Courts of Law Fees (Scotland).

A

B I L L

To provide for the Regulation of Fees payable in the Courts of Law in Scotland.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
The Lord Advocate, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Solicitor-General for Scotland.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *March* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 178.]

A

B I L L

TO

Empower Burial Boards and Local Authorities to provide for Cremation. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Burial boards and local authorities empowered to provide crematories.

1. Every burial board and every local authority who have provided their district with a cemetery may, if they think fit, erect and fit up a suitable building, with all necessary and proper furnaces and appliances, for the destruction of dead human bodies by the application of heat (in this Act called a crematory). Provided always, that before any such crematory is used for the destruction of a dead human body the burial board or local authority shall make byelaws with respect to the times at which cremation may take place, the charges for the use of the crematory, for attesting the cause of death, and for recording and preserving testimony of the cause of death, and generally for the management of the crematory.

Expenses of burial board.

2. The expenses incurred by any burial board under this Act shall be deemed expenses for carrying the Burial Acts, 1852 to 1885, into execution; and the burial board may for the purposes of this Act borrow money subject and according to the provisions of those Acts.

Expenses of local authority.

3. The expenses incurred by any local authority under this Act shall be deemed expenses incurred under the Public Health Acts, and the local authority may for the purposes of this Act borrow money subject and according to the provisions of those Acts.

[Bill 234.]

A.D. 1895.

General provisions as to byelaws.

4. The provisions with respect to byelaws contained in sections one hundred and eighty-two to one hundred and eighty-five of the Public Health Act, 1875 (except so much thereof as relates to byelaws of a rural sanitary authority), shall apply to all byelaws made under the powers of this Act.

Act not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

5. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Cremation (Local Authorities) Act, 1895.

Cremation.

A

B I L L

To empower Burial Boards and Local Authorities to provide for Cremation.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Thomas Roe, Sir H. Seymour King, and Mr. Charles H. Wilson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 8 *May* 1895.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 234.]

A

B I L L

TO

Repeal the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Repeal of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 20.

1. The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, shall be repealed.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, Repeal Act, 1895.

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act (1887) Repeal.

A

B I L L

To repeal the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Knox, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Sexton, Dr. Fox, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and Mr. Thomas B. Curran.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 12.]

A

B I L L

TO

Repeal the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Repeal of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 20.

1. The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, Repeal Act, 1895.

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act (1887) Repeal (No. 2).

A

B I L L

To repeal the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Hayden, Mr. John Redmond, Col. Nolan, Mr. Clancy, and Dr. Kenny.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *February* 1895.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 27.]

MEMORANDUM.

According to the present state of the law, upon the trial of a person for felony the jury cannot separate after he is once given in charge, until they have delivered their verdict.

This rule does not apply to misdemeanours. The distinction probably arose out of the reasonable jealousy in ancient times (when all felonies above the value of 12*d.* were at common law punishable with death) of the possibility of the jury being tampered with

In ancient times, also, and even down to the year 1835, when the Prisoners Counsel Act passed, criminal trials rarely exceeded a day in length; until the reign of Queen Mary, no person charged with felony was permitted to clear himself by the testimony of witnesses; nor until the reign of Queen Anne were witnesses for a prisoner charged with felony permitted to give their evidence upon oath. Trials for felony, therefore, were necessarily shorter in such times than at present.

The distinction now existing between felonies and misdemeanours is often hardly more than nominal; many misdemeanours being punishable with penal servitude for fourteen years, whilst the laws of forfeiture in felonies are wholly abolished. The present Bill proposes to abolish this distinction, and allow juries to obtain refreshment.

At present, no trial for felony, when once begun (that is, when the prisoner is given in charge to the jury), can be adjourned except from day to day, the jury, in the meantime, being kept together.

Clause 2 enables the Court to adjourn the trial to a later day.

It often occurs when an inquisition is taken upon the death of an individual, that it transpires that such death has been occasioned by the felonious act of another, amounting either to murder or manslaughter; and it also often occurs that the party inculpated by the finding of the coroner's jury is not in custody at the time; and is only afterwards apprehended on the coroner's warrant of committal. In that case, he is at once taken to goal to await his trial, and there is no inquiry by the justices, who only have jurisdiction to investigate a charge upon the party accused being present before them; under these circumstances, if the accused has not been in custody and present at the taking of the inquisition, he will have had no opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses or adducing evidence.

Clause 3 makes provisions in the case of persons committed on a coroner's inquisition, by requiring an investigation in the presence of the accused before a justice of the peace, and suspending the execution of the coroner's warrant (except for apprehension) till the justice has heard the case.

As regards admitting the accused to bail the coroner, in cases of manslaughter, has now, under the 22 Vict. c. 33. s. 1, power to admit to bail, and with that power this Bill would not interfere, if the justice himself does not commit; but if the justice does commit, the Bill would leave it entirely with him to decide upon this question of bail.

Clause 4. Upon a coroner's inquisition the accused is not entitled to a copy of the depositions, or, if given, the coroner may make any charge he thinks fit; section 27 of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 42, regulating the giving of the copy of depositions, not applying to coroner's inquisitions. This clause enables the accused to obtain a copy.

Clause 6. Although there is a general power conferred upon criminal courts in all felonies by the 7 George 4. c. 64. s. 22, to order the costs and expenses of prosecutors and witnesses, there is no such general power with reference to misdemeanours; and at present the power to award costs is confined to certain misdemeanours named in certain statutes. There are still very many misdemeanours in respect of which the Courts have no power to award the prosecutor and witnesses their costs, and this clause assimilates the law as to the costs in felonies and misdemeanours.

Clause 7. It sometimes transpires in the course of a trial that facts of great importance with reference to the truth, or otherwise, of the charge, are known to individuals who are not present, and who are not under recognizance or subpœna to give evidence, but whose attendance could be secured if the further hearing of the case were adjourned; and clause 7 enables the Court to direct such persons to be ordered to attend the adjournment of the trial, and to direct the trial to be adjourned accordingly.

Criminal Law Procedure Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

A.D. 1895.

Clause.

1. Juries upon trials for felony may be allowed to separate for refreshment or rest.
2. Court may adjourn the further hearing of a criminal case.
3. Persons committed on a coroner's warrant to be taken before a justice of the peace.
4. Person committed by a coroner entitled to copies of the depositions.
5. As to bailing persons committed under the third section.
6. Power of the Court to order costs in any case where a party is committed for trial.
7. Power of the Court to order the attendance of persons not bound over or subpœnaed.
8. Short title.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Criminal Law Procedure in certain particulars. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the practice of the criminal law in certain particulars:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Juries upon trials for felony may be allowed to separate for refreshment or rest.

1. Upon the trial of any person for felony (except for the crime of murder) the Court may, if it see fit, at any time before the jury consider their verdict, permit such jury to separate for the purposes of refreshment or rest, in the same way and under the like circumstances as the jury upon the trial of any person for a misdemeanour are now permitted to separate, and in both cases the jury shall be cautioned and sworn not to hold communication of any kind with any person upon the subject of the trial, upon pain of being punished for contempt of court.

Court may adjourn the further hearing of a criminal case.

2. If upon the trial of any person for felony (except for the crime of murder) or misdemeanour the Court shall be of opinion that the ends of justice require that the further trial of such person should be adjourned to some other day, it shall be lawful, the accused person consenting thereto, for such Court to order such adjournment accordingly, upon such terms as to the payment of costs, admitting the accused to bail, or otherwise, as it shall deem fit, and thereupon the jury shall be permitted to separate during the period of such adjournment, being first cautioned by such Court and sworn not to hold communication of any kind with any person upon the subject of such trial, upon pain of being punished for contempt of court.

Persons committed on a coroner's

3. When any coroner shall issue his warrant of commitment against any person against whom an inquisition of murder or

A.D. 1895.

manslaughter shall have been found, the following provisions shall have effect :—

warrant to be taken before a justice of the peace.

1. The coroner shall endorse on his warrant of committal an order requiring the person to whom such warrant is directed that forthwith and before proceeding to execute the same he shall take and carry such person before some justice of the peace in and for the petty sessional division or place in which such inquisition shall have been taken, and thereupon all such proceedings shall be had and taken as are provided for by the statute eleven and twelve Victoria, chapter forty-two, and by any other statute applicable to the hearing of charges of felony by justices of the peace; and during and until the termination of such proceedings the further execution of the said warrant shall be suspended, and the person so in custody shall be dealt with as upon an ordinary charge of felony before a justice, except that he shall not be admitted to bail pending such proceedings before such justice:

2. When and as soon as such justice shall have fully heard such charge, and whether or not he shall determine to commit the said person to trial, the warrant of the said coroner shall be executed according to the directions thereof:

3. Notwithstanding the said justice shall determine not to commit the said person to trial, he shall demand and require of him whether or not he desires to call any witnesses; and if he shall, in answer to such demand, call or desire to call any witness or witnesses, such proceedings shall take place and be had as are enacted and directed by section three of the thirtieth and thirty-first Victoria, chapter thirty-five, and such person shall he entitled to a copy of all examinations so taken as though he had been committed to trial:

4. When the coroner's jury shall have found a verdict of manslaughter, it shall not be lawful for the coroner to accept bail, but if he is willing that bail shall be accepted he shall endorse upon his warrant that he is so willing, and in what amount, and with what surety or sureties; and if the said justice, upon hearing the said charge as aforesaid, shall determine not to commit such person to trial, then the said justice shall admit him to bail in accordance with the said endorsement upon the said warrant; but if the said justice shall determine to commit such person to trial upon a charge of manslaughter, then, unless the coroner's jury shall have

found a verdict of murder against such person, the said justice shall determine whether or not he will accept bail for such person, and his determination shall not be affected by any endorsement on the said warrant of the coroner, but shall wholly supersede such endorsement and render the same null and void:

5. The said justice, whether or not he shall commit such person to trial, shall act in all respects as if he had determined to commit him to trial, except that, if he determines not to commit him to trial, he shall certify upon the face of the depositions that upon the hearing of the charge before him he did not think the evidence sufficient to justify him in committing such person to trial, and that such depositions and the recognizances are transmitted to the Court in pursuance of the provisions of this statute:

6. When the coroner shall have bound over any person to prosecute or give evidence, the recognizances of such person shall be and remain in force until the holding of the assizes or general gaol delivery at which such accused person is to be tried after the investigation before the justice as aforesaid: Provided also, that when the coroner shall have bound over any person to prosecute or give evidence, the recognizance of such person shall be and remain in force until the holding of the assizes or goal delivery at which such accused person is to be tried after the investigation before the justice as aforesaid.

Person committed by a coroner entitled to copies of the depositions.

4. At any time after all the examinations taken by a coroner upon an inquisition of murder or manslaughter shall have been completed, and before the first day of the assizes or otherwise at which any person committed to prison or admitted to bail upon such inquisition is to be tried, such person may require, and shall be entitled to have, from the coroner or officer having the custody of the same, copies of the depositions taken upon such inquisition, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding at the rate of *three halfpence* for each folio of ninety words.

As to bailing persons committed under the third section.

5. In every case in which bail is taken for the appearance at the assizes of an accused person in pursuance of an endorsement by the coroner upon his warrant, the recognizance shall be in the form in the schedule to this Act.

Power of the Court to order costs in any case

6. Where any prosecutor or other person shall appear before any court on recognizance or subpœna to prosecute or give evidence against any person committed for trial for any misdemeanour in

A.D. 1895.

where a party is committed for trial.

respect of which the costs of such persons are not now by law allowed, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, and upon application for that purpose, to order payment of the costs and expenses of the prosecutor and witnesses for the prosecution as aforesaid, together with compensation for their trouble and loss of time, *in the same manner as such costs, expenses, and compensation are now authorised to be ordered in cases of felony.*

Power of the Court to order the attendance of persons not bound over or subpœnaed.

7. If at the trial of any indictment or inquisition it shall appear to the Court that the ends of justice require that any person not under recognizance or subpœna to appear and give evidence should nevertheless be required to appear and give evidence, it shall be lawful for such Court to make an order for the attendance of such person at a time and place to be named in such order to give evidence upon such trial; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the prosecutor or of some officer or person to be named in such order to serve such order upon such person as aforesaid, who shall be bound to obey the same under the like penalty as though he had been duly served with a subpœna ad testificandum, and it shall be lawful for the said Court to order a reasonable allowance to such person for his expenses, and his trouble and loss of time in attending the Court in pursuance of such order, and any further sum which under the particular circumstances of the case such Court may think proper, and also to order a reasonable sum of money to be paid to the said prosecutor, or officer or other person, for his expenses and loss of time and trouble in serving or attempting to serve the said order, *all which said allowances and sums shall be allowed and paid as the same are now allowed in cases of felony;* and in the meantime it shall be lawful for the said Court to adjourn the further trial as provided for by the second section of this Act.

Short title.

8. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Criminal Law Practice Amendment Act, 1895.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE.

to wit. } Be it remembered, that on the day of , A.D. 18 , *A.B.* of [*labourer*], *C.D.* of [*grocer*], and *E.F.* of [*baker*], personally came before me, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said [*county*], and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Lady the Queen the several sums following, that is to say, the said *A.B.* the sum of , and the said *C.D.* and the said *E.F.* the sum of each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements, respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if he the said *A.B.* fail in the condition hereunder written.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above mentioned at , before me,

J.S.

Condition.

The condition of the above recognizance is such that whereas by an inquisition taken before *G.H.*, the coroner for [*stating his jurisdiction*], bearing date the day of , a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the said *A.B.*, and the said coroner indorsed upon his warrant of commitment of the said *A.B.* that he was willing that bail should be accepted for the appearance of the said *A.B.* to take his trial upon such inquisition, himself in the sum of with [one *or* two surety *or* sureties] in the sum of [each]. If, therefore, the said *A.B.* shall appear at the next court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery to be holden in and for the said [*county*], and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the common gaol, and plead to such inquisition and to such indictment as may then and there be found against him by the grand jury for and in respect of the charge aforesaid, and shall take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

Criminal Law Procedure.

A

B I L L

To amend the Criminal Law Procedure in certain particulars.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Lloyd Morgan, Sir Albert Rollitt,
Mr. Walton, Mr. Bucknill, Mr. Moulton,
Mr. Rees Davies, and Mr. Samuel Evans.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1895.

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[*Price* 1½*d.*]

[Bill 168.]

Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Definition.
2. Crofter to include certain small leaseholders.
3. What residence by crofter required.
4. Jurisdiction of Crofters Commission as to "crofter."
5. Power to fix a new fair rent at expiration of seven years.
6. Application for enlargement by one crofter competent.
7. Amendment of law as to available land.
8. Vacant holdings may be available land.
9. Power to fix deduction from rent where part of land under lease is assigned.
10. Power to regulate number of stock to be put on land assigned.
11. Power to assign grazings as club farm.
12. Amendment of law as to intimation to landlord of bequest of holding.
13. Inclusion of additional counties under Crofters Acts.
14. Repeal of section twenty-two of principal Act.
15. Intimation to persons, not being crofters, interested in common grazings, and power to appoint committee to manage such grazings.
16. Power to settle certain disputes.
17. Right of crofter to obtain building materials.
18. Short title.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Acts relating to Crofters Holdings in Scotland. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Maesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Definition.

1. The expression "the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Acts" means the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886 (herein-after called the principal Act), the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1887, the Crofters Commission (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1888, the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891, and this Act, and the said Acts and this Act shall be read and construed as one Act.

Crofter to include certain small leaseholders.

2. The expression "crofter" in the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Acts, shall include—

(1.) Any person who, at the *passing of this Act*, is tenant, under a lease for a term of years, or for a life or lives, of a holding situated in a crofting parish, and who resides on his holding, the annual rent of which does not, and did not at the passing of the principal Act, exceed *thirty pounds* in money, and the successors of such person in the holding, being his heirs or legatees, provided that such person, or his predecessor in the same family, was tenant of such holding, either under the same or under a different lease, either for a term of years, or for a life or lives, or from year to year, at the passing of the principal Act.

(2.) Any person who, at the *passing of this Act*, is tenant from year to year, of a holding situated in a crofting parish, and who resides on his holding, the annual rent of which does not, and did not at the passing of the principal Act, exceed

A.D. 1895.

thirty pounds in money, and the successors of such person in the holding, being his heirs or legatees, notwithstanding that such person, or his predecessor in the same family, was not tenant of such holding from year to year at the passing of the principal Act, provided that such person or his predecessor in the same family was tenant of such holding under a lease for a term of years, or for a life or lives, at the passing of the said Act.

What residence by crofter required.

3. In order to satisfy the requirement of section thirty-four of the principal Act, and of this Act, that a crofter shall reside on his holding, it shall not be essential that he shall have an actual residence on his holding, provided that he resides in a crofter township or community within the crofting parish in which such holding is situated, and that he is in the bonâ fide occupation of, and himself cultivates, such holding.

Jurisdiction of Crofters Commission as to "crofter."

4. All questions arising under any proceeding before the Crofters Commission as to whether a person is a crofter within the meaning of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Acts, shall be determined by the Crofters Commission summarily, and their determination shall be final.

Power to fix a new fair rent at expiration of seven years.

5. Section six, subsection two, of the principal Act shall be read and construed with the following words added thereto, "and at "the termination of *seven years* from and after the first term "of Whitsunday or Martinmas next succeeding the decision of the "Crofters Commission fixing a fair rent, it shall be competent for the crofter or landlord again to apply to the "Crofters Commission to fix a fair rent for the holding, and the "fair rent fixed by the Crofters Commission upon such application "shall be the rent payable by the crofter as from the first term "of Whitsunday or Martinmas next succeeding the decision "fixing the same, and shall come in place of the former fair rent, "and, save by mutual agreement, the rent thus fixed shall not "be altered for a period of *seven years* from the last-mentioned "term."

Application for enlargement by one crofter competent.

6. The word "five" occurring in the first line of section eleven of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and the word "one" is substituted therefor. The provisions of the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts, relative to the enlargement of holdings, shall have effect with respect to an application for enlargement of a holding by a single crofter, in the same manner as in the case of an application by two or more crofters.

A.D. 1895.

Amendment of law as to available land.

7. Section thirteen of the principal Act is hereby amended as follows:—

(1.) Subsection one is repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted that—

(*a.*) Arable land shall not be deemed available land for the purposes of an application for enlargement of a holding or holdings under the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts, unless it lies contiguous or near to land already in the occupation of the crofter or crofters making the application.

(*b.*) Pasture land may be deemed available land for the purposes aforesaid whether it is or is not contiguous or near to land already in the occupation of the crofter or crofters making the application, provided that the Crofters Commission are satisfied that the said land can be advantageously occupied by such crofter or crofters along with his or their existing holdings.

(*c.*) Land shall not be deemed available land for the purposes aforesaid unless it belongs to the same landlord or landlords as the land occupied by the crofter or crofters making the application, provided that where, upon any such application, it is objected that the land applied for does not belong to the same landlord or landlords as the land occupied by such crofter or crofters, it shall be competent for the Crofters Commission, if it shall appear that such land was disponed or conveyed by the landlord or landlords, or by his or their predecessor or predecessors in title, to some other person or persons after the passing of the principal Act, to inquire into the circumstances under which the said land was so disponed or conveyed, and if they ascertain that the disposition or conveyance was granted with a view to defeat or evade the provisions of the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts, they may find accordingly, their finding shall be final, and it shall thereupon be competent for them, notwithstanding such disposition or conveyance, to assign the whole or part of the land applied for, in enlargement of the holding or holdings of the said crofter or crofters, unless they are satisfied that the person or persons to whom the said land was disponed or conveyed, acquired the same for a full price, and did not know that the land was disponed or conveyed with a view to defeat or evade the provisions of the said Acts.

A.D. 1895.

(2.) Subsection two is hereby repealed.

(3.) The words "one hundred" occurring in subsection three (*c*), are repealed, and the word "*eighty*" is substituted therefor. And it is further enacted that notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, all grazings which form part of an existing farm or other holding shall, if the Crofters Commission are satisfied that they are detached grazings, be deemed available land.

(4.) The words "one hundred" occurring in subsection four are repealed, and the word "*eighty*" is substituted therefor.

(5.) The word "fifteen" occurring in subsection five is repealed, and the word "*thirty*" is substituted therefor.

Vacant holdings may be available land.

8. In the event of a crofter's holding, or subjects in the occupation of a cottar, becoming vacant by being abandoned by the crofter or cottar respectively, or, in the case of a crofter's holding, by the failure of an heir or legatee within the meaning of section sixteen of the principal Act to take up the succession to the holding, it shall be competent for any crofter or crofters occupying a holding or holdings contiguous or near to such holding or subjects, to apply to the Crofters Commission to assign the same in enlargement of his or their holdings. The Crofters Commission, upon receiving such an application, shall intimate the same to the landlord or landlords, and shall afford to the landlord or landlords, and to the crofter or crofters by whom the application is made, an opportunity of being heard thereupon, and shall, after inspecting the ground, and making such other inquiry as to them shall appear proper, dispose of such application or applications as to them shall seem just.

Failing any such application being made within *three monhts* after the holding or subjects aforesaid have become vacant, the same shall revert to the landlord.

Power to fix deduction from rent where part of land under lease is assigned.

9. Where a portion of any farm or other holding held under lease is assigned by the Crofters Commission for the enlargement of the holding or holdings of a crofter or crofters under the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts, the Crofters Commission shall, when they so assign such land, fix the amount of the deduction (if any) which ought to be made from the rent payable by the tenant under such lease to the landlord in respect of a portion of the land held under the same having been assigned as aforesaid, and thereafter the tenant under the lease shall be liable to the landlord only in the balance of the rent thereby stipulated, after deduction of the amount so fixed.

A.D. 1895.

Power to regulate number of stock to be put on land assigned

10. It shall be lawful for the Crofters Commission in granting any application for enlargement of a holding or holdings by the assignment of land, to make and issue such regulations as to the number of stock which each applicant whose application is granted, or his successors in his holding, being his heirs or legatees, shall be entitled to put upon the land assigned, and for the equitable maintenance of the grazing rights of each applicant, or his successors aforesaid, and to make compliance with such regulations a condition of the assignment of such land.

Power to assign grazings as club farm.

11. It shall be lawful for the Crofters Commission when they are satisfied that the grazing of the land applied for, or of such part or parts thereof as may be assigned for the enlargement of holdings, can only be properly worked as a club farm, to assign the same solely as a club farm, and to nominate and appoint a committee of the applicants to manage the said grazing under such regulations applicable to club farms as the Crofters Commission may deem just and necessary.

Amendment of law as to intimation to landlord of bequest of holding.

12. Section sixteen (*a*) of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "*two calendar months*" for the words "twenty-one days."

Inclusion of additional counties under CroftersActs.

13. Section nineteen of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after the word "Caithness" of the words "Elgin, "Nairn, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Bute and "Arran," and the said section shall be read and have effect as if the said words occurred therein.

Repeal of section 22 of principal Act.

14. Section twenty-two of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Intimation to persons, not being crofters, interested in common grazings, and power to appoint committee to manage such grazings.

15.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Crofters Commission to cause any proceeding under the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891, to be intimated to any person or persons, not being crofters, who have a share or interest in the common grazing to which the proceeding relates, and after such hearing or other inquiry as they may deem necessary, to make any order or orders, or rules or regulations which may be made under such proceeding, apply to such person or persons.

(2.) In case the crofters interested in any common grazing shall at any time fail to appoint a committee in terms of sections two and three of the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891, the Crofters Commission shall appoint a committee in terms of section four of the said Act, and in the event of any committee appointed either by crotters or the Crofters Commission failing to

A.D. 1895.

make regulations as required by the said Act, within *three months* after their appointment, the Crofters Commission shall themselves make such regulations, whether any request in writing in terms of the said section shall have been addressed to them or not.

Power to settle certain disputes.

16. Where any dispute shall at any time arise between crofters, or between a crofter or crofters and his or their landlord, in regard to the boundaries or marches between holdings, including grazings, or in regard to fences, drains, or roads, or in regard to cutting of peats, or heather, or grass for thatching, it shall be competent for the Crofters Commission, upon an application by any crofter or landlord interested, to determine any such dispute, and their determination shall be final.

Right of crofter to obtain building materials.

17. Where, upon an application by a crofter, it is established to the satisfaction of the Crofters Commission, that the crofter cannot obtain, or cannot obtain at a reasonable price, in the neighbourhood, such stones, slate, gravel, sand, or clay as may be requisite for repairing or rebuilding the houses or other buildings upon, and appropriate to, his holding, or the fences, drains, or other works pertaining thereto, it shall be competent for the Crofters Commission, after making intimation to the landlord or landlords interested, and after such inquiry as they shall think fit, to authorise the crofter either to take such stones or other materials for the purposes aforesaid from his holding, or from any quarry or place in the neighbourhood, from which, either prior or subsequent to the passing of the principal Act, crofters belonging to the same township or to adjacent townships, were in use to obtain such materials for the purposes aforesaid, and in the latter case, to fix the price to be paid by the crofter in respect of the materials taken by him from such quarry or place.

Short title.

18. This Act may be cited as the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1895.

Crofters Holdings (Scotland).

A

B I L L

To amend the Acts relating to Crofters Holdings in Scotland.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir George Trevelyan, The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mr. Munro Ferguson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *April* 1895.

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[*Price* 1½*d.*]

[Bill 214.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

Definitions of crofter and holding.

1.—(*a.*) The principal Act shall apply to, and the word "crofter" in this and the principal Act shall mean and include any person who is tenant from year to year or under lease for a series of years of a holding, the annual rent of which does not exceed *thirty pounds* in money, and which is situated in a crofting parish, and who resides on his holding or in the same parish, and the successors of such person in the holding, being his heirs or legatees.

(*b.*) "Holding" means any piece of land held by a crofter consisting of arable or pasture land, or of land partly arable and partly pasture, and which is or has been occupied and used as arable or pasture land (whether such pasture land is held by the crofter alone or in common with others), whether prior to the passing of the principal Act, or subsequent thereto, including the site of the crofter's dwelling house, and any offices or other conveniences connected therewith either on the holding or within the same parish, but does not include garden ground only a pertinent to a house.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, Amendment Act, 1895.

Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Donald Macfarlane, Mr. Weir, and Mr. M'Leod.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 97.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Definition of crofter.

1.—(1.) In this Act "crofter" means any person who at the *passing of this Act* is tenant of a holding, who resides on his holding, the annual rent of which does not exceed *thirty pounds* in money, and which is situated in a crofting parish, and the successors of such person in the holding, being his heirs and legatees.

(2.) This section shall be read in place of the first sub-section of the thirty-fourth section of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, and shall have the same effect as though it were enacted in the said Act.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Crofters (Scotland) Definition Act, 1895.

[Bill 131.]

Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, Amendment (No. 2).

A

B I L L

To amend the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886.

(*Prepared and brought in by Dr. Clark, Mr. Weir, Dr. Macgregor, Mr. M'Leod, Sir Donald Macfarlane, and Sir Leonard Lyell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 19 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 131.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1850. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1850. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 92.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1895, and it shall be read and construed along with the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1850. Short title.

2. The definition of the word "animal" in section eleven of the recited Act shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the words "or any game or fighting cock, or other domestic fowl or bird," and every person who shall in any manner encourage, aid, or assist at any cock fight, whether in a place kept for that purpose or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence under the said Act. "Animal" includes "bird." Penalty on persons encouraging cockfighting in any place.

Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act (1850) Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1850.

(Prepared and brought in by The Lord Advocate, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Mr. Munro Ferguson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 2 *May* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 223.]

A

B I L L

FOR

The better reporting of Floating Derelicts.

A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient, for the purpose of assisting in the preservation of life and property, and in the interests of trade and navigation, that intelligence as to the existence of floating derelict vessels on the high seas should be collected and diffused as widely as possible, and it is considered that the society of Lloyd's, by reason of its system of agencies and signal stations established throughout the United Kingdom and in foreign parts, and of its powers and arrangements for the diffusion of intelligence possesses exceptional facilities for the collection and diffusion of such intelligence as is in this Act referred to:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Derelict Vessels (Reports) Act, 1895.

Notice of derelict vessels to be given by masters to Lloyd's agents.

2. Every master or other person for the time being in command of any British ship, after the *passing of this Act*, who shall become aware of the existence on the high seas of any floating derelict vessel, shall notify the same to the Lloyd's agent at his next place of call or arrival, and shall, together with such notification, furnish to the Lloyd's agent all such information as he may possess as to the supposed locality or identity of such derelict vessel, and the date when and place where the same may have been observed by or reported to him, and the Lloyd's agent shall forthwith on receipt of such notification and information transmit the same to the secretary of Lloyd's in London.

[Bill 86.]

A.D 1895.

And if any such master fails to make such a report he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding *five pounds*.

Letters to be sent to Lloyd's in default of agents.

3. If there shall be no Lloyd's agent at the next place of call or arrival, then and in such case the notification shall be made, and the information furnished by such master or other person as aforesaid, to the secretary of Lloyd's, London.

Information to be published by Lloyd's.

4. Any information received by the society of Lloyd's as aforesaid, in pursuance of this Act, shall be published by the society forthwith in the same manner and to the same extent as its reports of shipping casualities, and the society shall also forthwith communicate such information to the Board of Trade.

Derelict Vessels (Reports).

A

BILL

For the better reporting of Floating Derelicts.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Macdona, Mr. Hozier, Sir Edward Harland, Mr. Wolff, Mr. Round, Marquis of Carmarthen, and Mr. Penn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 11 *February* 1895.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 86.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to amend the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Power to cancel bailiffs' certificates. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 21.

1. A certificate granted to a bailiff by the judge of a county court under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, may at any time be cancelled or declared void by a judge of that county court, and so much of section seven of that Act as refers to the cancellation of certificates is hereby repealed.

Penalty for acting without certificate.

2. If any person not holding a certificate for the time being in force under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, levies a distress contrary to the provisions of that Act, he shall without prejudice to any civil liability be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Duration of certificates.

3. The power to make rules under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, shall extend to making provision for fixing the duration of certificates granted, or to be hereafter granted, to bailiffs.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1895.

Distress. [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to amend the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888.

(*Brought from the Lords* 25 *March* 1895.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *March* 1895.

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[Bill 183.]

Documentary Evidence Bill. [H.L.]

MEMORANDUM.

Under the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37.), orders and other documents issued by certain departments of Government, including the Privy Council, may be proved by the production of a copy purporting to be printed by the Government Printer.

Under s. 11 of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 30.), the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 (amongst other Acts), is to be construed as referring to the Board of Agriculture instead of the Privy Council, but only for the purpose of the powers and duties transferred from the Privy Council to the Board of Agriculture.

For the purpose of saving expense and of obviating questions as to the formal admissibility of evidence it is desirable that the Documentary Evidence Acts should apply to the Board of Agriculture for all purposes, and this is proposed by the present Bill. Clause 1 follows in form a corresponding enactment in the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 83).

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to apply the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Board of Agriculture. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Application of Documentary Evidence Acts to the Board of Agriculture.

1. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Board of Agriculture in like manner as if that Board were mentioned in the first column of the schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and the President or any member of the Board, or the Secretary of the Board, or any person authorised by the President to act on behalf of the Secretary of the Board, were mentioned in the second column of that schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Board.

31 & 32 Vict. c. 37.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 9.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Documentary Evidence Act, 1895, and the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, and the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, and this Act may be cited collectively as the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 to 1895.

Documentary Evidence. [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to apply the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Board of Agriculture.

(*Brought from the Lords* 22 *March* 1895.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *March* 1895.

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[Bill 182.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts 1863 to 1892 relating to Carrigrohane Maglin and Ballincollig Drainage District County Cork. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland have in pursuance of the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts 1863 to 1892 duly made the Provisional Order contained in the schedule to this Act annexed and it is by the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act 1863 provided that no such Order shall be of any validity whatever until confirmed by Parliament and it is expedient that said Order should be so confirmed:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Provisional Order contained in the schedule hereto annexed is hereby confirmed and from and after the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be a public general Act of Parliament of the like force and effect as if the provisions of the same had been enacted in the body of this Act. Provisional Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental Act (Ireland) 1895. Short title.

A.D. 1895.

SCHEDULE referred to.

THE DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND (IRELAND) ACTS 1863 TO 1892.

26 & 27 *Vict. c.* 88. 27 & 28 *Vict. c.* 72. 28 & 29 *Vict. c.* 52. 32 & 33 *Vict. c.* 72. 35 & 36 *Vict. c.* 31. 37 & 38 *Vict. c.* 32. 41 & 42 *Vict. c.* 59. 43 & 44 *Vict. c.* 27. *and* 55 & 56 *Vict. c.* 65.

In the matter of the Carrigrohane Maglin and Ballincollig Drainage District in the county of Cork.

WHEREAS certain persons herein-after called the Petitioners interested in lands liable to be flooded or injured by water or the drainage whereof is capable of being improved situate in above named intended drainage district on or about the seventeenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three presented their petition to us the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland herein-after called the Commissioners of Public Works under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts 1863 to 1892 here n-after referred to as the Drainage Acts accompanied by proper schedules maps plan s ections and estimates together with the other particulars and information required by the Drainage Acts showing by reference to the said maps the boundaries and area of the proposed drainage district and stating the exigencies rendering the formation of such drainage district necessary and praying that all necessary proceedings might be taken for the purpose of having a separate drainage district constituted under the provisions of the Drainage Acts:

And whereas we the Commissioners of Public Works duly appointed and sent an inspector namely John Hill Esquire civil engineer to the district for the purpose of making inquiries into the propriety of constituting the proposed district and as to the assent of the proprietors thereto:

And whereas the said inspector proceeded to the district and made all inquiries and heard and considered all objections as directed by the Drainage Acts:

And whereas the said inspector duly reported in writing the result of his inquiries to us the Commissioners of Public Works and copies of such report were lodged and notice of such lodgement published pursuant to the provisions of the Drainage Acts:

And whereas six objections to the said report were made to us the Commissioners of Public Works which have been duly considered:

And whereas we the Commissioners of Public Works have duly considered the said report:

And whereas within the term limited for making objections to the said report the proprietors of certain lands included within the proposed district

dissented from or did not assent to the formation of such district and the persons occupying such lands as tenants applied pursuant to the Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Act 1892 to us the Commissioners of Public Works to be substituted for the proprietors of such lands respectively for the purposes of the Drainage Acts:

And whereas by order under our common seal we the Commissioners of Public Works in exercise of the power in the Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Act 1892 enabling us ordered that certain of the said applicants who are herein-after referred to as the substituted proprietors (which expression shall include every person in whom for the time being is vested the tenancy under which any substituted proprietor at the time of substitution held the land in respect of which he was so substituted) should for the purposes of the Drainage Acts be substituted for the respective proprietors of such lands respectively without prejudice nevertheless to the right of the said respective proprietors to dissent from the formation of the proposed district:

And whereas all preliminaries required by the Drainage Acts to precede the making of this Provisional Order have been duly complied with:

And whereas we the Commissioners of Public Works upon consideration of the premises are satisfied of the propriety of constituting the proposed separate drainage district and that the proprietors and substituted proprietors of one moiety in value of the lands in the proposed district are in favour thereof and have subsequently to the date of the report of the said inspector assented thereto in writing and that the proprietors of one-third part in value of such lands in the said district have not expressed in writing their dissent to the formation of the said drainage district:

Now therefore in pursuance of the power given to us by the Drainage Acts we the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland do by this Provisional Order under our common seal constitute the area in the said petition and report and the boundaries and extent of which are set forth within yellow lines on the map to which we have caused our common seal to be attached (and which map is deposited in the Office of Public Works in Ireland) a separate drainage district by the name of "The Carrigrohane Maglin and Ballincollig drainage district."

And we do declare that the lands to be purchased for the proposed works in said district (subject to such alterations and deviations therefrom as we the said Commissioners may hereafter sanction) are the lands in that behalf shown and set forth in the said map and the schedule thereto annexed marked with the letter "B" and also sealed with our common seal.

And we the Commissioners of Public Works do by this our order order and direct that the time for the completion of the necessary works in the said district shall be limited to the thirty-first day of December which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

And we do further by this our Provisional Order make the following regulations with respect to the drainage board:—

That the drainage board for said district shall consist of seven members

That the following persons shall be the members of the first drainage

A.D. 1895.

board viz. Cornelius Callaghan of Maglin Ballincollig John Collins of Curraheen Ballincollig John Hickey of Curraheen Ballincollig John Horgan of Castlewhite Waterfall George Logan of Ballinora Waterfall Michael J. Richardson of Carrigrohane and Daniel J. Riordan of Ballincollig all in the county of Cork Esquires.

That the first meeting of said board shall be summoned by notice under the hands of any two or more of the said board published in the Dublin Gazette and some newspaper generally circulated in the said district at least fourteen days next before the day of meeting.

That the qualification of any subsequent member of the said board shall be that he shall be the proprietor or substituted proprietor as defined by the Drainage Acts to of not less than twenty acres of land situate within the area of the said district or the land agent for the time being of a person being a proprietor as aforesaid of not less than one hundred acres of land situate within the area of said district and acting as receiver of the rents and profits of such lands.

That the members of the first board shall vacate their offices on the first Thursday in September in the year following the date of this Provisional Order.

That the electors for members of the drainage board shall be the persons in that behalf mentioned in the Drainage Acts that is to say the proprietors and substituted proprietors of lands within the district being entitled to vote according to the scale contained in the Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Act 1863 Provided always that no such elector shall be entitled to vote or exercise any privilege as such unless the lands of which he is the proprietor or substituted proprietor or some portion thereof shall be rateable on account of the works in the district and he shall have previously paid all rates or arrears of rates which may be payable by him in respect of any drainage rate for the aforesaid district.

Provided also that no proprietor shall be entitled to vote in respect of any land the tenant whereof has been substituted for such proprietor so long as the substituted proprietor's tenancy therein shall continue.

In witness whereof we the said Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland have hereunto caused our common seal to be affixed this second day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

P. J. TUOHY,
Secretary.

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

The Seal of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts 1863 to 1892 relating to Carrigrohane Maglin and Ballincollig Drainage District County Cork.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir John Hibbert and Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 28 *May* 1895.

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[Bill 284.]

A

B I L L

FOR

The better Regulation of Parish Vestries with reference to the Affairs of the Church of England. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Duties relating to affairs of church vested in vestry.

1. The vestry in and for every ecclesiastical parish shall be constituted as in this Act provided, and all such powers, duties, and liabilities of a vestry as relate to the affairs of the church (including the election of churchwardens) or to ecclesiastical charities shall with regard to any ecclesiastical parish belong to and be deemed to have become vested exclusively in the vestry constituted under this Act of such ecclesiastical parish.

Constitution of vestry.

2. Every vestry shall consist of the incumbent and parishioners of the ecclesiastical parish in relation to which such vestry shall have duties, powers, or liabilities.

Provisions as to vestry meetings.

3. The following provisions shall be applicable to every vestry meeting, that is to say :—

(1.) Public notice shall be given of every vestry meeting, and of the place and hour of holding the same, and of the purpose thereof, *three days* at the least before the day appointed for such vestry meeting, by affixing such notice, written or printed, and signed by the incumbent and churchwardens or any of them, on or near to the principal door of the parish church or chapel, on some Sunday before the commencement of morning or evening service therein :

Provided always, that if the incumbent does not sign the said notice no vestry meeting held in pursuance thereof shall be valid unless in reasonable time before the day appointed for such vestry meeting a copy of such notice, signed by the churchwardens or one of them, shall be sent by registered

A.D. 1895.

letter to the incumbent (if any), addressed to him at his last known place of abode.

(2.) Three parishioners, other than the incumbent, shall be a quorum.

(3.) The incumbent shall be the chairman of the vestry meeting, but if there be no incumbent, or if he be not present at the hour appointed for the holding of the vestry meeting, the parishioners present shall forthwith choose (if necessary, by show of hands) one of themselves to be the chairman.

(4.) Every parishioner may at any vestry meeting, or at any poll consequent thereon, give one vote and no more on any question, or, in the case of an election, for each of any number of persons not exceeding the number to be elected.

(5.) Every question or matter to be decided by a vestry shall in the first instance be decided by the majority of the parishioners present at the vestry meeting and voting on the question by show of hands, and the chairman shall declare the result of the show of hands, and the decision so declared shall be final unless a poll is before the end of the vestry meeting demanded by a parishioner, in which case a poll of the parishioners generally shall be taken by ballot, in such manner as the chairman shall direct, as soon as may be after the day on which the vestry meeting has been held.

(6.) In case of an equal division of votes the chairman (in addition to his vote (if any) as a parishioner) shall have a casting vote.

Appointment of churchwardens.

4. In every ecclesiastical parish the following provisions shall be applicable, that is to say :—

(1.) The annual vestry meeting for the appointment of churchwardens shall be held as soon as convenient after Easter Sunday.

(2.) The churchwardens appointed at such vestry meeting shall be men of full age, and shall be parishioners of or resident in the ecclesiastical parish in relation to which they are appointed churchwardens.

(3.) Two fit persons shall be appointed churchwardens at such vestry meeting, one by the incumbent and the other by the vestry :

Provided always, that if the incumbent be not present at the vestry meeting, the production to the vestry meeting of a writing under his hand notifying the appointment of a churchwarden shall operate as if the person named in such writing had been appointed by the incumbent at the vestry meeting.

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(4.) If there be no incumbent, or, there being an incumbent, he does not appoint a churchwarden at the vestry meeting, the vestry shall then, or as soon thereafter as another vestry meeting can be held, appoint a second churchwarden.

(5.) Whenever a churchwarden appointed by the incumbent or by the vestry vacates his office during the year for which he has been appointed, a special vestry meeting shall be forthwith held, and a churchwarden shall be appointed in the manner in this Act provided, either by the incumbent or by the vestry, as the case may be, to act during the remainder of the year in the place of the churchwarden vacating his office.

(6.) Churchwardens, when appointed, shall appear and be admitted according to law.

Minutes of proceedings.

5. Minutes of the proceedings and resolutions of every vestry meeting shall be entered in a book and shall be signed by the chairman and by such others of the parishioners as shall think proper to sign the same.

Definitions.

6.—(1.) The term vestry in this Act means the parish vestry, or meeting in the nature of a parish vestry, of any ancient or other parish, chapelry, district, or place, when acting in relation to the affairs of the church (including the election of churchwardens) or to ecclesiastical charities.

(2.) The term ecclesiastical parish in this Act means an ancient or other parish, chapelry, district, or place for the time being existing or constituted for ecclesiastical purposes, and possessing a vestry, and so that any such parish, chapelry, district, or place which shall have been or shall be formed for ecclesiastical purposes, in whole or in part, out of any other parish, chapelry, district, or place, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be entirely severed from such other parish, chapelry, district, or place, and shall for the like purposes be free from the interference of the parishioners, vestry, or churchwardens thereof.

(3.) The term parishioner in this Act means any person for the time being registered in either the local government register of electors or the parliamentary register of electors in respect of property or other qualification within the area of an ecclesiastical parish.

(4.) The term incumbent in this Act means a rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, or the curate in charge of a parish, chapelry, or district the benefice of which is vacant or under sequestration, or the incumbent of which is non-resident, suspended from office, inhibited from officiating, or otherwise incapacitated.

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(5.) The term ecclesiastical charity shall have the same meaning as in the Local Government Act, 1894.

Extent of Act.

7. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Short title.

8. This Act may be cited as the Ecclesiastical Vestries Act, 1895.

Repeal.

9. The Acts specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned, and so much of any Act, whether public, general, or local and personal, as is inconsistent with this Act is also repealed.

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SCHEDULE.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal
58 Geo. III. c. 45. -	The Church Building Act, 1818.	Secs. 73, 74, so far as inconsistent with this Act.
58 Geo. III. c. 69. -	The Vestries Act, 1818 -	The whole Act so far as it relates to vestries affected by this Act.
59 Geo. III. c. 85. -	The Vestries Act, 1819 -	Ditto.
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 38.	The Church Building Act, 1831.	Secs. 16, 25, so far as inconsistent with this Act.
1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 60.	The Vestries Act, 1831 -	The whole Act so far as it relates to vestries affected by this Act.
1 Vict. c. 45. - -	The Parish Notices Act, 1837	Secs. 2 and 3, so far as they relate to vestries affected by this Act.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 37. -	The New Parishes Act, 1843 -	Sec. 17, so far as inconsistent with this Act.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 70. -	The Church Building Act, 1845	Secs 6 and 8, so far as inconsistent with this Act.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 57. -	The Vestries Act, 1850 -	The whole Act so far as it relates to vestries affected by this Act.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 65. -	The Vestries Act, 1853 -	Ditto
18 & 19 Vict. c. 120. -	The Metropolis Management Act, 1855.	Ditto.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 112. -	The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1856.	Ditto.

Ecclesiastical Vestries.

A

B I L L

For the better Regulation of Parish Vestries with reference to the Affairs of the Church of England.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Jebb, Sir Richard Webster, Sir Francis Powell, and Mr. A. G. Boscawen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *February* 1895.

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[Bill 21.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act 1870 to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts. A.D. 1895.

WHEREAS the Education Department have made a Provisional Order under the authority of the Elementary Education Act 1870 on behalf of the School Board for London and it is requisite that the same should be confirmed by Parliament: 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The following Order shall be and is hereby confirmed and from and after the passing of this Act shall have full validity and force. Confirmation of Order.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the said Board to extinguish any public rights of way without such Order being obtained as but for this Act would have been required for that purpose. Saving of public rights of way.

3.—(1.) The Board shall not under the powers of this Act purchase or acquire in any parish in the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act 1855 twenty or more houses which on the fifteenth day of December last were or have been since that day or shall hereafter be occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers unless and until— Saving with respect to houses of labouring classes.

(*a.*) They shall have obtained the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to a scheme for providing new dwellings for such number of persons as were residing in such houses on the fifteenth day of December last or for such number of persons as the Secretary of State shall after inquiry deem necessary having regard to the number of persons on or

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after that date residing in such houses and working within one mile therefrom and to the amount of vacant suitable accommodation in the immediate neighbourhood of such houses or to the place of employment of such persons and to all the circumstances of the case and

(*b*.) They shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for the carrying out of the scheme.

(2.) The approval of the Secretary of State to any scheme under this section may be given either absolutely or conditionally and after the Secretary of State has approved of any such scheme he may from time to time approve either absolutely or conditionally of any modifications in the scheme.

(3.) Every scheme under this section shall contain provisions prescribing the time within which it shall be carried out and shall require the new dwellings proposed to be provided under the scheme to be completed fit for occupation before the persons residing in the houses in respect of which the scheme is made are displaced Provided that the Secretary of State may dispense with the last-mentioned requirement subject to such conditions (if any) as he may see fit.

(4.) Any provisions of any scheme under this section and any conditions subject to which the Secretary of State may have approved of any scheme or of any modifications of any scheme under this section or subject to which he may have dispensed with the above-mentioned requirement shall be enforceable by a writ of mandamus to be obtained by him out of the High Court.

(5.) If the Board acquire or appropriate any house or houses for the purposes of this Act in contravention of the foregoing provisions or displace or cause to be displaced the persons residing in any house or houses in contravention of the requirements of the scheme they shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds in respect of any such house which penalty shall be recoverable by the Secretary of State by action in the High Court and shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom Provided that the Court may if it think fit reduce such penalty.

(6.) For the purpose of carrying out any scheme under this section the Board may subject to the approval of the Education Department appropriate any lands for the time being belonging to them or which they have power to acquire and may purchase such further lands as they may require.

(7.) The Board may subject to such approval as aforesaid on any lands belonging to them or purchased or acquired under this

section erect such dwellings for persons of the labouring class as may be necessary for the purpose of any scheme under this section and may sell demise or let or otherwise dispose of such dwellings and any lands purchased or acquired as aforesaid.

(8.) All lands on which any buildings have been erected or provided by the Board in pursuance of any scheme under this section shall for a period of twenty-five years from the date of the scheme be appropriated for the purpose of such dwellings and every conveyance demise or lease of such lands and buildings shall be endorsed with notice of this enactment Provided that the Secretary of State may at any time dispense with all or any of the requirements of this subsection subject to such conditions (if any) as he may see fit.

(9.) All buildings erected or provided by the Board for the purpose of any scheme under this section shall be subject to the provisions of the Metropolis Management Act 1855 and the London Building Act 1894 (Local) and any Acts amending those respective Acts. 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120. 57 & 58 Vict. c. ccxiii.

(10.) The Secretary of State may direct any inquiries to be held which he may deem necessary in relation to any scheme under this section and for giving effect to any of the provisions of this section and may appoint inspectors for the purposes of any such inquiry and every such inspector shall for the purposes of any such inquiry have all such powers as inspectors of the Local Government Board have for the purposes of inquiries directed by that Board under the Public Health Act 1875. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.

(11.) The Board shall pay to the Secretary of State a sum to be fixed by him in respect of any expenses incurred by him in relation to any inquiries under this section including the expenses of any witnesses summoned by the inspector holding the inquiry and a reasonable sum to be fixed by the Secretary of State for the services of such inspector.

(12.) For the purposes of this section the expression "labouring class" includes mechanics artizans labourers and others working for wages hawkers costermongers persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others except members of their own family and persons other than domestic servants whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them.

(13.) The Board and the Education Department and the Secretary of State are hereby respectively authorised and empowered to do all

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acts matters and things for carrying into full effect every such scheme as aforesaid and the Board and the Education Department shall for that purpose have the same powers as they have under the Elementary Education Acts 1870 to 1880 for the purpose of providing sufficient school accommodation for their district including the power of borrowing money under section ten of the Elementary Education Act 1873 and the carrying of such scheme into effect shall be deemed to be a work for which the Board is authorised to borrow within the meaning of the Public Works Loans Act 1875.

36 & 37 Vict. c. 86.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.

Saving for provisions of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120. 57 & 58 Vict. c. ccxiii.

4. Nothing contained in this Act or in the Order set out in the schedule to this Act or on the plans therein mentioned shall be deemed to exempt any of the lands referred to in the said Order or the School Board in respect thereof from any of the provisions of the Metropolis Management Act 1855 the London Building Act 1894 (Local) and any Acts amending or extending the same.

Provision as to 54 Goodinge Road.

5. Whereas by this Act the Board are authorised to acquire the property described on the plan No. 39 referred to in the schedule to the Provisional Order by this Act confirmed being the house and premises known as No. 54 Goodinge Road in the parish of St. Mary Islington in the county of London the freehold of which house is the property of the mayor aldermen and commons of the city of London (herein-after called the Corporation) therefore the following provisions for the protection of the Corporation shall have effect:—

1. The entrance to the said house from Goodinge Road shall be bricked up and any access therefrom into Goodinge Road closed unless otherwise agreed by the Corporation.
2. In the event of the said house being pulled down a wall of not less than 15 feet in height shall be erected and maintained by the Board on the Goodinge Road frontage of the site of the said house so as to prevent any access from the said site to Goodinge Road and in the event of the said site being no longer required by the Board the property in and possession of the same shall revert to the Corporation upon the payment by them of such a sum as failing agreement may be awarded by an arbitrator to be appointed under the rules for the time being of the London Chamber of Arbitration and the Board shall execute all necessary assurances for the purpose.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Act 1895.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

A.D. 1895.

School Board for London.

Provisional Order for putting in force the Lands Clauses Acts.

Whereas the School Board for London require to purchase divers pieces of land for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts 1870 and 1873 and not having been able to purchase the same by agreement require to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts which apply to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement:

And whereas the lands so required to be purchased are set forth in the schedule hereunder written:

And whereas the said Board have made due publication of the notices and have duly served the same according to the requirements of the Elementary Education Act 1870 and have presented a petition to the Education Department praying that an Order may be made authorising the said Board to put in force the powers of the said Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement in which petition were stated all the matters required by the said Elementary Education Act to be stated therein and the same hath been supported by such evidence as the said Education Department required:

And whereas the said Department having considered the said petition and the proofs of the publication and service of the proper notices have thought fit to proceed with the case and have caused inquiry to be made in the district of the said Board wherein the said lands are situate as to the propriety of the proposed Order:

Now therefore the said Department having received a report after such inquiry and having duly considered the same do hereby declare that it is proper and do hereby order accordingly that the said Board be authorised to put in force with reference to the pieces of land set forth in the schedule hereunder written the powers of the said Acts for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement or any of them.

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School Board for London.

THE SCHEDULE HEREIN-BEFORE REFERRED TO.

Plan No. 1.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Fulham in the county of London consisting of market garden land on the north-western side of and fronting Bryans Lane the frontage commencing at a distance of about 290 feet measured from the Peterborough Road and extending thence in the direction of Wandsworth Bridge Road for a distance of about 484 feet and having a mean depth of about 200 feet and containing 96,760 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No 1 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Charlotte Sulivan - -	———		
Charles Edward Morrison -		———	———

Plan No. 2.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Fulham in the county of London on the southern side of the proposed continuation of the road called Kingwood Road leading from Munster Road to Fulham Palace Road and abutting south on land on the northern side of the Fulham Almshouses and containing 65,340 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 2 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owner or reputed owner and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners	———		
William Bagley - -			———

Plan No. 3.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul Hammersmith in the county of London commencing in Bolingbroke Road at a

point about 60 feet from Blythe Road and having a frontage to Bolingbroke Road of 380 feet and a frontage to Addison Gardens of 420 feet and containing 64,250 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 3 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
School Board for London -	——		
Sun Insurance Company - -	——		

Plan No. 4.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Islington in the county of London consisting of nine houses yards gardens and premises on the south-western side of and being Nos. 21 to 37 Rotherfield Street (odd numbers both inclusive) and the yard in the rear thereof having an entrance from Oxford Road Also portions of the gardens with erections thereon of Nos. 16 and 18 Oxford Road and containing 33,035 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 4 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 12 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
George Arthur Gervoise Scott -	——		
Mrs. Peebles - - -		——	
Richmond Brown - -		——	
Charles Henry Robinson Hallett		——	
Joseph William Slater - -		——	
Manchester Unity Friendly Society - - -		——	
William White - - -		——	——
Mrs. Rebecca Sarah Lees -		——	
Melville Rogers - -		——	——
Mrs. Mary Ann Willis - -		——	
Mrs. Kate Edith F. Thomas -		——	
E. Dearing and Son - -		——	
Benjamin Clarke - -		——	
Charles Ernest Pugh - -			——
William Danemann - -			——
George Bartlett - - -			——
William Lacey - -			——
George Benison - -			——

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Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Thomas Bunkum - -			
Charles Tulley - - -			
John Watson Power - -			
William Rawood - -			
John Burnham - - -			

Plan No. 5.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Islington in the county of London comprising three houses gardens and premises on the south-western side of and being Nos. 86 88 and 90 Blackstock Road and containing 33,600 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 5 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessee and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
John Daniel Murphy - -			
Francis McCarthy - -			
Mrs. Clara Darrington - -			
Thomas D. Brown - -			

Plan No. 6.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Greenwich in the county of London on the eastern and northern sides of the projected continuation of Siebert Road and having frontages thereto and to the western side of Invicta Road commencing at its junction with Siebert Road and containing 64,350 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 6 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessee and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
William Angerstein - -			
Thomas Critoph Smith - -			

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School Board for London.

Plan No. 7.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Plumstead in the county of London on the western side of and having a frontage to Swing-gate Lane such frontage commencing at a point 80 feet measured in a southerly direction along the western side of Swing-gate Lane from the continuation of the southern side of Bassant Road and extending southwards from the said commencing point for a distance of 300 feet and containing 87,120 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 7 and distinguished by the No. 1 together withall and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessee and occupier of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
John Jeffkins - - -	———		
Wm. Thomas Wilding - -	———		
Edward Sheldon - -		———	———

Plan No. 8.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Plumstead in the county of London and on the southern side of a footpath leading from Church Manor Way to Bostall Lane the frontage thereof commencing at a point in the said footpath 500 feet eastward of Church Manor Way and extending in an easterly direction for a distance of 300 feet and containing 87,120 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 8 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and occupier of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Provost and Fellows of Queens College Oxford - - -	———		———
George Russell - - -			

Plan No. 9.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Paul Deptford in the county of London at the junction of the northern side of Vesta Road with Shardeloes Road and having a frontage to the Vesta Road of about 280 feet

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School Board for London.

and to the Shardeloes Road of about 290 feet and containing 91,900 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 9 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company - -	———		

Plan No. 10.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the hamlet of Penge in the county of London comprising a house garden and premises known as "Lockwood" situate at the south-western end of the Madeline Road and land adjoining abutting north-west for about 200 feet on gardens in the rear of houses in Versailles Road and south-east on the premises of the North Surrey Industrial School and containing 105,610 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 10 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Col. Joseph Wood Richards Adams - - -	———		
Charles Pawley - - -		———	———
Robert Hawker Poynder -		———	———

Plan No. 11.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. John Hackney in the county of London consisting of 14 houses gardens and premises on the western side of and being Nos. 9 to 35 Eleanor Road (odd numbers both inclusive) adjoining the eastern side of London Fields and containing 26,665 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 11 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 14 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names

of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Lieut.-Col. John Francis Cust	—		
Horace Broke	—		
Henry Davis		—	
Mrs. Weston		—	—
Trustees Executors and Securities Insurance Corporation (Hillery's Trust)		—	
Henry Staines		—	
Henry Donaldson		—	
Mrs. M. A. Anscombe		—	
Richard Wright		—	—
Charles Stovel Wood		—	—
John Gwatkin		—	—
Frederick John Tripp			—
John Walter Thomas			—
Sidney Dando			—
James Lorkin			—
Mrs. Harriet Stanton			—
William Winn			—
William Chambers			—
George Lovatt			—
John Heuett			—
Alfred Clark			—

Plan No. 12.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. John Hackney in the county of London on the north-eastern side of and having a frontage of about 168 feet to the Windsor Road adjoining the Aniline Dye Works and abutting on the canal known as the Hackney Cut and containing 69,700 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 12 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owner or reputed owner of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments is as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
T. C. Bradshaw	—		

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Plan No. 13.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Matthew Bethnal Green consisting of five houses yards and premises on the southern side of and being Nos. 1 2 3 4 and 5 Wood Close and eight houses yards and premises on the western side of and numbered consecutively 5 6 5 4 3 8 9 10 Wood Street and containing 11,335 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 13 and distinguished by the Nos. 11 to 23 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Robert Jesse Chillingworth	——		
Mrs. Pickering	——		
Mrs. K. Matticka	——		
Jonathan Innocent	——		——
Thomas Taylor	——		
Mrs. E. E. Clements	——		
Stephen Chessler	——		
Lewis Wm. Innocent	——		
Mrs. Mary Sarah Innocent	——		
John Lambert Innocent	——		
Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson	——		
George Fallshaw			——
John Peacock			——
Charles Sewell			——
George Henry Chapple			——
Mrs. Elizabeth Harrington			——
Robert Tollow			——
Alfred Hawksbee			——
William Frith			——
Mrs. Jane Durrant			——
Samuel Whanstall			——
Edward Hawksbee			——
Mrs. Ellen Stoker			——
George Wilkie			——

Plan No. 14.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch in the county of London comprising eight houses forecourts yards and premises on the southern side of and being Nos. 10 to 24 Gopsall Street (even numbers both inclusive) Eight houses forecourts yards and premises on the northern

side of and being Nos. 5 to 19 (odd numbers both inclusive) Grange Street and containing 22,960 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 14 and distinguished by the Nos. 4 to 11 and 14 to 21 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Lord Alington			
William George Swan			
William Foster Brown			
George Edward Thomas Eaton			
Richard Hatton			
Gaspar Banchini			
Wm. Bignell			
Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Farmer			
James George Briggs			
Fanny Heath			
Lewis Price			
Robert Blackford			
Stephen Roberts			
Albert Couch			
Charles Lintott			
Charles Wakefield Page			
Mrs. E. Cox			
William Henry Cox			
George Cook			
Robert Brind			
Mrs. Frances Isabella Bull			
Mrs. Emma Thirkettle			
William Sims			
C. F. Drew			
James Winch			
A. J. Hymes			
R. Blackford			
E. Adams			
E. Casey			

Plan No. 15.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Newington and St. George the Martyr in the county of London comprising land formerly used as a rope-walk stables and smithy on the north-eastern side of Chatham Row and the roadway leading from Chatham Row to York Place with house yard and premises No. 1 Chatham Row and stables in the rear thereof A strip of land being the north-western end of York Place and the four houses yards

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and premises Nos. 1 and 2 York Place Myrtle Villa and Rose Cottage and containing 20,485 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 15 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 13 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Mrs. Hannah Thompson - -	——		
Ecclesiastical Commissioners -	——		
John Collins - - -	——		
John Garland - - -		——	——
Mrs. Martha Wootton - -		——	
John Harris - - -		——	
John Jefferies - - -			——
Mr. Paul - - -			——
Thos. Stone - - -			——
Mr. Baldry - - -			——
Mr. Hart - - -			——
Mr. Bellamy - - -			——
Joseph Honeywood - -			——
Charles Eldon - - -			——
Mr. Dwyer - - -			——
Mr. Fancy - - -			——
Wm. Selsby - - -			——
Arthur Benbow - - -			——
Mr. Carpenter - - -			——

Plan No. 16.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Newington in the county of London and comprising twelve houses on the south-eastern side of and being Nos. 57 to 77 (odd numbers both inclusive) and No. 77K Beresford Street and containing 25,470 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 16 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 12 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Mrs. Alice Sarah Francesca Steinitz - - -	——		
James Holcheotee Billinghurst -	——	——	
Mrs. Agatha Martha Allen -	——		
Mrs. Caroline Maria Fisher -	——		
Mrs. Bertha Ann Singleton -	——		

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Charles Wm. Clarke			
Jeremiah Benford			
Yewell Andrews			
Mrs. Louisa Hall			
Robert Chase			
George Kidman			
Mrs. Harriett Martin			
Thomas Frederick Greaves			
William Clifton Denne			
Mrs. Ann Hawes			
Frederick Buttfield			
John Smith			
George Martin			

Plan No. 17.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Giles Camberwell in the county of London comprising eleven houses forecourts gardens and premises on the eastern side of and being Nos. 279 to 299 Southampton Street (odd numbers both inclusive) and containing 34,500 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 17 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 11 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Mrs. Jane Charlotte Beasley			
Wm. Fuller Smee			
Fredk. George Smee			
Saml. Rogers			
Samuel Bentall			
Adolph Maier			
Wm. Matthew Cobham			
George Creasey			
Thomas Bennett			
Gordon Hall			
Wm. Everett			
Henry Layton			
Mrs. Spreadbury			
Charles Kidd			
Frederick Payne			
John Augustus Horrill			
Henry Bennett			
Fred Herbert Collier			

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Plan No. 19.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Giles Camberwell in the county of London comprising thirteen houses yards and premises on the north-western and south-western sides of and being Nos. 2 to 28 Leo Street (even numbers both inclusive) and land in the rear thereof and entrance thereto from Leo Street and containing 20,170 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 19 and distinguished by the Nos. 9 to 22 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Mrs. Sarah Large Smith	—		
Rev. John Henly	—		
John Richard Gover	—		
John Martin	—		
William Rolls	—		
James Osborn Richardson	—		—
Henry Hibberd		—	
James Hibberd		—	
Mrs. Charlotte Maria Petter		—	
Mrs. Elizabeth Penny-Gates		—	
Mrs. Martha Emily Smith		—	
Charrington & Co.		—	
Edward Charles Olive		—	—
James Addis			—
Alfred Peagam			—
Mr. Clarke			—
Thomas Lovell			—
William Abbott			—
Edward Harvey			—
John Newcombe			—
Frederick Strube			—
Henry Elphee			—
William Ayres			—
George Herbert Cook			—
Thomas Doughty			—
John Crabb			—
James Parker			—
Charles Last			—
Thomas Matthews			—

Plan No. 20.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Giles Camberwell and St. Mary Lambeth in the county of London comprising a piece of land on the north-western side of Cormont Road abutting on gardens in the rear of houses in Akerman Road and two houses forecourts gardens and premises on the

south-eastern side of and being Nos. 76 and 98 Akerman Road and containing 68,620 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 20 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
George Farquharson King -	——		
Frederick West - - -	——		
William Minet - -	——		
Robert Bowering - -		——	
J. Holmes Sheldrake - -		——	
Frank Bull - - -			——
George Taylor - -			——

Plan No. 22.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Clapham in the county of London comprising lands houses gardens and premises on the north-west side of and being Nos. 56 58 and parts of Nos. 60 and 62 New Park Road and containing 38,500 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 22 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 4 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owner or reputed owner of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments is as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Alfred Heaver - - - -	——		

Plan No. 23.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Streatham (detached) in the county of London comprising a piece of land at the junction of the eastern

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side of the Rosendale Road with the northern side of Turney Road and frontages thereto and containing 3½ acres or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 23 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
School Board for London -	——		——

Plan No. 24.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Battersea in the county of London forming part of a garden in the rear of and belonging to Lavender Lodge having frontages to Lavender Sweep and Limburg Road and containing 73,070 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 24 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 and 2 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and occupier of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Noel Whiting - - -	——		——
Thomas Ingram - -	——		

Plan No. 25.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Pancras in the county of London comprising twelve houses forecourts gardens and premises on the southern side of and being Nos. 7 to 29 Rhyl Street (odd numbers both inclusive) and containing 20,900 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the

Plan No. 25 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 12 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Mrs. Elizabeth Weeding	—		
John Baggallay	—		
George Duprey		—	
Charles Daniels		—	—
George Dickens		—	—
Robert Hugh Sandilands		—	
James Bremner		—	
Wm. Plumb Heal		—	
Fredk. Monk		—	—
John Charles Yeardye		—	—
Elliott Emanuel		—	
Samuel Lithgow		—	
Mrs. Eliza Stokes		—	—
Mrs. Elizabeth Spraull		—	—
Jesse Wootton			—
Mrs. Goddard			—
Mr. Daly			—
Mrs. Hobart			—
Mr. Ready			—
Mr. Sturges			—
Mr. Cole			—
William Walter Kidd			—
George Hampton			—
Charles Westall			—
Henry Watts			—
Mary Ann Murfin			—
Frederick Jenner			—
Cornelius Linforth			—

Plan No. 26.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. George-in-the-East in the county of London consisting of factory premises (with entrances thereto) on the southern side of and being No. 226 Cable Street abutting on the northern side of the parish churchyard together with parts of the yards and premises in the rears of Nos. 208 to 218 Cable Street (even numbers both inclusive) and containing 26,820 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 26 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 10 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or

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being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessee and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Earl Winterton - - -	——		
George Owen - - -		——	——
Rev. — Turner - - -			——
Charles Hillman - -			——
Benjn. Darby - - -			——
William Rubini - -			——
Mrs. Caroline Escott - -			——
Robert Garbutt - -			——

Plan No. 27.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. John the Evangelist in the county of London comprising a portion of the site of old Millbank Prison adjoining the premises of the Gas Light and Coke Company and containing 50,800 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 27 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
London County Council - -	——		

Plan No. 28.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Chelsea in the county of London comprising three dwelling-houses yards and premises on the north-east side of and being Nos. 81 83 and 85 Keppel Street and containing 1,920 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 28 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances

The names of the owners or reputed owners lessee and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
John Bramston - -	—		
Mayor Henry James Shuckburgh	—		
Charles Corby - - -		—	
Francis Kelly - -			—
Henry Winters - - -			—
George Stillwell - -			—

Plan No. 29.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Chelsea in the county of London comprising seven houses yards and premises on the north side of and being Nos. 94 to 106 Lots Road (even numbers both inclusive) the house known as "Carlyle Villa" in Upcerne Road and the stables and premises in the rear thereof fronting Tettcott Road the whole abutting north on the Board School premises of the "Ashburnham" School and containing 10,935 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 29 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 9 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Thomas Simpson - -	—		
George Bartlett Simpson -	—		
Harry Simpson - -	—		
George Wm. Sayer -		—	
School Board for London -		—	
West Chelsea Institute - -			—
Thomas Hayward - -			—
Hannah Elliott - - -			—
William Cole - -			—
James Layzell - - -			—
Reuben Bodfish - -			—
George Blake - - -			—
William Mann - -			—

Plan No. 30.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Abbotts Kensington in the county of London comprising three cottages yards and premises situate

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on the eastern side of and being Nos. 13 14 and 15 Newcombe Street and abutting south on the Board School premises of the "Fox" School and containing 1,865 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 30 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Salmon's Trustees viz.:—			
Samuel Salmon	——		
Miss Emma Kell	——		
Samuel Herbert Rider Salmon	——		
Arthur Salmon	——		
George Wilshere Rabbeth		——	
Mrs. Finch		——	
William Frewin			——
Thomas Upton			——
John Godliman			——

Plan No. 31.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Fulham in the county of London on the south-western side of Marine-field Road having a frontage thereto of 96 feet and abutting north-west on the Langford Road Board School premises and containing 7,560 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 31 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments is as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
School Board for London	——		

Plan No. 32.

Pieces or parcels of land situate in the parish of Fulham in the county of London comprising four houses yards and premises on the northern side of and

being Nos. 92 94 96 and 98 Sherbrooke Road abutting west on the Sherbrooke Road Board School premises and four houses yards and premises on the same side of and being Nos. 100 102 104 and 106 Sherbrooke Road abutting east on the said Board School premises and containing 7,400 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 32 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 8 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Alfred William Hunt			
Rev. Alfred Capes Tarbolton			
Lavington Taylor Glyde			
Real and Leasehold Estates Co.			
David Stewart			
Henry William Strain			
Mr. Johnson			
William Ellis			
Mary Ann Saul			
Hermon Baker			
William Gutteridge			
Albert Chalker			

Plan No. 33.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Fulham in the county of London situate on the south-western side of Munster Road at its junction with Kingwood Road and having a frontage to each of the said roads and containing 43,560 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 33 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupier of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
John Elliott			
Thomas Rawle			
William George Elliott			

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Plan No. 34.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Fulham in the county of London on the southern side of Bishop King's Road fronting that road William Street and Little Vale Place and containing 8,435 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 34 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and lessees of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Trustees of Dr. Edwards and Bishop King's Charities -	——	——	
Hy. Cholmondeley Pennell -			

Plan No. 35.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Luke in the county of London comprising thirteen cottages yards and premises on the south side of and being Nos. 12 to 24 Clarence Place (both inclusive) abutting south on the Central Street Board School premises and containing 4,320 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 35 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 13 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Henry Pigè Leschallas - -	——		
John Thomas Howell - -		——	
Harriett Mary Howell - -		——	
Samuel Morris - -			——
James Jackman - -			——
Thomas Artus -			——
Philip Sterne - - -			——
Robert Walker - -			——
John Leigh - - -			——
Joseph Butler - -			——
Henry McKewan - -			——
James Spiller - -			——
George Wootley - -			——
Walter Blackhurst - -			——
W. Krella - - -			——
W. Blackhurst - -			——

Plan No. 36.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Islington in the county of London comprising seven houses gardens and premises on the north-western side of and being Nos. 150 to 162 Marlborough Road (even numbers both inclusive) the whole abutting north-west on the Cottenham Road Board School premises and containing 13,090 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 36 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 7 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Rev. John Watkins Pitchford -	———		
James Cowing - - -		———	———
John Ayers - - - -		———	———
Alfred Allam - - -		———	———
John Kemp - - -		———	———
George Mombrun - -		———	———
Solomon Bodle - -		———	———
George Westmore - -		———	———

Plan No. 37.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Islington in the county of London situate at the south-eastern end of Payne Street at its junction with Half Moon Crescent abutting north-east on the Vittoria Place Board School premises and containing 1,600 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 37 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
School Board for London -	———		

Plan No. 38.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell in the county of London comprising five houses forecourts yards and premises on the east side of and being Nos. 50 52 54 56 and 58 Winchester Street

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abutting east and south on the Winchester Street Board School premises and containing 4,520 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 38 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 5 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Mrs. Lucy E. Hooker	—		
F. Jones		—	
J. Woods		—	
Edward Ohare		—	
Mr. Schroder			—
Mr. Sheppard			—
Mr. Lee			—
Mr. Mansell			—
Mr. Rushen			—
Mr. Lowrie			—
Mr. Warner			—
Mr. Jones			—
Mr. Bray			—
Mrs. Page			—
Mr. Self			—
Mr. Dailey			—
Mr. Quaife			—
Mr. Johnson			—
Mr. Worrell			—
Mr. Horrex			—
Mr. Pugh			—

Plan No. 39.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Islington in the county of London comprising house yard and premises on the north-western side of and being No. 54 Goodinge Road abutting south and west on the Hungerford Road Board School premises and containing 1,320 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 39 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Corporation of London	—		
School Board for London		—	—

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Plan No. 40.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Greenwich in the county of London on the south-eastern side of and having a frontage of about 50 feet to Randall Place (otherwise Randel Place) abutting north-east on the Randall Place Board School premises and containing 5,500 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 40 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments is as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Trustees of Morden College Blackheath - - -	———		

Plan No. 41.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Greenwich in the county of London on the eastern side of the Creed Place Board School premises and having a frontage of about 35 feet to the south side of Woodland Place and containing 6,050 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 41 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
South Eastern Railway Company	———		

Plan No. 42.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Paul Deptford in the county of London adjoining and extending in a westerly direction from the premises of the Mantle Road Board School and having a depth of about 110 feet and containing 13,200 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the

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Plan No. 42 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Haberdashers Company - -	——		
Reuben Martin - -			——
Jabez Martin - - -			——
Benoni Burton Martin - -			——

Plan No. 43.

A piece or parcel of land in the parish of Lewisham in the county of London situate in the rear of Kingswood Cottage Rushy Green adjoining the western side of the Plassy Road Board School premises and containing 14,685 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 43 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessee and occupier of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
William Morgan Whittell -	——		
Frederick Sampson - -		——	——

Plan No. 44.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Lewisham in the county of London comprising three houses forecourts yards and premises on the western side of and being Nos. 27 29 and 31 Brockley Rise and shed stables and side entrance thereto and back entrance from Malham Road Seven houses forecourts gardens and premises on the northern side of and being Nos. 125 127 129 131 133 135 and 137 Malham Road and containing 21,900 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 44 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 12 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances

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The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
M. T. Whitehall - -	——		
William John Kemp Clark -	——		
George Hall - - -	——		
Mrs. E. A. Gillett - -	——		
Charles Terry - -	——		
House Property and Investment Company - - -		——	
Miss Mary Ann Simpson -		——	
James Vincent - -		——	
Ellis Davies - - -		——	
James Webb - - -		——	
Webb & Sons - - -		——	
Morris Lankenau - -			——
Herbert Kennard - -			——
Mrs. Elizabeth Parr - -			——
Robert Stagg - - -			——
Henry Edward Norris - -			——
George Fairey - - -			——
Frederick Wheeler - -			——
W. W. Horne - - -			——
George Moore - -			——
James Thomas Davies - -			——
Joseph Pounds - -			——
Edward Paul - - -			——

Plan No. 45.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the hamlet of Penge in the county of London on the south-western side of and having a frontage of about 60 feet to Padua Road and abutting in the rear on the Melvin Road Board School premises and containing 6,930 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 45 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments is as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
School Board for London -	——		——

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Plan No. 46.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Matthew Bethnal Green in the county of London together with three houses yards and premises on the south-eastern side of and being Nos. 22 24 and 26 Olga Street Two houses yards and premises on the north-western side of and being Nos. 5 and 7 Arbery Road with entrance way and builder's yard in the rear and containing 9,600 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 46 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 6 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Swaine Chishendale Marsh	—		
Mrs. F. P. Hammack		—	
Mr. A. G. Hammack		—	
Miss F. F. Hammack		—	
William Bruty		—	
Greenwood Dickenson		—	—
Thomas Samuel Holland		—	
Henry Wilmot			—
Thomas Hawkins			—
James Dabbs			—
Samuel Selfe			—
William Rumber			—
George Paterson			—
James Bristow			—

Plan No. 47.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch in the county of London comprising three houses yards and premises on the south eastern side of and being Nos. 39 52 and 53 Forston Street and containing 4,195 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 47 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Lord Alington	—		
Mrs. Sarah Howard		—	
William Horne Jun.		—	
Joseph Compton		—	—
Mrs. Caroline Warmington			—
Henry Wm. Gorren			—
Joseph Page			—

Plan No. 48.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Newington in the county of London being a passage way between Nos. 12 and 18 Doddington Grove and the site of the wall at the north-western end thereof and containing 1,080 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 48 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances The name of the owner or reputed owner of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Alured Faunce De Laune -	——		

Plan No. 49.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Paul Deptford in the county of London comprising houses yards and premises on the eastern side of and being Nos. 50 and 52 Canterbury Road and factory premises adjoining and containing 11,900 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 49 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Miss Elliott - - -	——		
Miss Mary Elliott - -	——		
School Board for London -		——	——
Thomas King - -		——	——
Tempest Evans - - -			——

Plan No. 51.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Giles Camberwell in the county of London forming part of the gardens in the rear of Crescent Lodge and Elwood House Peckham Rye adjoining the western side of the Nunhead Passage Board School premises and containing 6,570 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 51 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if

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any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner and occupier of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Andrew James Walker - -			

Plan No. 52.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Lambeth in the county of London forming part of a garden belonging to No. 13 Priory Road and adjoining the north-western side of the Priory Grove Board School premises and containing 11,000 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 52 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 and 2 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessee and occupier of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Miss Mary Ann Sturdy - -			
John Joseph Hillier - -			

Plan No. 53.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Tooting Graveney in the county of London and lately comprising seven cottages gardens and premises Nos. 3 4 5 and 6 in Salvador West and Nos. 1 and 2 Church Cottages and a cottage adjoining the whole abutting on the southern side of the Tooting Graveney Board School premises and containing 13,800 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 53 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 7 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
School Board for London - -			

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Plan No. 54.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary Battersea in the county of London comprising land and shrubbery fronting Forfar Road and adjoining the north-eastern side of the Battersea Park Road Board School premises and containing 1,430 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 54 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The name of the owners or reputed owners of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments is as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Her Majesty's Commissioner of Works - - - -	———		

Plan No. 55.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Pancras in the county of London comprising three houses forecourts gardens and premises on the northern side of and being Nos. 25 26 and 27 Netley Street and containing 4,000 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 55 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 3 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Lord Southampton -	———		
Thomas Birchmore -		———	
Mrs. J. Ridgway - -		———	
Henry John Brown -		———	
Thomas Roch - -		———	
Mrs. Jane Russell -			———
Adolphus Towerzer -			———
Henry Mayhew - -			———
Wm. Jarvis - -			———
Walter Marshall - -			———
Glen Jones - - -			———
A. Markham - -			———
William Kilgour - -			———
William McBrian -			———

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Plan No. 56.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Pancras in the county of London comprising two houses yards and premises on the southern side of and being Nos. 7 and 9 Longford Street and containing 1,950 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 56 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
School Board for London -	———		
C. Brown - - -			———
Fredk. Spencer - - -			———

Plan No. 57.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Pancras in the county of London comprising two houses gardens and premises on the north-eastern side of and being Nos. 26 and 28 Haverstock Hill and containing 17,680 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 57 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Charles Smith - -	———		
George Bagster Denton - -		———	
Charles H. Gittens - -		———	———
Miss Eleanor E. Nutchey -		———	———

Plan No. 58.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. George the Martyr in the county of London comprising four cottages yards and premises on the south-western side of and being Nos. 25 26 27 and 28 Gerridge Street and containing 1,370 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the

Plan No. 58 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 3 4 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Samuel Saxby	——		
Wm. Gardner Warton	——		
J. Farthing		——	
Wm. Allard			——
Mr. Bywaters			——
Thomas Bly			——
Charles Alford			——

Plan No. 59.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. George the Martyr in the county of London comprising two houses forecourts yards and premises on the southern side of and being Nos. 91 and 93 St. George's Road and containing 4,425 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 59 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Col. Temple West	——		
Alfred Miller			——
Mrs. Mary Goulding			——

Plan No. 60.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bermondsey in the county of London comprising ten houses forecourts yards and premises being Nos. 30 to 48 Salisbury Place (even numbers both inclusive) and parts of the roadway lying between the said houses and the Farncombe Street Board School premises also a yard and enclosure adjoining at the southern end of Anthony Street and containing 11,030 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 60 and distinguished by the Nos 1 to 12 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being

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thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessee and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Home Counties Property Company			
Mrs. Emma E. Thompson			
Salmon's Trustees			
Vestry of Bermondsey			
Wm. Wilson			
Alfred Leonard			
Thomas Ware			
Alfred Stevens			
Wm. McShee			
Mrs. Elizabeth Pocknell			
Charles Mitchell			
Mrs. Wheeler			
A. W. Wallis			
Mr. Carroll			
Robert F. Simpson			
William Durham			
Frank Bissit			

Plan No. 61.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bermondsey in the county of London comprising six houses yards and premises on the north-western side of and being Nos. 20 to 30 Limasol Street (even numbers both inclusive) and containing 3,025 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 61 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 6 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Arnold Chipperfield			
Arthur Radford			
Wm. Varge			
Jeremiah Hyde			
T. W. Howe			
Mark Harrington			
Mrs. Elizabeth Reed			

Plan No. 62.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bermondsey in the county of London comprising ten houses forecourts yards and premises on the western side of and being Nos. 2 to 20 Monnow Road (even numbers both inclusive) and containing 18,980 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 62 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 10 together with all and

singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Baron Kinnaird			
S. P. Bouverie			
James Robt. West			
Charles Henry Hearn			
Fras. T. Bisley			
Albert James Robins			
Charles Lillywhite			
Wm. Sutton			
Hy. Benjn. Crawley			
Mrs. Angel Coate			
Charles Avery			
Richard Smerdon			
Hy. Peter Powell Grabasky			
George Green			
John Gill			
Annie Aylott			
William Cummings			
Frank Dixon			
William Thatcher			

Plan No. 63.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Giles Camberwell in the county of London comprising six houses forecourts yards and premises on the eastern side of and being Nos. 66 68 70 72 74 and 74A Marlborough Road with the office and entrance way to and part of the factory premises in the rear thereof and containing 12,120 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 63 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 7 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owner or reputed owner lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
G. Sands			
Hy. Ernest Walters			
Charles Francis Doyle			
George Rolls			
Alfred Rolls			
George S. Portch			
Wm. Wright			
F. Rich			
Fredk. Wm. Spencer			
John Carter			
John Potter Johnson			

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Plan No. 64.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the hamlet of Mile End Old Town in the county of London comprising ten houses yards workshops and premises on the eastern side of and being Nos. 70 to 79 Greenfield Street (both inclusive) adjoining the western side of the Settles Street Board School premises and containing 10,485 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 64 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 10 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Samuel Balls	——		
Tobin & Son	——		
Morris Cohen	——		
Herman Friedlander	——		
Jacob Cohen	——		
Moss Benjamin Levy	——		
Davis Goldstein		——	——
Hyman Rosen		——	——
Rev. Harry Wilson		——	
Myer Berg		——	——
Lewis Abrahams			——
Lewis Perlmutter			——
Abraham Bernstein			——
Aaron Lazarus			——
Mark Goldberg			——
Solomon Levy			——
Joseph Schiff			——

Plan No. 65.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the hamlet of Mile End Old Town in the county of London comprising five houses yards and premises on the eastern side of and being Nos. 88 90 92 94 and 96 Jubilee Street and two houses yards and premises on the north side of and being Nos. 43 and 45 Clark Street and containing 8,230 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 65 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 7 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners

or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
The Mercers' Company			
George Chatting			
Pigè Leschallas			
Thomas Mann			
Joseph Jolly			
William Farmer Taylor			
Miss E. Hows			
Trustees of George Robertson's Charity			
William Finch			
George Harwood			
Henry Staines			
Charles Stauernagel			
Frederick Jackson			
Felix McCarthy			
William Finch			
Mr. Mayo			

Plan No. 66.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the hamlet of Ratcliff, in the county of London comprising a piece of land abutting on the southern side of the Collingwood Street Board School premises and extending southward for a distance of about 47 feet and containing 3,370 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 66 and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
James Langton			
Millner Holt			
Charles Poulter & Co.			

Plan No. 67.

Pieces or parcels of land situate in the hamlet of Mile End Old Town and parish of St. Matthew Bethnal Green in the county of London comprising

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four houses yards and premises on the south-eastern side of and being Nos. 30 32 34 and 36 Portman Place Three houses forecourts gardens and premises on the south-western side of and being Nos. 42 43 and 44 Morpeth Street and containing 4,565 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 67 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 7 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Henry Moore	———		
Rev. John Banks Meek Butler	———		
William Whitefield Shadrick		———	
Edwin Kindon		———	
Job Aungier			———
John Harvey			———
George Dearing			———
Samuel Fuller			———
William Bond			———
Robert Smith			———
Thomas Turpin			———

Plan No. 69.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Limehouse in the county of London comprising stabling yards and premises on the north side of Northey Street adjoining the western side of the Northey Street Board School premises together with a portion of Turner's Place adjacent thereto and containing 3,090 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 69 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 2 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Daniel Scanes	———		
James Edward Nelson	———		
George Thomas Tyerman	———		
R. Munro		———	
George Parkin		———	
John William James Barnett		———	———

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Plan No. 71.

Pieces or parcels of land situate in the parish of Mile End Old Town in the county of London comprising seven houses yards and premises on the south-western side of and being Nos. 32 to 44 Albion Street (even numbers both inclusive) Four houses on the north-eastern side of and being Nos. 33 35 37 and 39 Albion Street the whole of the before-mentioned houses adjoining the South Grove Board School premises and containing 10,560 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 71 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 11 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Hastings Frederick Snow	———		
Miss Mary Reilly	———		
Miss Sarah Reilly	———		
Paul Masini	———		
Frederick Gustavus Hale		———	
William Quebe		———	
George Barker			———
Thomas Pope			———
George Henry Dickinson			———
Mrs. Hannah Halsey			———
Alfred Hunt			———
Mrs. Margaret Holyfield			———
William Cokett			———
James Coldham			———
Robert Rudd			———
James Shaw			———
Thomas Kemp			———

Plan No. 72.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Leonard Bromley in the county of London comprising three houses yards and premises on the south-eastern side of and being Nos. 16 18 and 20 Bright Street and four cottages in the rear thereof being Nos. 11 12 13 and 14 Bromley Cottages together with part of the roadway lying between the said cottages and a portion of the Byron and Bright Street Board School premises and containing 5,090 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 72 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 8 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances

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The names of the owners or reputed owners lessee and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Berry			
Mrs. Mary Ann Cook			
Henry Coles			
William Gibson			
Mrs. Georgina Woolnough			
Mrs. Ann Watts			
J. W. Clark			
John Warren			
James Willis			
John Sutton			

Plan No. 73.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Leonard Bromley in the county of London comprising six houses forecourts yards and premises on the south-eastern side of and being Nos. 21 to 31 Dee Street (odd numbers both inclusive) Four houses forecourts yards and premises on the north-western side of and being Nos. 25 27 29 and 31 Culloden Street and containing 11,230 square feet or thereabouts as the same is described in the Plan No. 73 and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 10 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon with their appurtenances The names of the owners or reputed owners lessees and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
John Abbott			
Phillip Passmore Lincoln			
William Smellie			
Mrs. Lucy Wyles			
Thomas Blaber Daniell			
James Walter Kelly			
John Peter Lacey			
James Kemp			
George Iline			
John Robert Gill			
Joseph Deacon			
James Burke			
Henry Hale			
Henry Turner			
William Patten			

Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London). [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act 1870 to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts.

(*Brought from the Lords*, 2 *July* 1895.)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 2 *July* 1895.

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[*Price* 4½*d.*]

[Bill 336.]

A

B I L L

PROVIDING FOR

A Second Ballot in cases where no Candidate has received a majority of the recorded Votes, and for the payment of Returning Officers' Expenses. A.D. 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Second poll in single-member constituency.

1.—(1.) Where at a parliamentary election held for the return of one member a candidate obtains more votes than any other candidate, but not an absolute majority of the votes given at the poll, such candidate shall not be elected, and a second poll shall be held not less than *five* nor more than *eight* clear days after the first poll.

(2.) At such second poll no person shall be a candidate except the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes at the first poll.

Second poll in double-member constituency.

2.—(1.) Where at a parliamentary election held for the return of two members a candidate is one of the two who obtains the largest number of votes at the poll, but does not obtain votes from an absolute majority of the electors voting at the poll, such candidate shall not be elected, and a second poll shall be held not less than *five* nor more than *eight* clear days after the first poll.

(2.) At such second poll no person shall be a candidate except those persons, to a number double the number of members to be elected, who obtained the largest number of votes at the first poll.

Case of equality of votes.

3. Where at a first poll two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes, and that number would be sufficient to entitle one

A.D. 1895.

of such candidates to be a candidate at the second poll, both or all of such candidates may be candidates at the second poll.

Time of second poll after recount or scrutiny.

4. Where a second poll under this Act becomes necessary in consequence of a recount or scrutiny held under an election petition, the second election shall be held not less than *five* nor more than *eight* clear days after the day when the Speaker receives the judges' certificate of the result of the petition.

Death of candidate between first and second polls.

5.—(1.) In case of the death between the first and second polls of any candidate who but for this Act would have been elected, there shall be no second poll, but there shall be a new election.

(2.) In case of the death between the first and second polls of any other candidate, whose death leaves no more candidates for the second poll than there are members to be elected, there shall be no second poll, but the candidate who but for this Act would have been elected shall be deemed to have been elected as if this Act had not passed.

Returning officers' expenses.

6.—(1.) The charges of the returning officer at a parliamentary election shall not be paid by the candidates, but shall be defrayed out of the rates as herein provided.

(2.) The returning officer shall lay an account of his charges before the revising barrister at the next convenient court after the election held by the revising barrister within the area for which the election took place, such court to be fixed by the revising barrister.

(3.) The revising barrister shall apportion the total amount of such charges as allowed by him among the parishes in such area in proportion to the number of registered electors in each parish, and shall give the returning officer a certificate of the sum due from each parish, and the sums so certified as due shall be paid to the returning officer by the overseers of the respective parishes out of the first moneys thereafter collected by them for the relief of the poor.

Construction and short title.

7.—(1.) This Act shall be construed as one with the Ballot Act, 1872.

(2.) This Act may be cited as the Second Ballot and Returning Officers' Expenses Act, 1895.

Elections (Second Ballot and Returning Officers' Expenses).

A

B I L L

Providing for a Second Ballot in cases where no Candidate has received a majority of the recorded Votes, and for the payment of Returning Officers' Expenses.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. W. H. Holland, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. C. E. Schwann, Sir J. Kitson, and Mr. Channing.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 8 *February* 1895.

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[Bill 46.]

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